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FISK'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

The requisites in a Manual of Grammar, are simplicity and lucidness of arrangement, condensation of thought, and accuracy of principle and expression. These requisites Mr. Fisk appears to have attained in a considerable degree in his Greek Grammar, of which we have expressed approbation by introducing it into our School.

FORREST AND WYCKOFF, *Principals of Collegiate School, New York City.*
New York, October 3d, 1843.

I have used for several years Fisk's Greek Grammar, and I regard it among the best, and perhaps *the best*, now used in our Schools. Pupils instructed in it, encounter less difficulty than in others.

E. H. JENNY, A. M., *Principal of "New York Institute."*
New York, October, 1843.

Mr. R. S. Davis, — I have examined Fisk's Greek Grammar, published by yourself. To all who will take the trouble to examine it, its own intrinsic merit will be its best recommendation. The Syntax I regard as decidedly superior. The rules are peculiarly clear and *comprehensive*, thereby relieving the student from a heavy tax upon his time and memory, to which he would otherwise be subjected, and from which, perhaps, he is not equally free in the use of any other work of the kind.

C. TRACY, *Principal of Select English and Classical School.*
New York City, October 28th, 1843.

Recommendations fully concurring with the above opinions, have been received from the following gentlemen, among many others, who have recently adopted this Grammar in preference to any other.

JAMES N. McELLAGATT,	<i>Principal of the Mechanics' Society School, New York.</i>
WM. A. TAYLOR,	" " <i>All Saints Parochial School,</i> "
MOORE AND FISH,	" " <i>the New England School,</i> "
CHARLES W. FEEKS,	" " <i>Classical and English School,</i> "
WASHINGTON KING,	" " " " " "
J. JAY GREENOUGH,	" " <i>Select School,</i> "
A. JONES SEXTON,	" " " " " "
J. B. KIDDER,	" " " " " "

From Benjamin Greenleaf, Esq., author of the National Arithmetic, etc.

Bradford, (Mass.) Teacher's Seminary, October 16th, 1843. — For several years past, I have used Fisk's Greek Grammar in my seminary. I consider it a work of superior merit. It is well arranged; and the rules are clear and perspicuous. It is, in my opinion, better adapted to initiate pupils into the idiom of the Greek language, than any other treatise of the kind, that I have examined. FISK'S GREEK EXERCISES should be used in connexion with the Grammar. A work of this kind has long been needed. It is a production of great merit.

Yours respectfully, BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

☞ *Fisk's Greek Grammar is used in Harvard University, and in many other Collegiate and Academic Institutions, in various parts of the United States.*

Probably included in B. 11. 1. 11
April 3, 1835

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

PERHAPS no elementary work has so long and so justly been the subject of complaint, as the grammars employed for the purpose of introducing beginners into a knowledge of the Greek language. Those most esteemed for copiousness and methodical arrangement, fail either by the omission of much important matter, or by the incommodious disposition and defective exemplification of what they contain.

With the hope of remedying these faults the following work was undertaken, the extreme difficulty of which the compiler was by no means aware of; but he soon discovered that, without a familiar acquaintance with the principal writers of the Greek language, and whatever has been published to elucidate them, no one could be qualified to compose a full, clear, and accurate system of its grammar, wherein the rules and observations should be properly exemplified, and their respective importance attached to them; and accordingly, with a labor to be appreciated by those only who are conversant with such studies (to say nothing of extraneous impediments of no ordinary character), he collected and perused every work which seemed likely to afford any thing of service to his undertaking.

In particular he read over all the more popular Greek authors, most of them many times, especially those from Homer to Demosthenes, as also their different commentators, besides having constant recourse to the invaluable lexicons and indexes of single authors by Damm, Seberus, Schweig-

haeuser, Sturze, Schleusner, Sanxay, Beck, Reiske, and others. He also availed himself of the labors of Vigerus, Hoogeveen, Bos, Fischer, Matthiæ, Buttmann, and the other grammarians before the public, with the principal general lexicons, from the smallest up to the voluminous one of Stephanus. In perusing these works, all of which were constantly before him, he copied whatever might be of use in any part of the grammar, and thus accumulated a mass of materials, from which he was enabled to deduce the general principles of the language, with the particular observations and exceptions, and to illustrate them by a selection from a large number of the most pertinent examples that are to be found in all the Greek writers. And here he would observe, without further acknowledgment, that he has borrowed from other grammarians whatever answered his purpose, retaining their language wherever greater clearness would not be produced by an alteration of it.

The parts preceding the Syntax required less attention than most of the others ; nevertheless much pains have been bestowed on these, and it is hoped that many deficiencies have been supplied, and that the whole has been considerably simplified. The modern division of nouns into three declensions was adopted, because it appeared most convenient, and had in its favor the suffrages of nearly all the later grammarians ; but as the ancient division is preferred by many, and as a knowledge of it is necessary in perusing those writings in which it is exclusively referred to, this also is subjoined in a smaller character. It was discovered that when baryton verbs are divided into four conjugations, the rules concerning them are far less complex than when they are reduced to one. The tenses universally called the *perfect and pluperfect middle*, until they were lately transferred by the German grammarians to the active voice, under

the denomination of the *second perfect* and *second pluperfect*, are here retained in the middle voice; because the advantage of a more philosophical classification, even if it be incontestably so, seemed not in this case a sufficient reason for disturbing the nomenclature so generally recognised by philologists, and for destroying the symmetry which has hitherto existed in the three voices. The List of Defective Verbs, with some slight modifications from Matthiæ, Busby, and others, was derived from Fischer, by whom unquestionable authorities are given for the use of the tenses here inserted.

But the chief cause of the complaints made by teachers and learners has always existed in the Syntax, and to present the Greek student with one as complete as possible, was, in all his researches, the great object of the compiler, in the attainment of which he flatters himself that he has not wholly failed. His design was, by its copiousness, to adapt it to the student at any stage of his studies, and accordingly here, as also elsewhere, the parts first to be learned are printed in the largest character, and those last of all in the smallest. The rules and observations, for the ease of the learner, are expressed as concisely as possible, and those which the Greek language has in common with the Latin, generally in the words of Adam's Latin Grammar; but where they would still have been too long to be cited on every occasion, the inconvenience is obviated, either by comprising so much only in the principal part as is of most frequent use, and after the exemplification subjoining the remainder, or by dividing the rule into several parts, of which that only is to be taken which is immediately applicable. Moreover the use of difficult or abstract terms was studiously avoided, although in so doing it was sometimes necessary to employ others hardly so precise or expressive.

The Prosody also, which next to the Syntax demanded most attention, is the result of much labor and reflection; and, it is believed, is as full and satisfactory as the limits allowable to its relative importance will admit of its being made. The prosodists from whom it was drawn are Maltby, Leeds, and others of the highest authority, and from it may be ascertained, in almost every case, whether the doubtful vowel of any word be long by the usage of the poets. It is presented in the form which seemed most convenient for reference; and that every proper facility might be afforded to the younger student, derivatives and compounds, particularly from less obvious primitives, are often given, for which the more advanced student may have little occasion.

Considerable pains likewise have been taken with the rules for the Accents; and they will be found to comprise nearly all those delivered on this subject in much larger treatises by the earlier grammarians, but which later ones have been able, with scarcely any loss, greatly to condense, and which perhaps admit of little further simplification. As the omission of these marks involves many passages in needless obscurities, which often require the aid of adscititious light, where their presence alone would have rendered the sense perfectly clear and obvious, it is to be hoped that no Greek will hereafter be printed without them.

The Dialects it was thought advisable to take from the Gloucester Greek Grammar, in consequence of the great and unexpected difficulties experienced in the execution of the more important parts. They have been altered and corrected, however, in many places, and the accents inserted throughout.

The compiler cannot dismiss his performance, without returning his thanks to those gentlemen who so kindly aided him in procuring the books necessary to be consulted; and he

regrets that its appearance should convey so inadequate an idea of the labor bestowed upon it, particularly to the superficial or casual reader, that it would hardly protect him against the charge of ostentation, should he acknowledge in detail the obligations laid upon him. He must, however, be permitted to express his gratitude for the use he was allowed to make of the literary treasures of Harvard University, from the Librarian of which he experienced every kindness consistent with the duties of his important charge.

It has long been the opinion of the compiler, and one which he finds pretty generally to prevail among others, that a considerable portion of the time usually allotted to the study of Greek, might be employed to much greater advantage in the writing of exercises in this language; not such exercises, indeed, as have been drawn up for this purpose by Neilson and Huntingford, which, from the difficulties they present, fail altogether of the end they were designed for; but such as, by the simplicity and pertinency of the examples to be written, by the gradual transition from the easiest rules of construction to those more difficult, and, above all, by their not presupposing a knowledge of what has not already been learned, shall render the progress of the student more rapid, than any method hitherto devised. Such a volume he is endeavoring to prepare; and, as most of the materials necessary had previously been collected, it is already in such a state of forwardness, that, should no unforeseen obstacle prevent, it will appear not long after the publication of this Grammar.

Waltham, Massachusetts, June, 1830.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

THE compiler of this Grammar, by a maturer consideration of the subject, and by the suggestions of several respectable teachers, has been enabled in the Second Edition to make various improvements, which he flatters himself will be found considerably to enhance its value.

To render the inflection of words more easy to the understanding of the pupil, new declensions of substantives and adjectives have been inserted, and examples for the exercise of the learner subjoined to each declension; transpositions have been made in the declensions of adjectives, by which they have been better arranged; the four conjugations of baryton verbs have been exhibited at length, through all the voices, and the contract verbs have been conjugated in a form better adapted for use; complete synopses of the modes and tenses have been given, of the four conjugations of baryton verbs, and of the three forms of contract verbs, and the synopses of the verbs in μ have been more conveniently disposed; and numerous other additions and simplifications have been interspersed throughout the whole.

The penultimate quantity of polysyllables has been indicated by the usual signs, wherever it might otherwise have been doubtful, that the beginner may be enabled to give each word its proper accent from the first time he has occasion to pronounce it. This was deemed of so much importance, that whenever the marks of quantity would have been excluded by the Greek accents, the latter have been sacri-

ficed without hesitation ; as we have no regard to them in our pronunciation of the language, but observe the same rules that we do in Latin, in which we accent the penultima of dissyllables, whether it be long or short, but the penultima of polysyllables only when it is long, and when it is short, the antepenultima. Of the polysyllables not marked, comparatives in *ων*, as *βελτιων*, have the accent on the penultima, except in writers not Attic ; and the words which have a short vowel in the penultima, rendered common by a mute and liquid following, as *ἄδακτος*, p. 48., are to be accented on the antepenultima in prose.

The Exercises promised in the Preface to the first edition have been duly published, and the compiler has the assurance of experienced teachers, that they fully answer the purpose for which they were intended. It is believed that, if the Grammar be first committed to memory, and a portion of easy Greek be next read, they may then be written with the greatest profit. Although the Notes appended to the Exercises refer to the pages of the first edition of the Grammar, which do not correspond with those of the second, yet, by means of the Table at the end of this volume, they may be used alike with both editions.

Waltham, Massachusetts, October, 1831.

CONTENTS.

	Page
LETTERS	1
BREATHINGS.....	3
ACCENTS	4
MARKS OF READING	4
CHANGE OF FINAL SYLLABLES ON THE MEETING OF TWO WORDS..	5
PARTS OF SPEECH	6
ARTICLE	6
NOUN	7
Gender.....	7
Declension	8
First Declension	9
Second Declension	12
Third Declension.....	14
Gender	15
Genitive	16
Accusative	20
Vocative	21
Dative Plural	21
Contracts.....	22
[The Ten Declensions]	26
Irregular Nouns—I. Defective Nouns	34
II. Redundant Nouns.....	35
Derivative Nouns—I. Patronymics	36
II. Diminutives	37
III. Amplificatives.....	38
IV. Verbals.....	38
ADJECTIVES	39
Irregular Adjectives.....	49
Comparison of Adjectives.....	50
Irregular Comparison.....	51
Numerals—Cardinal Numbers.....	53
Ordinal and other Derivative Numbers	54
Methods of representing Numbers	55
PRONOUNS	56
VERB	58
Modes.....	60
Tenses	61

	Page
Conjugation	62
Characteristics	63
Active Voice.....	63
Augment.....	71
Augment of Compound Verbs	74
Formation of the Tenses in the Active Voice.....	75
Passive Voice	80
Formation of the Tenses in the Passive Voice.....	89
Middle Voice.....	92
Formation of the Tenses in the Middle Voice.....	95
Deponent Verbs	97
Contract Verbs.....	98
Verbs in μ i	103
Irregular Verbs in μ i	113
Defective Verbs	125
Impersonal Verbs.....	138
PARTICLES.....	139
ADVERBS	139
Comparison of Adverbs	141
PREPOSITIONS	142
CONJUNCTIONS	142
SYNTAX.....	143
CONCORD	143
Agreement of one Substantive with another.....	143
_____ an Adjective with a Substantive.....	144
_____ a Verb with a Nominative.....	146
Accusative before the Infinitive.....	147
The same Case after a Verb as before it.....	149
The Construction of Relatives.....	150
Agreement of an Adjective, Verb, or Relative, with Sub-	
stantives coupled by a Conjunction.....	152
The Use of the Article.....	153
_____ as a Pronoun.....	155
GOVERNMENT	156
Government of Substantives.....	156
Adjectives taken as Substantives.....	157
Government of Adjectives.....	158
Adjectives governing the Genitive.....	158
Adjectives governing the Dative.....	161
Government of Verbs.....	162
Verbs governing the Genitive	162
_____ the Dative	166
_____ the Accusative	169
_____ the Dative and Genitive.....	170
_____ the Accusative and Genitive	170
_____ the Accusative and Dative	171
_____ two Accusatives.....	172
The Government of Verbs having a Causative Signification	173
The Construction of Passive Verbs	173
_____ Impersonal Verbs	174
_____ the Infinitive	175
_____ Participles	177
_____ Verbals in τ lov.....	180

	Page
The Construction of Circumstances.....	181
Price	181
Crime and Punishment	181
Matter, and Part taken hold of.....	182
Cause, Manner and Instrument.....	182
Measure and Distance.....	182
Place	183
Time	183
Part and Circumstance referred to.....	184
The Construction of Adverbs	184
Conjunctions	187
Prepositions.....	190
GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.....	203
PROSODY	206
QUANTITY	206
Syllables long by Nature.....	206
by Position	207
The Doubtful Vowels in the First and Middle Syllables—	
1. Before Vowels and Diphthongs.....	207
2. Before Single Consonants.....	209
The Doubtful Vowels in Final Syllables.....	214
The Quantity of Derivative and Compound Words—	
1. Derivatives.....	216
2. Compounds	216
VERSE	217
Scanning.....	217
Different kinds of Verse—I. Hexameter.....	217
II. Pentameter	218
III. Iambic.....	218
IV. Trochaic.....	219
V. Anapestic.....	219
VI. Anacreontic.....	220
VII. Sapphic and Adonian.....	220
ACCENTS	221
Enclitics	226
DIALECTS	228
Attic Dialect.....	228
Ionic Dialect.....	236
Doric Dialect.....	242
Æolic Dialect.....	249
Bœotic Dialect.....	252
Dialects of the Pronouns.....	255
Dialects of the Article	257
Dialects of the Verb Substantive <i>εἶμι</i>	258
DIGAMMA.....	259
ABBREVIATIONS	260

GREEK GRAMMAR.

LETTERS.

THE Greek Language is written by means of twenty-four letters.

Figure.		Name.	Power.	
A	α	ἄλφα	alpha	a
B	β ε	βῆτα	beta	b
Γ	γ Ϛ	γάμμα	gamma	g
Δ	δ	δέλτα	delta	d
E	ε	ἐ ψιλὸν	epsilon	ë
Z	ζ	ζῆτα	zeta	z
H	η	ἥτα	eta	ē
Θ	θ δ	θῆτα	theta	th
I	ι	ἰῶτα	iōta	i
K	κ	κάππα	kappa	k
Λ	λ	λάμβδα	lambda	l
M	μ	μῦ	mu	m
N	ν	νῦ	nu	n
Ξ	ξ	ξῖ	xi	x
O	ο	ὀ μῖκρον	omīcron	ō
Π	π ϖ	πῖ	pi	p
P	ρ	ῥῶ	rho	r
Σ	σ ϡ	σῖγμα	sigma	s
T	τ 1	ταῦ	tau	t
Υ	υ	ὕ ψιλὸν	upsilon	u
Φ	φ	φῖ	phi	ph
X	χ	χῖ	chi	ch
Ψ	ψ	ψῖ	psi	ps
Ω	ω	ὦ μέγα	omēga	ō
		1		

The different characters for the same sound are used indiscriminately, with the exception of σ and ς , of which the former is used only at the beginning and in the middle of words, and the latter only at the end. By some modern editors, however, ς is used at the end of syllables, when they form an entire word, with which another is compounded; as, $\delta\upsilon\varsigma\mu\epsilon\nu\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\lambda\varsigma\varphi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$. Also in a word where the last vowel is cut off, σ is retained before the apostrophe; as, $\epsilon\nu\acute{o}\eta\sigma'$ ' $\Lambda\gamma\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\omicron\nu\alpha$.

Γ before γ , κ , ξ , χ , is pronounced like *ng* in *angle*; as, $\alpha\gamma\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, *anggelos*; ' $\Lambda\gamma\chi\iota\varsigma$, *Angchises*.

When Greek words are written in Latin, κ and υ are generally represented by *c* and *y*; as, $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\nu\omicron\varsigma$, *cycnus*. The Latin *v* is expressed in Greek by β or *ov*, and sometimes by υ alone; as, $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\beta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, or $\Sigma\epsilon\rho\omicron\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, *Servius*; $\Sigma\epsilon\upsilon\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *Severus*.

The old Greek alphabet consisted of sixteen letters only, $\alpha \beta \gamma \delta \epsilon \iota \kappa \lambda \mu \nu \omicron \pi \rho \sigma \tau \upsilon$, which were sufficient to express all the sounds of the Greek language. The remaining eight were afterwards added, for the sake of convenience rather than from necessity.

The letters are divided into seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

The vowels are ϵ , \omicron , short; η , ω , long; and α , ι , υ , doubtful.

The doubtful vowels are long in some syllables, short in others, and either long or short in others.

The ancient Greeks used ϵ for η , and \omicron for ω or *ov*. as, $\Lambda\epsilon\mu\epsilon\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$ for $\Delta\eta\mu\eta\tau\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\Nu$ for $\Theta\epsilon\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\Hepsilon\rho\omicron\Delta\omicron$ for $\Hepsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\delta\omicron\nu$.

There are twelve diphthongs; six proper, $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\upsilon$, $\epsilon\iota$, $\epsilon\upsilon$, $\omicron\iota$, $\omicron\upsilon$. and six improper, α , η , ω , $\eta\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, $\upsilon\iota$.

All diphthongs end with ι or υ . hence these vowels are called *subjunctive*, and the others *prepositive*.

The *iôta subscript*, in the diphthongs α , η , ω , is not sounded, but serves only to indicate the derivation of the word. It was anciently written in the line, and in capital letters this is still practised as, $\tau\omicron\iota\iota \Lambda\eta\iota\varsigma\theta\eta\iota$, $\tau\omicron\iota\phi \lambda\eta\sigma\tau\eta\eta$, $\tau\omicron\iota\phi$ " $\Lambda\iota\delta\eta$ or $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta$.

$\Lambda\iota$ is commonly represented in Latin by *æ*, as, $\Phi\alpha\iota\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *Phædrus*, sometimes by *ai*, as, Μαῖα , *Maia*; $\epsilon\iota$ by *i* long, as, Νεῖλος , *Nilus*, sometimes by *e* long, as, Μηδῆα , *Medæa*; $\omicron\iota$ by *æ*, as, Βοιωτία , *Bæotia*; and $\omicron\upsilon$ by *u* long, as Μοῦσα , *Mûsa*.

The consonants are divided into *mutes*, *semivowels*, and *double consonants*.

The mutes are nine;

Three *smooth*, π , κ , τ .

Three *middle*, β , γ , δ .

Three *aspirate*, ϕ , χ , θ .

Each smooth mute has its corresponding middle and aspirate, into each of which it is frequently changed; thus, π has β for its middle, and φ for its aspirate.

When two mutes come together, the former must be of the same breathing with the latter; a smooth must stand before a smooth, a middle before a middle, and an aspirate before an aspirate; thus, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\theta\eta\nu$, not $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\varphi\tau\alpha\iota$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\upsilon\pi\theta\eta\nu$ · except when the same aspirate would be doubled, and therefore, $\Sigma\alpha\varphi\varphi\acute{\omega}$, $B\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$, not $\Sigma\alpha\varphi\varphi\acute{\omega}$, $B\acute{\alpha}\chi\chi\omicron\varsigma$.

The poets often drop the final vowel of the preposition $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}$, and change the τ into π before φ , into κ before χ , and into β , γ , δ , π , λ , μ , ν , ρ , before those letters respectively; as, $\kappa\alpha\kappa\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\chi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\beta\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\epsilon}\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon$, $\kappa\alpha\delta\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\iota\nu$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\acute{\alpha}\delta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha\mu\iota\nu$, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ for $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$.

The semivowels are five, λ , μ , ν , ρ , σ , the four first of which are also called *liquids*.

N is changed into γ before γ , κ , ξ , χ · into μ before β , μ , π , φ , ψ · and into λ , ρ , and σ , before those letters respectively; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\gamma\rho\acute{\alpha}\varphi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$ for $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\beta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ for $\sigma\upsilon\nu\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$.

The double consonants are three;

ζ for $\delta\sigma$ ·

ξ for $\kappa\sigma$, $\gamma\sigma$, $\chi\sigma$ ·

ψ for $\pi\sigma$, $\beta\sigma$, $\varphi\sigma$.

These double letters are universally used instead of their corresponding simple ones; as, $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\psi\omega$ for $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\sigma\omega$, from $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omega$ · $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$ for $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\sigma\omega$, from $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$ · except where the two simple letters belong to two different parts of a compound; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, not $\acute{\epsilon}\xi\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\omega$.

BREATHINGS.

There are two breathings, the *smooth* or *soft* ('), and the *rough* or *aspirate* ('), one of which is placed over every vowel or diphthong beginning a word.

The aspirate breathing has the force of the English *h* aspirate; as, $\acute{\iota}\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\lambda\alpha$, *historia*; " $\omicron\mu\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, *Homeros*. The smooth is

used where, in modern languages, we begin with a vowel ; as, ἐγὼ, *ego* ; ὧμος, *omos*.

In diphthongs the breathing is placed over the second vowel ; as, *Εὐριπίδης*, *οἶος* · except when it is silent ; as, "*Αἰδης*, *ἄδης*.

Υ and ρ at the beginning of a word have always the aspirate ; as, ὕδωρ, ῥήτωρ. When ρ is doubled, the former has the smooth, and the latter the aspirate ; as, Πύρρος.

The ancient mark for the aspirate was *H*, as in Latin ; thus, *HEKATON* was written for ἑκᾶτον. This was afterwards divided, and *ι* used as the soft, and *ι* as the aspirate. These were next altered to *ι* and *ι*, and finally rounded into their present form, *ι* and *ι*.

The Æolians, who avoided the aspirate, used another sound, similar to a *v* or a *w*, to prevent the hiatus occasioned by the meeting of vowels in different syllables : this was called the *digamma*, because its figure resembled two gammas, one above the other, thus, *F* or *ƒ*. Thus *ƒεσπέρα* for ἑσπέρα, ὦƒον for ὦν, τοῦτο ƒίδον for τοῦτο ἰδον. Hence the Latin *vœsp̄ra*, *ovum*, *video*, &c.

ACCENTS.

There are three accents, the *acute* (*´*), the *grave*, (*`*), and the *circumflex* (*˘*).

The acute stands over one of the three last syllables of a word ; the grave over the last syllable only ; and the circumflex over one of the two last.

The circumflex stands only over long vowels and diphthongs ; the acute and the grave, also over short vowels.

Words accented on the last syllable are called *oxÿtons* or *acutÿtons* ; those not accented on the last syllable, *barÿtons* or *gravÿtons*.

MARKS OF READING.

The Greek comma (*,*) and period (*.*) are the same as the English ; the colon (*·*), which is not distinguished from the semicolon, is a point at the top of the line ; and the note of interrogation (*;*) is the English semicolon.

The *diastöle* or *hypodiastöle* is a comma, used to distinguish certain words from others consisting of the same letters ; as, ὄτι, *which*, to distinguish it from ὅτι, *that*.

The *apostrophē* denotes that a vowel is cut off; as, ἀλλ' ἐγὼ for ἀλλὰ ἐγώ.

The *diæresis* is placed over the latter of two vowels, to show that they do not form a diphthong; as, οἶς, pronounced *o-is*.

CHANGE OF FINAL SYLLABLES ON THE MEETING OF TWO WORDS.

The Greeks have three methods of preventing the meeting of vowels in different words; by cutting off the last vowel of the former word, by adding a consonant to it, and by drawing the two words into one.

1. The final vowel of some words is often cut off when the next word begins with a vowel, and the omission denoted by an apostrophē; as, πάντ' ἔλεγον for πάντα ἔλεγον. If a smooth mute be left before an aspirate vowel, it is changed into its corresponding aspirate; as, ἀφ' οὔ for ἀπὸ οὔ.

The vowels thus cut off are α, ε, ι, ο, and the diphthongs αι and οι. but περι and προ never, and datives of the third declension seldom lose their final vowel.

The Attics and Dorians sometimes cut off these vowels and diphthongs at the beginning of words; as, ὦ γᾶθι for ὦ ἀγᾶθι.

2. *N* is added to the dative plural in σι, and to verbs of the third person in ε and ι, when the next word begins with a vowel; as, πᾶσιν εἶπεν ἐκεῖνος, for πᾶσι εἶπε ἐκεῖνος. Also to εἴκοσι, πέρῃσι, παντάπᾶσι, νόσφι, πρόσθε, ὀπισθε, κέ, and νύ.

In like manner οὔτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἀτρέμα, take *s* before a vowel; as, οὔτως εἶπε. Οὐ becomes οὐκ before a smooth vowel, and οὐχ before an aspirate.

N is often added before a consonant in verse; as, ὦτρυνεν δὲ ἔκαστον.

3. When a word ending with a vowel or diphthong precedes another beginning with a vowel or diphthong, they are sometimes drawn into one;

as, τὰ δῖκα for τὰ ἄδῖκα, καὶ γὰρ for καὶ ἐγὼ, καὶ τι for καὶ ἔτι, κατὰ for καὶ εἴτα, ὥποτε for καὶ ὅποτε, ὠνήρ for ὁ ἀνήρ, οὐκ for ὁ ἐκ, ἐγὼ δα for ἐγὼ οἶδα, θοιμάτιον for τὸ ἱμάτιον.

Some of the most learned critics omit ι, when in the former of the two words thus drawn together, and subscribe it when in the latter, as in the examples above; but others subscribe it in both cases, writing καὶ γὰρ, καὶ τι, as well as κατὰ.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Greek are eight, viz. *article*, *noun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *participle*, *adverb*, *preposition*, and *conjunction*; the *interjection* being reckoned as an adverb by the Greek grammarians.

The article, noun, pronoun, and participle, are declined with *gender*, *number*, and *case*.

There are three genders, *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.

There are three numbers; the *singular*, which speaks of one; the *plural*, which speaks of more than one; and the *dual*, which speaks of two, or a pair.

The dual is not used in the Æolic dialect any more than in the Latin, which was derived from it; nor is it found in the New Testament, in the Septuagint, or in the Fathers. It is used most frequently by the Attics, who, however, often employ the plural instead of it.

There are five cases, *nominative*, *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, and *vocative*.

ARTICLE.

The article δ, ἡ, τὸ, generally answers to the definite article *the* in English. When no article is expressed in Greek, the English indefinite article *a* is signified. Thus ἀνθρώπος means *a man*, or *man* in general; and ὁ ἀνθρώπος *the man*. It is thus declined:

Singular.			Dual.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. ὁ, ἡ, τὸ,						N. οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,		
G. τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ,			N. A. τὼ, τᾶ, τὼ,			G. τῶν, τῶν, τῶν,		
D. τῷ, τῇ, τῷ,			G. D. τοῖν, ταῖν, τοῖν.			D. τοῖς, ταῖς, τοῖς,		
A. τὸν, τὴν, τὸ						A. τοὺς, τὰς, τὰ.		

There is no form of the article for the vocative, for ὦ is an adverb.

The article with δε or γε annexed to it has the signification of a demonstrative pronoun. The declension remains the same; as, ὃδε, ἡδε, τόδε, τοῦδε, τῆςδε, τοῦδε, &c.

NOUN.

GENDER.

To indicate the gender of the noun, use is made of the article ὁ for the masculine, ἡ for the feminine, and τὸ for the neuter.

The gender of nouns is determined partly by their signification, and partly by their termination: the following are the rules concerning the former; those concerning the latter will be given with each declension.

I. The names of male persons or animals, of months, and rivers, are masculine; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, ὁ Μουνυχίων, ὁ Σιμβεῖς.

Exc. The gender of some names of rivers depends on the termination; as, ἡ Ἀθήνη, *the river Lethe*.

II. The names of female persons or animals, of trees, countries, islands, and towns, are feminine; as, ἡ Ἀσπασία, ἡ Ἀεόντιον · ἡ φηγὸς, ἡ πλὺς · ἡ Ἀῖγυπτος, ἡ Σάμος, ἡ Λακεδαίμων.

Exc. 1. Diminutives in ον are neuter; as, τὸ γύναιον, *from γυνή, wife*.

Exc. 2. Some names of trees are masculine; as, ὁ ἐρινεὸς, *wild fig-tree*; ὁ φέλλος, *cork-tree*; ὁ κέρασος, *cherry-tree*; ὁ λωτός, *lote-tree*; ὁ κύτις, *cytîsus*.

Some are masculine or feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ πάπυρος, *papyrus*, ὁ, ἡ κότινος, *wild olive-tree*.

Exc. 3. Several names of towns are masculine; as, ὁ Σελινοῦς, &c. Others are either masculine or feminine: ὁ, ἡ Μαγᾶθών · ὁ, ἡ Ἀκράγας. Ἄγρος, εὖς, is neuter.

Many names of islands and cities are of both genders; as, ὁ, ἡ Ζάκυνθος · ὁ, ἡ Ἐπιδάυρος.

III. Nouns used as masculine when the male, and feminine when the female is spoken of, are common; as, ὁ and ἡ βοῦς, *ox or cow*; ὁ and ἡ ἵππος, *horse or mare*.

Obs. In most names of animals one gender is used for both sexes, called the *epicene* gender; as, ὁ λύκος, *wolf*, and ἡ ἀλώπηξ, *fox*, whether masculine or feminine.

DECLENSION.

There are three declensions of nouns, corresponding to the three first declensions in Latin.

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

The nominative and vocative are mostly the same in the singular, and always in the dual and plural.

The dative singular always ends in *ι*, either in the line, as in the third declension, or subscribed, as in the first and second.

The genitive plural always ends in *ων*.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuters are alike, and in the plural end in *α*.

The dual has but two terminations, one for the nominative, accusative, and vocative, and the other for the genitive and dative.

VIEW OF THE THREE DECLENSIONS.

I. Decl.		II. Decl.		III. Decl.	
		<i>Singular.</i>			
N.	<i>α, η</i>	<i>ας, ης</i>	<i>ος</i> Neut. <i>ον</i>	—	
G.	<i>ᾱς — ης</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ου</i>	<i>ος</i>	
D.	<i>ᾱ — η</i>	<i>ω</i>		<i>ι</i>	
A.	<i>αν — ην</i>	<i>ον</i>		<i>ᾱ — ν</i> Neut. like the Nom.	
V.	<i>α — η</i>	<i>ε</i> Neut. <i>ον</i>		—	
		<i>Dual.</i>			
N. A. V.	<i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ω</i>		<i>ε</i>	
G. D.	<i>αιν</i>	<i>οιν</i>		<i>οιν</i>	
		<i>Plural.</i>			
N.	<i>αι</i>	<i>οι</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ες</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>		
G.	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>	<i>ων</i>		
D.	<i>αις</i>	<i>οις</i>	<i>οις</i>		
A.	<i>ᾱς</i>	<i>ους</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ᾱς</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>		
V.	<i>αι</i>	<i>οι</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>	<i>ες</i> Neut. <i>ᾱ</i>		

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in *α, η*, feminine; and in *ας, ης*, masculine.

ἡ μουσα, *muse.*

Singular.		Dual.		Plural.	
N. μουσ-α, <i>a</i>		N. μουσ-α, <i>two</i>		N. μουσ-αι,	
G. μουσ-ης, <i>of a</i>		G. μουσ-αιν, <i>of two</i>		G. μουσ-ων, <i>of</i>	
D. μουσ-η, <i>to a</i>	<i>muse.</i>	D. μουσ-αιν, <i>to two</i>	<i>muses.</i>	D. μουσ-αις, <i>to</i>	<i>muses.</i>
A. μουσ-αν, <i>a</i>		A. μουσ-α, <i>two</i>		A. μουσ-ας,	
V. μουσ-α, <i>O</i>		V. μουσ-α, <i>O two</i>		V. μουσ-αι, <i>O</i>	

In like manner decline

ἄμιλλα, <i>contest.</i>	θύελλα, <i>tempest.</i>
γλῶσσα, <i>tongue.</i>	μέλισσα, <i>bee.</i>
διψα, <i>thirst.</i>	ρίζα, <i>root.</i>
ἔχιδνα, <i>viper.</i>	τράπεζα, <i>table.</i>
θάλασσα, <i>sea.</i>	χλαῖνα, <i>outer garment.</i>

Nouns in *ρα, α* pure, and *ᾱ* contracted, with some proper names, as *Ἀῖδα, Ἀνδρομέδα, Μάρθα, Φιλομήλα, Γέλα*, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *α* · thus,

ἡ φιλια, *friendship.*

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. φιλ-α,				N. φιλ-αι,	
G. φιλ-ας,		N. A. V. φιλ-α,		G. φιλ-ων,	
D. φιλ-α,				D. φιλ-αις,	
A. φιλ-αν,		G. D. φιλ-αιν.		A. φιλ-ας,	
V. φιλ-α.				V. φιλ-αι.	

In like manner decline

ἀγορά, <i>market.</i>	αἵτια, <i>cause.</i>
ἄρουρα, <i>field.</i>	ἀλήθεια, <i>truth.</i>
γέφυρα, <i>bridge.</i>	δωρεά, <i>gift.</i>
ἡμέρα, <i>day.</i>	ἐλαία, <i>olive-tree.</i>
θύρα, <i>door.</i>	ἔστια, <i>hearth.</i>
μάχαιρα, <i>sword, knife.</i>	πέλεια, <i>dove.</i>
μοῖρα, <i>share.</i>	σκιά, <i>shadow.</i>
σφαῖρα, <i>sphere.</i>	στοά, <i>porch.</i>

Obs. 1. A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in *as*; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terræ, escæ, Latōnæ*. *Paterfamilias* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμή, <i>honor.</i>		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμ-ή,	N. A. V. τιμ-ά,	N. τιμ-αι,
G. τιμ-ῆς,		G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῇ,	G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ήν,		A. τιμ-άς,
V. τιμ-ή.		V. τιμ-αι.

In like manner decline

ἄξιτη, <i>axe.</i>	νεφέλη, <i>cloud.</i>
ἀρετή, <i>virtue.</i>	νίκη, <i>victory.</i>
ἡδονή, <i>pleasure.</i>	νύμφη, <i>bride.</i>
κόρη, <i>girl.</i>	ὀδύνη, <i>pain.</i>
κώμη, <i>village.</i>	πύλη, <i>gate.</i>
λύπη, <i>grief.</i>	φωνή, <i>voice.</i>

ὁ ταμίας, *a steward.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ταμί-ας,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	N. ταμί-αι,
G. ταμί-ου,		G. ταμί-ῶν,
D. ταμί-α,	G. D. ταμί-αιν.	D. ταμί-αις,
A. ταμί-αν,		A. ταμί-ας,
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.

In like manner decline

Αἰνείας, <i>Ænēas.</i>	νεανίας, <i>youth.</i>
κοχλίας, <i>cockle.</i>	ὄρνιθοθήρας, <i>fowler.</i>

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου*· as, Πυθαγόρας, gen. Πυθαγόρου and Πυθαγόρα, *Pythagōras*; πατρολοίας, gen. πατρολοίου and πατρολοία, *parricide*. Some keep *α* exclusively, as, Θωμάς, gen. Θωμᾶ, *Thomas*; βορρᾶς, gen. βορρᾶ, *north wind*; Σατᾶνᾶς, gen. Σατᾶνᾶ, *Satan*; πάππας, gen. πάππα, *father*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

ὁ τελώνης, *publican.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,		G. τελων-ῶν,
D. τελών-η,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,		A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

In like manner decline

ἄδολεσχος, <i>prater.</i>	Ἀτρείδης, <i>Atrides.</i>
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All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α* · as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*, *prophet*; *κυνώπης*, *κυνῶπα*, *shameless*; *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*, *Scythian*; *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*, *geometrician*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μενάλχης*, *Πυθαλχης*. But *Αιήτης*, *αἰναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στις* make *α* or *η* · as, *ληστής*, *λησιὰ* and *ληστή*, *robber*.

Words for Practice.

ἀροτῶλης, <i>seller of bread.</i>	πολίτης, <i>citizen.</i>
δεσπότης, <i>master.</i>	τεχνίτης, <i>artist.</i>
κλέπτης, <i>thief.</i>	τοξότης, <i>archer.</i>
κριτής, <i>judge.</i>	ἐραστής, <i>lover.</i>
μαθητής, <i>disciple.</i>	Ὀρέστης, <i>Orestes.</i>
Πέρσης, <i>Persian.</i>	πολεμιστής, <i>warrior.</i>
ποιητής, <i>poet.</i>	

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἵππῳτα* for *ἵπποτης*, *horseman*; *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*, *cloud-gathering*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *poēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Contracts of the First Declension.

Some nouns of the first declension are contracted, by dropping the vowels preceding the terminations *α*, *η*, *ας*, *ης* · except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ε*, which is contracted into *ῆ* · thus,

μνάα, <i>ᾱ, mina.</i>	ἐρέα, <i>ᾱ, wool.</i>	γέα, <i>γῆ, earth.</i>	γαλέη, <i>ῆ, weasel.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	N. ἐρ-έα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	N. γ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	N. γαλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
G. μν-άας, <i>ᾱς,</i>	G. ἐρ-έας, <i>ᾱς,</i>	G. γ-έας, <i>ῆς,</i>	G. γαλ-έης, <i>ῆς,</i>
D. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	D. ἐρ-έα, <i>ᾱ,</i>	D. γ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. γαλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
A. μν-άαν, <i>ᾱν,</i>	A. ἐρ-έαν, <i>ᾱν,</i>	A. γ-έαν, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. γαλ-έην, <i>ῆν,</i>
V. μν-άα, <i>ᾱ, &c.</i>	V. ἐρ-έα, <i>ᾱ, &c.</i>	V. γ-έα, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. γαλ-έη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>

ἀπλόη, <i>ῆ, simplicity.</i>	Ἑρμῆας, <i>ῆς, Mercury.</i>	Ἀπελλῆς, <i>ῆς, Apelles.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ,</i>	N. Ἑρμ-έας, <i>ῆς,</i>	N. Ἀπελλ-έης, <i>ῆς,</i>
G. ἀπλ-όης, <i>ῆς,</i>	G. Ἑρμ-έου, <i>οῦ,</i>	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, <i>οῦ,</i>
D. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. Ἑρμ-έα, <i>ῆ,</i>	D. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ,</i>
A. ἀπλ-όην, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. Ἑρμ-έαν, <i>ῆν,</i>	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, <i>ῆν,</i>
V. ἀπλ-όη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. Ἑρμ-έα, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, <i>ῆ, &c.</i>

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, word, speech.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>λόγ-ος,</i>		N. <i>λόγ-οι,</i>
G. <i>λόγ-ου,</i>	N. A. V. <i>λόγ-ω,</i>	G. <i>λόγ-ων,</i>
D. <i>λόγ-ω,</i>		D. <i>λόγ-οις,</i>
A. <i>λογ-ον,</i>	G. D. <i>λόγ-οιν.</i>	A. <i>λόγ-ους,</i>
V. <i>λογ-ε.</i>		V. <i>λόγ-οι.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ὁ ἄνεμος,</i>	<i>wind.</i>	<i>ἡ νῆσος,</i>	<i>island.</i>
<i>ὁ ἄργυρος,</i>	<i>silver.</i>	<i>ἡ ὁδός,</i>	<i>way.</i>
<i>ἡ δοκός,</i>	<i>beam.</i>	<i>ὁ οἶκος,</i>	<i>house.</i>
<i>ἡ ἡπειρος,</i>	<i>continent.</i>	<i>ὁ σιδηρος,</i>	<i>iron.</i>
<i>ὁ κήπος,</i>	<i>garden.</i>	<i>ἡ φηγός,</i>	<i>beech.</i>

Obs. In a few instances, the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, *ὦ Θεός*, whence the Latin *ὁ Deus*; and *ὦ οὔτις*, *heus tu*.

τὸ ξύλον, wood.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>ξύλ-ον,</i>		N. <i>ξύλ-α,</i>
G. <i>ξύλ-ου,</i>	N. A. V. <i>ξύλ-ω,</i>	G. <i>ξύλ-ων,</i>
D. <i>ξύλ-ω,</i>		D. <i>ξύλ-οις,</i>
A. <i>ξύλ-ον,</i>	G. D. <i>ξύλ-οιν.</i>	A. <i>ξύλ-α,</i>
V. <i>ξύλ-ον.</i>		V. <i>ξύλ-α.</i>

In like manner decline

<i>ἄργύριον,</i>	<i>silver.</i>	<i>μήλον,</i>	<i>apple.</i>
<i>βιβλίον,</i>	<i>book.</i>	<i>πέδιλον,</i>	<i>sandal, shoe.</i>
<i>δένδρον,</i>	<i>tree.</i>	<i>πρόβατον,</i>	<i>sheep.</i>
<i>ζῶον,</i>	<i>animal.</i>	<i>ρόδον,</i>	<i>rose.</i>
<i>μέτρον,</i>	<i>measure.</i>	<i>σῆκον,</i>	<i>fig.</i>

Contracts of the Second Declension.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by changing *εο*, *οο*, into *ου*, and *εα*, *οα*, into *ᾱ*, and dropping *ε* and *ο* before a long vowel or diphthong.

τὸ ὀστέον, *bone.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ὀστι-έον, οὔν,		N. ὀστι-εα, α,
G. ὀστι-έου, οῦ,	N. A. V. ὀστι-έω, ῶ,	G. ὀστι-έων, ῶν,
D. ὀστι-έω, ῶ,		D. ὀστι-έοις, οῖς,
A. ὀστι-έον, οὔν,	G. D. ὀστι-έοιν, οῖν.	A. ὀστι-έα, ᾱ,
V. ὀστι-έον, οὔν.		V. ὀστι-έα, ᾱ.

In like manner decline κάνεον, *basket, dish.*ὁ νόος, *understanding.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ν-όος, οὔς,		N. ν-όοι, οῖ,
G. ν-όου, οῦ,	N. A. V. ν-όω, ῶ,	G. ν-όων, ῶν,
D. ν-όω, ῶ,		D. ν-όοις, οῖς,
A. ν-όον, οὔν,	G. D. ν-όοιν, οῖν.	A. ν-όους, οῦς,
V. ν-όε, οῦ.		V. ν-όοι, οῖ.

So its compounds εὔνοος, ἄνοος, &c. Also ὁ ῥόος, *stream*; ὁ πλόος, *voyage*; ὁ χνόος, *down*; ὁ χροός, *skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, εὔνοα, καλλιῤῥοα, εὔπλοα. Even in the genitive we rather say εὐνόων, εὐπλόων, than εὔνων, εὔπων, &c.

To the contracted of this form may ὁ Ἰησοῦς be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in οῦ · and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in ῦς · as, ὁ Διονῦς, ὁ Καμῦς, ὁ Κλανσῦς.

Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἰησ-οῦς,	N. Διον-ῦς,
G. Ἰησ-οῦ,	G. Διον-ῦ,
D. Ἰησ-οῦ,	D. Διον-ῦ,
A. Ἰησ-οῦν,	A. Διον-ῦν,
V. Ἰησ-οῦ.	V. Διον-ῦ.

ATTIC FORM.

In some nouns of the second declension the Attics change the last vowel or diphthong into ω, subscribing ι, and making the vocative like the nominative; as, ὁ λαγῶς, λαγῶ, *hare*, for λαγός, λαγοῦ.

If the vowel preceding ως be α long, it is changed into ε · as, ὁ λεῶς for λαᾱς, *people*; τὸ ἀνώγειον, ἀνώγειων, *hall*.

ὁ νεῶς, <i>temple</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. νε-ῶς,	N. A. V. νε-ῶ,	N. νε-ῶ,
G. νε-ῶ,		G. νε-ῶν,
D. νε-ῶ,	G. D. νε-ῶν.	D. νε-ῶς,
A. νε-ῶν,		A. νε-ῶς,
V. νε-ῶς.		V. νε-ῶ.

In like manner decline

ἡ γάλως, <i>brother's wife</i> .	ὁ Μενέλεως, <i>Menelāus</i> .
ὁ κάλως, <i>cable</i> .	ὁ ταῶς, <i>peacock</i> .

τὸ ἀνώγειον, <i>hall</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνώγε-ων,	N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ω,	N. ἀνώγε-ω,
G. ἀνώγε-ω,		G. ἀνώγε-ων,
D. ἀνώγε-ω,	G. D. ἀνώγε-ων.	D. ἀνώγε-ως,
A. ἀνώγε-ων,		A. ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.		V. ἀνώγε-ω.

In like manner decline the neuter adjectives

εὐγεων, <i>fertile</i> .	ἱλεων, <i>propitious</i> .
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Obs. 1. There is one neuter in *ως*, viz. τὸ χρέως, τοῦ χρέω, *debt*.

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit *ν* in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγῶ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ξω. So *Κῶ*, *Κέω*, " *Ἄθω*. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγήρω, for ἀγήρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form, words which otherwise belong to the third declension; as, *Μίνω* for *Μίνως*, from *Μίνως* · γέλων for γέλωτα, from γέλως · and the later Greeks decline words in *ως*, which belong to the second, according to the third declension; as, κάλως for κάλω, from κάλως.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension end in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ω*, *ν*, *ξ*, *ρ*, *ς*, *ψ*, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, <i>savior</i> .		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,	N. A. V. σωτ-ῆρε,	N. σωτ-ῆρες,
G. σωτ-ῆρος,		G. σωτ-ῆρων,
D. σωτ-ῆρι,	G. D. σωτ-ῆροιν.	D. σωτ-ῆρσι,
A. σωτ-ῆρα,		A. σωτ-ῆρας,
V. σωτ-εθ.		V. σωτ-ῆρες.

τὸ σῶμα, *body*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α,		N. σώμ-ατα,
G. σώμ-ατος,	N. A. V. σώμ-ατε,	G. σώμ-άτων,
D. σώμ-ατι,		D. σώμ-ασι,
A. σῶμ-α,	G. D. σων-άτιον.	A. σώμ-ατα,
V. σῶμ-α.		V. σώμ-ατα.

ὁ παιὰν, *pæan*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-ᾶν,		N. παι-ᾶνες,
G. παι-ᾶνος,	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε,	G. παι-ᾶνων,
D. παι-ᾶνι,		D. παι-ᾶσι,
A. παι-ᾶνα,	G. D. παι-ᾶνοι.	A. παι-ᾶνας,
V. παι-ᾶν.		V. παι-ᾶνες.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, *storm*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλα-ψ,		N. λαῖλα-πες,
G. λαῖλᾱ-πος,	N. A. V. λαῖλα-πε,	G. λαῖλά-πων,
D. λαῖλα-πι,		D. λαῖλα-ψι,
A. καῖλα-πα,	G. D. λαῖλά-ποι.	A. λαῖλα-πας,
V. λαῖλα-ψ.		V. λαῖλα-πες.

ὁ θῶς, *jackall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,		N. θ-ῶες,
G. θῶδς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶε,	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ῶτ,		D. θ-ῶσι,
A. θ-ῶα,	G. D. θ-ῶοιν.	A. θ-ῶας,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Words for practice in the third declension are given with the examples of the different formations of the genitive.

GENDER.

Nouns of the third declension admit of no general rule for the determination of their gender; but that of a large proportion of them may be known by the following rules for some of the principal endings, in which those nouns, whose gender is determinable from their signification, are not noticed.

1. Nouns in ην, ης, εως, ως, -ωτος, and those which have ντος in the genitive, are masculine; as, ὁ λιμὴν, *harbor*; ὁ ζῶστης, *girdle*; ὁ ἀμφορεύς, *amphōra*; ὁ γέλως -ωτος, *laughter*; ὁ τένων -οντος, *tendon*; ὁ ὀδὸς -οντος, *tooth*; ὁ ἱμᾶς -άντος, *thong*.

Except ἡ φροῦν, *intellect*; ὁ, ἡ χήν, *goose*; ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; ἡ κῆρ, *fate*; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, *air, mist*; with the neuter contracts in ηρ' and τὸ φῶς, *light*.

2. Nouns in *ας* -*αδος*, *ις*, *ω* and *ως* -*οος*, with nouns of quality in *της*, are feminine; as, *ἡ λαμπὰς -αδος*, *torch*; *ἡ χάρις*, *grace*; *ἡ πειθὼ*, *persuasion*; *ἡ αἰδὼς -όος*, *modesty*; *ἡ γλυκύτης*, *sweetness*.

Except some adjectives in *ας* -*αδος* of the common gender, and the following nouns in *ις*: *ὁ ὄφις*, *serpent*; *ὁ ἕχης*, *adder*; *ὁ κῆρις*, *bug*; *ὁ μέρις*, a certain *measure*; *ὁ κίς*, *weevil*; *ὁ λῆς*, *lion*; *ὁ δελφίς*, *dolphin*; *ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις*, *bird*; *ἡ, ὁ τίγρις*, *tiger*; and *ἡ, ὁ θίς*, *bank, shore*.

3. Nouns in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *ος*, *ας* -*ατος* and -*αος*, *αρ*, with contracts in *εαρ* -*ηρ*, are neuter; as, *τὸ σῶμα*, *body*; *τὸ μέλι*, *honey*; *τὸ ἄστυ*, *city*; *τὸ ἥτορ*, *breast*; *τὸ ὕδωρ*, *water*; *τὸ τεῖχος*, *wall*; *τὸ τέρας -ατος*, *miracle*; *τὸ δέπας -αος*, *cup*; *τὸ ἥπαρ*, *liver*; *τὸ κῆαρ*, *κῆρ*, *heart*.

Except *ὁ ψᾶρ*, *starling*; *ὁ, ἡ λῶρ*, *lymph*; *ὁ ἀχῶρ*, *ulcer*; *ὁ λᾶς -ᾶος*, *stone*; and *ὁ* or *τὸ κρᾶς*, *κρατὸς*, *head*.

There are no other neuter substantives of this declension, except *τὸ πῦρ*, *fire*; *τὸ φῶς*, *light*; *τὸ οὖς*, *ear*; and *τὸ σταίς*, *dough*.

Those in *ας*, therefore, are generally masculine, when they make the genitive in *αντος*: feminine, when they make it in *αδος*: and neuter, when they make it in *ατος* and *αος*.

GENITIVE.

The genitive of the third declension always ends in *ος*, and admits of a great variety of formations.

From the vowels *α*, *ι*, *υ*, *ω*.

<i>α</i> — <i>ατος</i>	<i>τὸ σῶμα</i> , <i>σώματος</i> , <i>body</i> ; <i>τὸ νόημα</i> , <i>thought</i> ; <i>τὸ πρᾶγμα</i> , <i>thing</i> ; <i>τὸ στόμα</i> , <i>mouth</i> .
<i>ι</i> — <i>ιος</i>	<i>τὸ σίνηπι</i> , <i>σινήπιος</i> , <i>mustard</i> ; <i>τὸ κόμμι</i> , <i>gum</i> ; <i>τὸ πέπερι</i> , <i>pepper</i> .
— <i>ιτος</i>	<i>τὸ μέλι</i> , <i>μέλιτος</i> , <i>honey</i> , the only substantive of this form; but there are several neuter adjectives, which may be said, however, to derive their genitive rather from the masculine termination in <i>ις</i> .
<i>υ</i> — <i>υος</i>	<i>τὸ δάκρυ</i> , <i>δάκρυος</i> , <i>tear</i> ; <i>τὸ νάπυ</i> , <i>mustard</i> . In like manner <i>τὸ γόνυ</i> , <i>knee</i> , and <i>τὸ δόρυ</i> , <i>spear</i> ; but these two sometimes take <i>ατος</i> from the obsolete <i>γόνυας</i> and <i>δόρυας</i> .
— <i>εος</i>	<i>τὸ ἄστυ</i> , <i>ἄστεος</i> , <i>city</i> ; <i>τὸ πῶϋ</i> , <i>flock</i> .
<i>ω</i> — <i>οος</i>	<i>ἡ Λητώ</i> , <i>Λητώος</i> , <i>Latōna</i> ; <i>ἡ πειθὼ</i> , <i>persuasion</i> ; <i>ἡ ἠχώ</i> , <i>echo</i> .

From the consonants ν, ρ, σ, ξ, ψ.

ν

- αν —ανος ὁ παιᾶν, παιᾶνος, *pæan*; ὁ Τιτάν, *Titan*.
 —αντος τὸ τύψαν, τύψαντος, *having struck*, neuter participles, which follow their masculine.
- εν —ενος τὸ τέρεν, τέρενος, *tender*, neuters of adjectives in ην.
- ην —ηνος ὁ Ἕλλην, Ἕλληνος, *Greek*; ὁ μῆν, *month*; ἡ Σειρήν, *Siren*.
 —ενος ὁ ποιμήν, ποιμένος, *shepherd*; ὁ λιμήν, *harbor*; ἡ φροήν, *intellect*.
- ιν —ινος ὁ δελφίν, δελφίνος, *dolphin*; ἡ ἀκτίν, *ray*; ἡ ῥίν, *nose*. The nominative of these nouns frequently ends in ις, as, ὁ δελφίς.
- ον —ονος τὸ μεῖζον, μεῖζονος, *greater*, neuters of adjectives in ων.
 —οντος τὸ τύπτον, τύπτοντος, *striking*, neuters of participles in ων.
- υν —υνος ὁ μόσυν, μόσυνος, *wooden tower*; and those ending in υν or υς, as, ὁ Φόρκυν or Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος, *Phorcys*, the name of a sea deity.
 —υντος τὸ ζευγνύν, ζευγνύντος, *joining*, neuter participles of verbs in υμι.
- ων —ωνος, ὁ Πλάτων, Πλάτωνος, *Plato*; ὁ κλῶν, *branch*; ἡ μήκων, *poppy*.
 —ονος ἡ χελιδὼν, χελιδόνος, *swallow*; ἡ σιαγὼν, *cheek*; ὁ πρίων, *saw*.
 —ωντος ὁ Ξενοφῶν, Ξενοφώντος, *Xenophon*. In like manner the present participles of contracted verbs in αω, as, ὁ τιμῶν, τιμῶντος, *honoring*.
 —οντος ὁ δράκων, δράκοντος, *dragon*; ὁ λέων, *lion*; ὁ τένων, *tendon*. So the present, first future, and second aorist active of participles, as, ὁ τύπτων, τύπτοντος, *striking*.
 —ουντος ὁ τυπῶν, τυποῦντος, *going to strike*, the second future active of participles: also the present of contracted verbs in εω and οω, as, ὁ ποιῶν, ποιοῦντος, *making*.
- ουν —οδος neuter compounds of ποῦς, as, τὸ δίπουν, δίποδος, *from δίπους, two-footed*.
 —οῦντος τὸ τυποῦν, τυποῦντος, neuter participles.

ϑ

- αϑ —ατος τὸ ἥπαρ, ἥπατος, *the liver*; τὸ δέλεαρ, *bait*;
τὸ φρέαρ, *the well*.
—αρος ὁ ψᾶρ, ψαρὸς, *starling*; τὸ νέκταρ, *nectar*; ἡ ὕαρ,
wife.
ἡ δάμαρ, *wife*, makes δάμαρτος.
ηϑ —ηρος ὁ θῆρ, θηρὸς, *wild beast*; ὁ βοτήρ, *shepherd*;
ὁ ζωστήρ, *girdle*; ἡ κῆρ, *fate*.
—ερος ὁ αἰθήρ, αἰθέρος, *sky*; ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, *air, mist*;
ὁ δαήρ, *brother-in-law*.
οϑ —ορος τὸ ἥτορ, ἥτορος, *breast*; τὸ ἄορ, *sword*.
υϑ —υρος ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρ, μάρτύρος, *witness*; τὸ πῦρ, *fire*.
ωϑ —ωρος ὁ φῶρ, φωρὸς, *thief*; ὁ λῶρ, *lymph*; τὸ ἐλωρ,
prey.
—ορος ὁ Νέστωρ, Νέστορος, *Nestor*; ὁ ῥήτωρ, *orator*.
ειϑ —ειρος ἡ χεῖρ, χειρὸς, *hand*; ὁ φθειρ, *louse*.

σ

- ας —αντος ὁ ἀνδριὰς, ἀνδριάντος, *statue*; ὁ γίγας, *giant*;
ὁ ἱμάς, *thong*.
—ανος ὁ μέλας, μέλανος, *black*; ὁ τάλας, *wretched*.
—ατος τὸ γῆρας, γήρατος, *old age*; τὸ κρέας, *flesh*.
—αδος ἡ λαμπάς, λαμπάδος, *torch*; ἡ πελειὰς, *dove*;
ὁ, ἡ φυγὰς, *fugitive*.
—αος ὁ λᾶας, λάαος, *a stone*.
ες —εος τὸ ἀληθές, ἀληθέος, *true*, the neuter of adjectives
in ης.
ευς —εος ὁ βασιλεὺς, βασιλέος, Att. βασιλέως, Ion. βασιλῆος,
king; ὁ ἀλιεύς, *fisherman*; ὁ ἱερεὺς, *priest*;
ὁ ἵππευς, *horseman*.
ης —εος ἡ τριήρης, τριήρεος, *galley*; ὁ Δημοσθένης, *De-*
mosthēnes.
—ητος ἡ φιλότις, φιλότιτος, *love*; ὁ λέβης, *caldron*,
kettle; ἡ ἐσθῆς, *clothing*.
—ηθος ἡ Πάρνης, Πάρνηθος, *Parnes*, a mountain of
Attica.
—εντος ὁ Κλήμης, Κλήμεντος, *Clemens*; ὁ Οὐάλης, Οὐά-
λεντος, *Valens*, and other names borrowed from
the Latin.
—ηντος ὁ τιμῆς, τιμῆντος, *honored*, contracted from ηεις.
ις —ιος ὁ ὄφις, ὄφιος, Att. ὄφεως, *serpent*; ἡ πόλις, *city*;
ὁ μάντις, *seer*; ἡ δυνάμις, *power*; ἡ πρᾶξις,
action.

- ις —ιδος ἡ ἐλπὶς, ἐλπίδος, *hope*; ὁ Πάρις, *Paris*; ἡ κηλὶς, κηλίδος, *spot*.
 —ιθος ὁ, ἡ ὄρνις, ὄρνιθός, *bird*; ἡ μέρμις, *cord*.
 —ιτος ἡ χάρις, χάριτος, *a favor*.
 —ιστος ἡ θέμις, θέμιστος, and θέμιδος, *right*.
 —ινος ὁ, ἡ τίς, τινός, *any*. So words in ις which often end in ιν, as, ὁ δελφίς, *dolphin*.
 ις —εος τὸ τεῖχος, τείχεος, *wall*; τὸ ἄνθος, *flower*; τὸ μέρος, *part*; τὸ ὄρος, *mountain*; τὸ χεῖλος, *lip*.
 —οτος τὸ τετυφός, τετυφός, *having struck*, neuter participles.
 υς —υος ὁ μῦς, μυδός, *mouse*; ὁ ἰχθύς, *fish*; ἡ δρυς, *oak*; ἡ πίνυς, *pine*.
 —εος ὁ ὀξύς, ὀξέος, *sharp*; ὁ ἡδύς, *sweet*.
 —εως Att. ὁ πέλεκυς, πελέκειος, *axe*; ὁ πῆχυς, *ell*.
 —υδος ἡ χλαμύς, χλαμύδος, *military robe*; ὁ, ἡ νέηλυς, *stranger*.
 —υθυς ἡ κόρυς, κόρυθος, *helmet*.
 —ύντος ὁ ζευγνύς, ζευγνύντος, *joining*, and the like participles of verbs in υμι.
 —υνος ὁ Φόρκυς or Φόρκυν, Φόρκυνος, *Phorcys*.
 ως —οος ἡ αἰδώς, αἰδός, *shame*; ἡ ἡώς, *dawn*.
 —ωτος ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος, *love*; ὁ γέλως, *laughter*; ὁ φως, *man*; τὸ φῶς, *light*; and contracted participles from αως, as, ὁ ἐστὼς, ἐστιῶτος, from ἐσταῶς, *standing*.
 —ωδος ἡ φῶς, φωδός, *a red spot on the legs*, occasioned by being too near the fire, the only word of this form.
 —ωος ὁ ἦρως, ἦρωος, *hero*; ὁ θῶς, *jackall*; ὁ Τρῶς, *Trojan*.
 —οτος ὁ τετυφός, τετυφός, *having struck*, and such like participles.
 αῖς —αιτος ὁ δαίς, δαιτός, *meal*, *entertainment*; τὸ σταις, *dough*.
 —αιδος ὁ, ἡ παῖς, παιδός, *child*.
 αὐς —αος ἡ γράϋς, γραδός, *old woman*.
 εῖς —ειδος ἡ κλεῖς, κλειδός, *key*.
 —ενος ὁ κτεῖς, κτενός, *comb*; εἷς, ἐνός, *one*.
 —έντος ὁ Σιμόβεις, Σιμόβεντος, *Simöis*, a river of Troas; ἡ Ὀπόβεις, *Opus*, a city of Greece; ὁ χαρῆεις, *comely*. Likewise the participles, as, ὁ τυφθείς, τυφθέντος, *having been struck*.
 ους —οος ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, βουός, *ox or cow*; ὁ χοῦς, *skin*.
 —οδος ὁ ποῦς, ποδός, *foot*.

- ους —οντος δ ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, *tooth*; and participles of verbs in μι, as, δοῦς, δόντος, *having given*.
 —οῦντος ἡ Ὀποῦς, Ὀποῦντος, *Opus*, and other nouns contracted from βεις.
 λς —λος τὸ οὖς, ὠτός, *ear*, is contracted from οὔας, οὔατος.
 νς —νθος ἡ ἄλς, ἄλδος, *sea*.
 ἡ ἔλμινς, ἔλμινθος, *earth-worm, belly-worm*;
 ἡ Τίρυνς, the name of a city.
 ρς —ρτος ὁ μάκαρς, μάκαρτος, *happy*.

ξ

- ξ —γος δ τέτιξ, τέτιγος, *grasshopper*; δ ὄρνιξ, ὄρνιγος, *quail*; ἡ φλόξ, *flame*; ἡ σάλπιγξ, *trumpet*; δ, ἡ φάλαγξ, *phalanx*.
 —κος δ θώραξ, θώρακος, *breastplate*; ὁ κόραξ, κόρακος, *raven*; ἡ κύλιξ, κύλικος, *cup*; ὁ μύρμηξ, *ant*; ἡ ἀλώπηξ, ἀλώπεκος, changing η into ε, *fox*.
 —κτος δ ἄναξ, ἄνακτος, *king*; ἡ νύξ, *night*.
 —χος ἡ βήξ, βηχός, *cough*; ὁ ὄνυξ, *nail, claw*; ἡ σιτίξ, *rank*.

ψ

- ψ —πος ἡ ὤψ, ὠπός, *visage*; ἡ λαῖλαψ, *storm*; ὁ Κύκλωψ, *Cyclops*.
 —βος δ Ἄραψ, Ἀραῖβος, *Arab*; ἡ φλέψ, *vein*; ὁ χάλυψ, *steel*.
 —φος δ Κλινυψ, Κλινῦφος, *Cinyps*, a river of Africa; ἡ κατῆλιψ, *stair*.

Obs. Some nouns form their genitive from an obsolete nominative; as, τὸ γάλα, γάλακτος, from γάλαξ, *milk*; ἡ γυνή, γυναικός, from γύναιξ, *woman*; τὸ ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, from ὕδας, *water*; τὸ σκῶρ, σκατός, from σκάς, *filth*; ὁ Ζεὺς, Αἰὼς from Αἷς, and Ζηνὸς from Ζήν, *Jupiter*.

ACCUSATIVE.

The accusative singular of masculine and feminine nouns generally ends in α · as, ὁ Τιτάν, Τιτᾶνα, *Titan*.

Exc. 1. Nouns in ις, υς, αυς, ους, having ος pure in the genitive, change σ of the nominative into ν · as, ὁ βότρυς, βότρυος, βότριν, *bunch of grapes*; ἡ ναῦς, ναός, ναῦν, *ship*. Also ὁ λίθς, *stone*, makes λίαν. But ὁ Αἷς, Αἰὼς, *Jupiter*, makes Αἶα, and ὁ χοῦς, χοῶς, *skin*, commonly χοῶα. The poets frequently use the regular termination in α, as βότρυα, εὐρέα, νέα or νῆα.

Exc. 2. Barytons in *ις* and *υς*, having *ος* impure in the genitive, make both *α* and *ν* · as, *ἡ ἔρις*, *ἐρίδος*, *ἐρίδα* and *ἐριν*, *strife*; *ἡ κόρυς*, *κόρυθος*, *κόρυθα* and *κόρυν*, *helmet*. Also the compounds of *πους* · as, *ὁ Οἰδίπους*, *Οἰδίποδα* and *Οἰδίπουν*, *Œdipus*; with *ἡ κλεις*, *κλειδός*, *key*. *Ἡ χάρις*, *favor*, has *χάριν*, but *Χάρις*, *Grace*, *Χάρῖτα*.

VOCATIVE.

The vocative of nouns generally, and of participles universally, is like the nominative; as, *Τιτάν*, ὦ *Τιτάν*.

Exc. 1. Adjectives in *ην*, barytons in *ων* -*ονος* and -*οντος*, *ηρ*, *ωρ*, and nouns in *ης* -*εος*, form the vocative by shortening the long vowel of the nominative; as, *τέρην*, ὦ *τέρειν*, *tender*; *ἐλεήμων*, ὦ *ἐλεῆμον*, *compassionate*; *βελτιων*, ὦ *βέλτιον*, *better*; *ὁ λέων*, ὦ *λέον*, *lion*; *μήτηρ*, ὦ *μητερ*, *mother*; *ὁ Ἑκτωρ*, ὦ *Ἑκτορ*, *Hector*; *ὁ Δημοσθένης*, ὦ *Δημόσθενες*, *Demosthenes*. Also *ὁ Ἀπόλλων*, ὦ *Ἀπολλων*, *Apollo*; *ὁ Ποσειδῶν*, ὦ *Πόσειδον*, *Nep-tune*; *ἀνὴρ*, ὦ *ἄνερ*, *man*; *δᾱήρ*, ὦ *δᾱερ*, *brother-in-law*; *πατήρ*, ὦ *πάτερ*, *father*; *σωτήρ*, ὦ *σῶτερ*, *savior*, though we meet also with ὦ *σωτήρ*.

Exc. 2. All nouns in *ευσ* and *ους*, barytons in *ις*, and barytons, contracted nouns, and adjectives in *υς*, drop *ς* to form the vocative; as, *βασίλευς*, ὦ *βασίλεῦ*, *king*; *ὁ Σιμοῦς*, ὦ *Σιμοῦ*, *Simōis*, a river of Troas; *ὁ ὄφις*, ὦ *ὄφι*, *serpent*; *ὁ βότρυς*, ὦ *βότρυ*, *bunch of grapes*; *ὁ μῦς*, ὦ *μῦ*, *mouse*; *ὁ ξύς*, ὦ *ὄξυ*, *sharp*. Likewise *γραιῦς*, ὦ *γραιῦ*, *old woman*; *ὁ, ἡ παῖς*, ὦ *παῖ*, *child*: but *ὁ ποῦς*, ὦ *ποῦς*, *foot*; and *ὁ ὀδούς*, ὦ *ὀδοῦς*, *tooth*. Other words also lose *ς* among the poets; as, *Ἀμαρυλλίς*, ὦ *Ἀμαρυλλί*, *Amaryllis*, the name of a woman. *Γυνή*, *woman*, makes *γύναι*, from the obsolete *γύναιξ*, and *ἄναξ*, *king*, in addressing a deity, *ἄνα*.

Exc. 3. Barytons in *ας* -*ανος* and -*αντος*, and adjectives in *εις* -*εντος*, form the vocative by dropping *ος* or *τος* from the genitive; as, *τάλας*, *τάλανος*, ὦ *τάλαν*, *wretched*; *Αἴας*, *Αἴαντος*, ὦ *Αἴαν*, *Ajax*; *χαρτεῖς*, *χαρτεντος*, ὦ *χαρτεν*, *comely*. So *ὁ Σιμόεις*, *Σιμόεντος*, ὦ *Σιμόεν*. Some of these also form the vocative by dropping *ς* from the nominative; as, *Αἴας*, ὦ *Αἴα* · *χαρτεῖς*, ὦ *χαρτεῖ*.

Exc. 4. Feminines in *ω* and *ως* form the vocative in *οι* · as, *ἡ Σαπφώ*, ὦ *Σαπφοῖ*, *Sappho*; *ἡ ἠώς*, ὦ *ἠοῖ*, *dawn*.

DATIVE PLURAL.

The dative plural is formed from the dative singular by inserting *σ* before *ι* · as, *ὁ σωτήρ*, *σωτήρι*, *σωτήρσι*, *savior*; *ὁ γῶψ*, *γυπῖ*, *γυπῖ* (for *γυπσί*, the double consonant *ψ* being put

for $\pi\sigma$, by page 3), *vulture*. But $\delta, \vartheta, \nu, \tau$, are dropped for the sake of softness; as, $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\iota, \lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ for $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\delta\sigma\iota$, from $\eta \lambda\alpha\mu\pi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, *torch*; $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota, \gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\sigma\iota$ for $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\upsilon\tau\iota\sigma\iota$, from $\delta \gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha\varsigma$, *giant*. $\omicron\nu\tau\iota$ is changed into $\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\iota, \lambda\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$.

Words ending in ς after a diphthong add ι to the nominative singular; as, $\iota\pi\pi\epsilon\delta\varsigma, \iota\pi\pi\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\iota$, *horseman*; $\tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\varsigma, \tau\upsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, *having been struck*. Except $\delta \kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\varsigma, \kappa\tau\epsilon\sigma\iota$, *comb*; $\delta \delta\rho\omicron\mu\epsilon\delta\varsigma, \delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota$, *runner*; $\upsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma, \upsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\sigma\iota$, *son*; $\tau\acute{o} \omicron\upsilon\varsigma, \acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$, *ear*; $\delta \pi\omicron\delta\varsigma, \pi\omicron\sigma\iota$, *foot*; which are regular from $\kappa\tau\epsilon\nu\iota, \delta\rho\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\iota, \upsilon\acute{\iota}\epsilon\iota, \acute{\omega}\tau\iota \pi\omicron\delta\iota$. $\tau\rho\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, *three*, makes $\tau\rho\iota\sigma\iota$.

Syncopated nouns in $\eta\rho$ make the dative in $\alpha\sigma\iota$ as, $\pi\alpha\tau\acute{\eta}\rho, \pi\alpha\tau\epsilon\rho\iota, \pi\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$. Also $\delta \acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta\rho, \acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, *star*; $\delta \acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\nu, \acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\acute{o}\varsigma, \acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, *lamb*; $\upsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma, \upsilon\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, *son*. But $\eta \gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\eta\rho$, *belly*, makes $\gamma\alpha\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\rho\sigma\iota$.

$\iota\eta \chi\epsilon\rho, \text{hand}$, makes $\chi\epsilon\rho\sigma\iota$, from the poetic $\chi\epsilon\rho\iota$.

CONTRACTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Contracted nouns of the third declension are very numerous, and are divided into five forms.

I. Nouns in $\eta\varsigma, \epsilon\varsigma$, and $\omicron\varsigma$, are contracted in all the cases where two vowels meet.

$\eta \tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\eta\varsigma$, *galley*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\eta\varsigma$,		N. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma, \epsilon\iota\varsigma$,
G. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\varsigma, \omicron\upsilon\varsigma$,	N. A. V. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon, \eta$,	G. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu, \acute{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\iota$,	G. D. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\nu, \omicron\iota\nu$.	D. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\iota$,
A. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\alpha, \eta$,		A. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma, \epsilon\iota\varsigma$,
V. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\varsigma$.		V. $\tau\rho\acute{\iota}\eta\rho\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon\varsigma, \epsilon\iota\varsigma$.

$\tau\acute{o} \tau\epsilon\iota\chi\omicron\varsigma$, *wall*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,		N. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\alpha, \eta$,
G. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\omicron\varsigma, \omicron\upsilon\varsigma$,	N. A. V. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\epsilon, \eta$,	G. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu, \acute{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\iota, \epsilon\iota$,	G. D. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\iota\nu, \omicron\iota\nu$.	D. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\sigma\iota$,
A. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$,		A. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\alpha, \eta$,
V. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\omicron\varsigma$.		V. $\tau\epsilon\iota\chi\text{-}\epsilon\alpha, \eta$.

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first declension; as, $\tau\acute{o}\nu \Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu \text{'}\text{Αντισθ\acute{e}ν\eta\nu}$, $\tau\acute{o}\nu \text{'}\text{Αριστοφ\acute{a}\nu\eta\nu}$, $\acute{\omega} \Sigma\omega\kappa\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\eta$, $\acute{\omega} \text{'}\text{Αριστοφ\acute{a}\nu\eta$.

Obs. 2. Proper names in *κλέης* are doubly contracted ; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. <i>Ῥρακλ-έης</i> ,	<i>ῥῆς</i> ,
G. <i>Ῥρακλ-έεος</i> , <i>έους</i> ,	<i>έος</i> ,
D. <i>Ῥρακλ-έει</i> , <i>έει</i> ,	<i>έϊ</i> , <i>εῖ</i> ,
A. <i>Ῥρακλ-έα</i> , <i>έα</i> ,	<i>έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
V. <i>Ῥράκλ-εες</i> , <i>εις</i> ,	<i>ες</i> .

Obs. 3. The termination *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into *α*, and not into *η* · as, *ὕγιής*, *τὸν* and *τὰ ὕγια*, *ὕγῃ* · *χρέος*, *τὰ χρέεα*, *χρέα*.

II. Nouns in *ις* and *ι* contract *υ*, *ιε*, *ια*, of the singular and plural, into *ι*.

ὁ ὄφις, *serpent*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,		N. <i>ὄφ-ιες</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
G. <i>ὄφ-ιός</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>ὄφ-ιε</i> ,	G. <i>ὄφ-ιων</i> ,
D. <i>ὄφ-ιι</i> , <i>ι</i> ,		D. <i>ὄφ-ισι</i> ,
A. <i>ὄφ-ιν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ὄφ-ιουν</i> .	A. <i>ὄφ-ιας</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
V. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> .		V. <i>ὄφ-ιες</i> , <i>ις</i> .

τὸ σίγηπι, *mustard*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>σίγηπ-ι</i> ,		N. <i>σινήπ-ια</i> , <i>ι</i> ,
G. <i>σινήπ-ιός</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>σινήπ-ιε</i> ,	G. <i>σινήπ-ιων</i> ,
D. <i>σινήπ-ιι</i> , <i>ι</i> ,		D. <i>σινήπ-ισι</i> ,
A. <i>σίγηπ-ι</i> ,	G. D. <i>σινήπ-ιουν</i> .	A. <i>σινήπ-ια</i> , <i>ι</i> ,
V. <i>σίγηπ-ι</i> .		V. <i>σινήπ-ια</i> , <i>ι</i> .

Obs. The form *ις*, *-ιός* is properly Ionic. Nouns in *ις* are more commonly inflected in *εός*, D. *εῖ*, *ει*. Dual, N. *εε*, G. *έουν*. Plural, N. V. *εες*, *εις*, G. *έων*, D. *εσι*, A. *εας*, *εις*. But the most usual form of the genitive is the Attic, in *εως* and *εων*.

III. Nouns in *ευς*, *υς*, and *υ*, making *εός* in the genitive, contract *εῖ* into *ει*, *εε* into *η*, *εες*, *εας*, into *εις*, and *εα* of the neuter plural into *η*.

ὁ βασιλεύς, *king*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>βασίλ-εὺς</i> ,		N. <i>βασιλ-έες</i> , <i>εῖς</i> ,
G. <i>βασιλ-έος</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>βασιλ-έε</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,	G. <i>βασιλ-έων</i> ,
D. <i>βασιλ-εῖ</i> , <i>εῖ</i> ,		D. <i>βασιλ-εῦσι</i> ,
A. <i>βασιλ-έα</i> ,	G. D. <i>βασιλ-έουν</i> .	A. <i>βασιλ-έας</i> , <i>εῖς</i> ,
V. <i>βασιλ-εὔ</i> .		V. <i>βασιλ-έες</i> , <i>εῖς</i> .

ὁ πέλεκυς, *axe.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πέλεκ-υς,		N. πελέκ-εες, εἰς,
G. πελέκ-εος,	N. A. V. πελέκ-εε, η,	G. πελέκ-έων, -
D. πελέκ-εϊ, εἰ,	G. D. πελέκ-έοιν.	D. πελέκ-εσι,
A. πέλεκ-υν,		A. πελέκ-εας, εἰς,
V. πέλεκ-υ.		V. πελέκ-εες, εἰς.

τὸ ἄστυ, *city.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄστ-υ,		N. ἄστ-εα, η,
G. ἄστ-εος,	N. A. V. ἄστ-εε, η,	G. ἄστ-έων,
D. ἄστ-εϊ, εἰ,	G. D. ἄστ-έοιν.	D. ἄστ-εσι,
A. ἄστ-υ,		A. ἄστ-εα, η,
V. ἄστ-υ.		V. ἄστ-εα, η.

Obs. The Attic genitive in *εως* is most in use, particularly from masculines in *ευσ*. Nouns in *ευσ* pure contract *εως* in the genitive into *ως*, and *εα* in the accusative singular and plural into *α* · as, *χοεὺς*, a certain *measure*, *χοῶς* for *χοέως*, *χοᾶ* for *χοέα*, and *χοᾶς* for *χοέας*.

IV. Nouns in *ω* and *ως* contract *οος* into *ους*, *οἰ* into *οι*, and *οα* into *ω*.

ἡ αἰδῶς, *modesty.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰδ-ῶς,		N. αἰδ-οι,
G. αἰδ-όος, οῦς,	N. A. V. αἰδ-ὼ,	G. αἰδ-ῶν,
D. αἰδ-όϊ, οἰ,	G. D. αἰδ-οῖν.	D. αἰδ-οῖς,
A. αἰδ-όα, ὼ,		A. αἰδ-οὺς,
V. αἰδ-οῖ.		V. αἰδ-οι.

Obs. 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in *ος* of the second declension.

Obs. 2. The only nouns in *ως* of this form are *αἰδῶς* and *ἡῶς*, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

Obs. 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in *ὠ* for *ὦν* -όνος · as, *Γοργῶ*, *Γοργοῦς*, for *Γοργών*, *Γοργόνος*.

V. Neuters in *ας* pure and *ρας* are both syncopated and contracted in every case, except the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular, and the dative plural.

τὸ κέρας, *horn*.

Sing.

N.	κέρ-ας,	
G.	κέρ-ατος, (by syncope)	κέρ-ατος, (by crasis) κέρ-ως,
D.	κέρ-ατι,	κέρ-αϊ,
A.	κέρ-ας,	κέρ-α,
V.	κέρ-ας.	

Dual.

N. A. V.	κέρ-ατε,	κέρ-ᾶε,	κέρ-α,
G. D.	κέρ-ατιον,	κέρ-αϊον,	κέρ-ᾶν.

Plur.

N.	κέρ-ατα,	κέρ-ᾶα,	κέρ-α,
G.	κέρ-ατων,	κέρ-ᾶων,	κέρ-ῶν,
D.	κέρ-ασι,		
A.	κέρ-ατα,	κέρ-ᾶα,	κέρ-α,
V.	κέρ-ατα,	κέρ-ᾶα,	κέρ-α.

OTHER CONTRACTIONS.

Some nouns are contracted in every case ; as,

τὸ ἔαρ, <i>spring</i> .	ὁ λίθος, <i>stone</i> .	ἡ δαῖς, <i>torch</i> .
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἦρ,	N. λίθος, λίθς,	N. δαῖς, δαῖς,
G. ἔαρος, ἦρος, &c.	G. λίθους, λίθους, &c.	G. δαΐδος, δαΐδος, &c.

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural ; as,

ἡ γράς, <i>old woman</i> .	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, <i>ox or cow</i> .
Sing.	Sing.
N. γράς,	N. βοῦς,
G. γράς.	G. βοῦς.
Plur.	Plur.
N. γράς-ες,	N. β-ές,
A. γράς-ας,	A. β-ας,
V. γράς-ες,	V. β-ές,
αῦς.	οῦς.
ὁ βότρυς, <i>bunch of grapes</i> .	ἡ κλεῖς, <i>key</i> .
Sing.	Sing.
N. βότρυς,	N. κλεῖς,
G. βότρυς.	G. κλειδός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. βότρυ-ες,	N. κλ-εῖδες,
A. βότρυ-ας,	A. κλ-εῖδας,
V. βότρυ-ες,	V. κλ-εῖδες,
υς.	εῖς

Θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνὴρ, *man*, and ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative

singular, and the dative plural, ἀνῆρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.			Sing.		
N.	θυγάτ-ηρ,		N.	ἀν-ήρ,	
G.	θυγατ-έρος, θυγατ-ρὸς,		G.	ἀν-έρος, ἀν-δρὸς,	
D.	θυγατ-έρι, θυγατ-ρι,		D.	ἀν-έρι, ἀν-δρι,	
A.	θυγατ-έρα, θύγατ-ρα,		A.	ἀν-έρα, ἄν-δρα,	
V.	θύγατ-ερ.		V.	ἄν-ερ.	
Dual.			Dual.		
N. A. V.	θυγατ-έρε, θύγατ-ρε,		N. A. V.	ἀν-έρε, ἄν-δρε,	
G. D.	θυγατ-έροιν, θυγατ-ροῖν.		G. D.	ἀν-έροιν, ἀν-δροῖν.	
Plur.			Plur.		
N.	θυγατ-έρες, θύγατ-ρες,		N.	ἀν-έρες, ἄν-δρες,	
G.	θυγατ-έρων, θυγατ-ρῶν,		G.	ἀν-έρων, ἀν-δρῶν,	
D.	θυγατ-ράσι,		D.	ἀν-δράσι,	
A.	θυγατ-έρας, θύγατ-ρας,		A.	ἀν-έρας, ἄν-δρας,	
V.	θυγατ-έρες, θύγατ-ρες.		V.	ἀν-έρες, ἄν-δρες.	

After this manner also δ ἀρῆν, ἀρένος, ἀρνὸς, *lamb*, and δ, ἡ κυων, κύονος, κυνὸς, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and accusative plural, to distinguish them from ἡ πατρίς, *one's native country*, ἡ μήτρα, *matrix*, and ἡ γάστρα, *bottom of a vessel*, of the first declension. Γαστήρ differs from πατήρ and μήτηρ, by making γαστήρ-σι in the dative plural.

* * [The old Greek Grammarians made ten declensions, five of simple, and five of contracted nouns. Of these declensions the four first are *parisyllabic*, or have an equal number of syllables in all the cases; the rest are *imparisyllabic*, or have a greater number of syllables in the oblique cases than in the nominative.

I. SIMPLES.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of simples end in ας, ης, masculine.

δ ταμίας, steward.			
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.	
N. ταμί-ας,		N. ταμί-αι,	
G. ταμί-ου,	N. A. V. ταμί-α,	G. ταμί-ῶν,	
D. ταμί-α,		D. ταμί-αις,	
A. ταμί-αν,	G. D. ταμί-ατν,	A. ταμί-ας,	
V. ταμί-α.		V. ταμί-αι.	

Some nouns in *ας* make the genitive in *α* as well as *ου*· as, *Πυθαγόρας*, gen. *Πυθαγόρου* and *Πυθαγόρα*· *πατραλοίας*, gen. *πατραλοίου* and *πατραλοία*. Some keep *α* exclusively; as, *Θωμάς*, gen. *Θωμᾶ*· *Βορῆās*, gen. *Βορῆᾶ*· *Σατᾶνās*, gen. *Σατᾶνᾶ*· *πάππας*, gen. *πάππα*. These genitives in *α* were the Doric form.

δ τελώνης, *publican*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τελών-ης,		N. τελῶν-αι,
G. τελών-ου,	N. A. V. τελών-α,	G. τελων-ῶν,
D. τελών-η,		D. τελών-αις,
A. τελών-ην,	G. D. τελών-αιν.	A. τελών-ας,
V. τελών-η.		V. τελῶν-αι.

All nouns in *της*, poetical nouns in *πης*, national names in *ης*, and compounds of *μετρέω*, *πωλέω*, *τρίβω*, make the vocative in *α*· as, *προφήτης*, *προφήτα*· *κυνώπης*, *κυνῶπα*· *Σκύθης*, *Σκύθα*· *γεωμέτρης*, *γεωμέτρα*. Also *λάγνης*, *Μεναίχμης*, *Πυραίχμης*. But *Αίήτης*, *αἶναρέτης*, *καλλιλαμπέτης*, make *η*. Nouns in *στις* make *α* or *η*· as, *ληστῆς*, *ληστᾶ* and *ληστή*.

The Æolians and Macedonians adopted the termination *α* even in the nominative of these nouns; thus, *ἑπτότα* for *ἑπτότης*, *νεφεληγερέτα* for *νεφεληγερέτης*. Hence in Latin *comēta*, *planēta*, *roēta*, from *κομήτης*, *πλανήτης*, *ποιητής*.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted; as,

Ἑρμείας, ἦς, <i>Mercury</i> .	Ἀπελλέης, ἦς, <i>Apelles</i> .
Sing.	Sing.
N. Ἑρμ-έας, ἦς,	N. Ἀπελλ-έης, ἦς,
G. Ἑρμ-έου, οὔ,	G. Ἀπελλ-έου, οὔ,
D. Ἑρμ-έῃ, ῆ,	D. Ἀπελλ-έῃ, ῆ,
A. Ἑρμ-έαν, ῆν,	A. Ἀπελλ-έην, ῆν,
V. Ἑρμ-έα, ῆ, &c.	V. Ἀπελλ-έη, ῆ, &c.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of simples end in *α*, *η*, feminine.

ἡ μουσα, *muse*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μουσ-α,		N. μουσ-αι,
G. μουσ-ης,	N. A. V. μουσ-α,	G. μουσ-ῶν,
D. μουσ-η,		D. μουσ-αις,
A. μουσ-αν,	G. D. μουσ-αιν,	A. μουσ-ας,
V. μουσ-α.		V. μουσ-αι.

Nouns in *ρα*, *α* pure, and *ᾱ* contracted, with some proper names, as *Ἀῖδα*, *Ἀνδρομέδα*, *Μάργα*, *Φιλομήλα*, *Γέλα*, make the genitive in *ας*, and the dative in *α*· thus,

ἡ φιλία, *friendship*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. φιλί-α,		N. φιλί-αι,
G. φιλί-ας,	N. A. V. φιλί-α,	G. φιλί-ῶν,
D. φιλί-α,		D. φιλί-αις,
A. φιλί-αν,	G. D. φιλί-αιν.	A. φιλί-ας,
V. φιλί-α.		V. φιλί-αι.

Obs. 1 A vowel is called *pure*, when it immediately follows a vowel or diphthong, with which it is not *mixed* or united in sound.

Obs. 2. The ancient Latins followed this manner of making the genitives in *as*; as, *terras, escas, Latōnas*, for *terræ, escæ, Latōnæ*. *Pater-familiæ* continued always in use.

ἡ τιμῇ, honor.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τιμ-ῇ,	N. A. V. τιμ-ᾶ. G. D. τιμ-αῖν.	N. τιμ-αῖ,
G. τιμ-ῆς,		G. τιμ-ῶν,
D. τιμ-ῇ,		D. τιμ-αῖς,
A. τιμ-ῇν,		A. τιμ-ᾶς,
V. τιμ-ῆ.		V. τιμ-αί.

Some nouns of the second declension are contracted, by dropping the vowel preceding the termination *α*, *η* · except *εα* not preceded by a vowel or *ρ*, which is contracted into *ῆ* · thus,

μυᾶ, ᾶ, muna.	ἐρέα, ᾶ, wool.	γέα, γῆ, earth.
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. μυ-ᾶα, ᾶ,	N. ἐρ-έα, ᾶ,	N. γ-έα, ῆ,
G. μυ-ᾶας, ᾶς,	G. ἐρ-έας, ᾶς,	G. γ-έας, ῆς,
D. μυ-ᾶα, ᾶ,	D. ἐρ-έα, ᾶ,	D. γ-έα, ῆ,
A. μυ-ᾶαν, ᾶν,	A. ἐρ-εαν, ᾶν,	A. γ-εαν, ῆν,
V. μυ-ᾶα, ᾶ, &c.	V. ἐρ-έα, ᾶ, &c.	V. γ-έα, ῆ, &c.
γαλέη, ῆ, weasel.	ἀπλόη, ῆ, simplicity.	
Sing.	Sing.	
N. γαλ-έη, ῆ,	N. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
G. γαλ-έης, ῆς,	G. ἀπλ-όης, ῆς,	
D. γαλ-έη, ῆ,	D. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ,	
A. γαλ-έην, ῆν,	A. ἀπλ-όην, ῆν,	
V. γαλ-έη, ῆ, &c.	V. ἀπλ-όη, ῆ, &c.	

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of simples end in *ος*, generally masculine, but sometimes feminine, and *ον* neuter.

ὁ λόγος, word, speech.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λόγ-ος,	N. A. V. λόγ-ω, G. D. λόγ-οιν.	N. λόγ-οι,
G. λόγ-ου,		G. λόγ-ων,
D. λόγ-ω,		D. λόγ-οις,
A. λόγ-ον,		A. λόγ-ους,
V. λόγ-ε.		V. λόγ-οι.

Obs. In a few instances the common dialect, like the Attic, makes the vocative like the nominative; as, ὦ Θεός, whence the Latin *o Deus*; and ὦ οὐτός, *heus tu*.

τὸ ξύλον, wood.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ξύλ-ον,	N. A. V. ξύλ-ω, G. D. ξύλ-οιν.	N. ξύλ-α,
G. ξύλ-ου,		G. ξύλ-ων,
D. ξύλ-ω,		D. ξύλ-οις,
A. ξύλ-ον,		A. ξύλ-α,
V. ξύλ-ον.		V. ξύλ-α.

Some nouns of the third declension are contracted, by changing $\epsilon\sigma$, $\sigma\sigma$, into $\sigma\upsilon$, and $\epsilon\alpha$, $\sigma\alpha$, into $\tilde{\alpha}$, and dropping ϵ and σ before a long vowel or diphthong.

$\tau\delta$ $\delta\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, *bone*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,		N. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$,
G. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\upsilon$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	N. A. V. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$,	G. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma$, $\tilde{\varphi}$,	G. D. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\nu$.	D. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,
A. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,		A. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$,
V. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$.		V. $\delta\sigma\tau\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, $\tilde{\alpha}$.

δ $\nu\acute{o}\sigma$, *understanding*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,		N. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$,
G. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\upsilon$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	N. A. V. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\omega$, $\tilde{\omega}$,	G. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\omega\nu$, $\tilde{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma$, $\tilde{\varphi}$,	G. D. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\iota\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\nu$.	D. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}\varsigma$,
A. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\nu$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,		A. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\upsilon\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,
V. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$.		V. $\nu\text{-}\acute{o}\sigma\iota$, $\sigma\tilde{\iota}$.

So its compounds $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\sigma\sigma$, $\tilde{\alpha}\nu\sigma\sigma$, &c. Also δ $\acute{\rho}\acute{o}\sigma$, *stream*; δ $\pi\lambda\acute{o}\sigma$, *voyage*; δ $\chi\rho\acute{o}\sigma$, *dougn*; δ $\chi\rho\acute{o}\sigma$, *skin*; with their compounds. But the neuter plural in α of compounds remains uncontracted; as, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\sigma\alpha$, *καλλιρρῶσα*, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\sigma\alpha$. Even in the genitive we rather say $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\nu\acute{o}\omega\nu$, $\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{o}\omega\nu$, &c.

To the contracted of this form may δ $\text{'Ιησο}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ be referred, differing in the dative only, which ends in $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$ and (with more propriety than to the triptots) diminutives in $\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ as, δ $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, δ $\text{Καμ}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, δ $\text{Κλανσ}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$.

Sing.	Sing.
N. $\text{'Ιησ}\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,	N. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$,
G. $\text{'Ιησ}\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	G. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}$,
D. $\text{'Ιησ}\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$,	D. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}$,
A. $\text{'Ιησ}\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,	A. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$,
V. $\text{'Ινσ}\text{-}\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}$.	V. $\Delta\iota\sigma\nu\text{-}\tilde{\upsilon}$.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of simples end in $\omega\varsigma$, mostly masculine, but sometimes feminine, and $\omega\nu$ neuter.

This declension is, in reality, nothing but the Attic dialect of the third, from which it is formed by changing the last vowel or diphthong into ω , subscribing ι , and making the vocative like the nominative; as, δ $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{\omega}$, *hare*, for $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\lambda\alpha\gamma\acute{o}\tilde{\upsilon}$. If the vowel preceding $\omega\varsigma$ be α long, it is changed into ϵ as, δ $\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, for $\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\acute{o}\varsigma$, *people*; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\alpha\iota\sigma\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\acute{\omega}\gamma\epsilon\omega\nu$, *hall*.

δ $\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *temple*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,		N. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,
G. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,	N. A. V. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,	G. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$,
D. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$,	G. D. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$.	D. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,
A. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\nu$,		A. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,
V. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$,		V. $\nu\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omega}$.

τὸ ἀνώγεων, *hall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἀνώγε-ων,	N. A. V. ἀνώγε-ω,	N. ἀνώγε-ω,
G. ἀνώγε-ω,		G. ἀνώγε-ων,
D. ἀνώγε-φ,	G. D. ἀνώγε-φν,	D. ἀνώγε-φς,
A. ἀνώγε-ων,		A. ἀνώγε-ω,
V. ἀνώγε-ων.		V. ἀνώγε-ω.

Obs. 1. There is one neuter in *ως*, viz. τὸ χρέως, τοῦ χρέω, *debt.*

Obs. 2. The Attics frequently omit *ν* in the accusative; as, τὸν λαγὼ, τὸν νεῶ, τὴν ἔω. So Κῶ, Κέω, ᾠθω. Sometimes in the nominative; as, τὸ ἀγίρω, for ἀγίρων.

Obs. 3. The Attics often decline after this form words which otherwise belong to the fifth declension; as, Μίνω for Μίνωος, from Μίνως· γέλων for γέλωτα, from γέλως· and the later Greeks decline words in *ως*, which belong to the fourth, according to the fifth declension; as, κάλωος for κάλω, from κάλως.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns belonging to the fifth declension of simples end in *α*, *ι*, *υ*, neuter, and *ν*, *ρ*, *ς*, *ξ*, *ψ*, of all genders, and increase in the genitive.

ὁ σωτήρ, *savior.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σωτ-ήρ,	N. A. V. σωτ-ήρε,	N. σωτ-ήρες,
G. σωτ-ήρος,		G. σωτ-ήρων,
D. σωτ-ήρι,	G. D. σωτ-ήροιν.	D. σωτ-ήρσι,
A. σωτ-ήρα,		A. σωτ-ήρας,
V. σῶτ-ερ.		V. σωτ-ήρες.

τὸ σῶμα, *body.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σῶμ-α,	N. A. V. σῶμ-ατε,	N. σῶμ-ατα,
G. σῶμ-ατος,		G. σῶμ-άτων,
D. σῶμ-ατι,	G. D. σῶμ-άτοιιν.	D. σῶμ-ασι,
A. σῶμ-α,		A. σῶμ-ατα,
V. σῶμ-α.		V. σῶμ-ατα.

ὁ παῖδν, *reap.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. παι-δν,	N. A. V. παι-ᾶνε,	N. παι-ᾶνες,
G. παι-ῖνος,		G. παι-ᾶνων,
D. παι-ᾶνι,	G. D. παι-ᾶνοιιν.	D. παι-ᾶσι,
A. παι-ᾶνα,		A. παι-ᾶνας,
V. παι-ᾶν.		V. παι-ᾶνες.

ἡ λαῖλαψ, *storm.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. λαῖλ-υ-ψ,	N. A. V. λαῖλα-πε,	N. λαῖλα-πες,
G. λαῖλ-ᾰ-πος,		G. λαῖλ-ά-πων,
D. λαῖλα-πι,	G. D. λαῖλ-ά-ποιιν.	D. λαῖλα-ψι,
A. λαῖλα-πα,		A. λαῖλα-πας,
V. λαῖλα-ψ.		V. λαῖλα-πες.

ὁ θῶς, *jackall.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. θ-ῶς,		N. θ-ῶες,
G. θ-ῶδς,	N. A. V. θ-ῶε,	G. θ-ῶων,
D. θ-ῶτ,		D. θ-ῶσι,
A. θ-ῶα,	G. D. θ-ῶοϊν.	A. θ-ῶαις,
V. θ-ῶς.		V. θ-ῶες.

Some nouns of this declension are contracted in every case, as,

τὸ ἔαρ, <i>spring.</i>	ὁ λάας, <i>stone.</i>	ἡ δαίς, <i>torch.</i>
Sing.	Sing.	Sing.
N. ἔαρ, ἦρ,	N. λάας, λάς,	N. δαίς, δᾶς,
G. ἔαρος, ἥρος, &c.	G. λάας, λάος, &c.	G. δαίδος, δαράδος, &c.

Some are contracted only in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as,

ἡ γράς, <i>old woman.</i>	ὁ, ἡ βοῦς, <i>ox or cow.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. γράς,	N. βοῦς,
G. γράς.	G. βοός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. γρ-ᾶες,	N. β-όες,
A. γρ-ᾶας,	A. β-όας,
V. γρ-ᾶες,	V. β-όες,
aῦς.	οῦς.

ὁ βότρυς, <i>bunch of grapes.</i>	ἡ κλεῖς, <i>key.</i>
Sing.	Sing.
N. βότρυς,	N. κλεῖς,
G. βότρυς.	G. κλειδός.
Plur.	Plur.
N. βότρ-ῦες,	N. κλ-εῖδες,
A. βότρ-υας,	A. κλ-εῖδας,
V. βότρ-υες,	V. κλ-εῖδες,
υς.	εῖς.

Θυγάτηρ, *daughter*, ἀνὴρ, *man*, and ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, are syncopated in all cases, except the nominative and vocative singular, and the dative plural, ἀνὴρ inserting δ, because ρ is never immediately preceded by ν.

Sing.	Sing.
N. θυγᾶ-τηρ,	N. ἀν-ῆρ,
G. θυγατ-έρος,	G. ἀν-έρος,
D. θυγατ-έρι,	D. ἀν-έρι,
A. θυγατ-έρα,	A. ἀν-έρα,
V. θύγατ-ερ.	V. ἀν-ερ.

Dual.	Dual.
N. A. V. θυγατ-έρε,	N. A. V. ἀν-έρε,
G. D. θυγατ-έροι,	G. D. ἀν-έροι,

Plur.	Plur.
N. θυγατ-έρες,	N. ἀν-έρες,
G. θυγατ-έρων,	G. ἀν-έρων,
D. θυγατ-ράσι,	D. ἀν-δροῦσι,
A. θυγατ-έρας,	A. ἀν-έρας,
V. θύγατ-έρες,	V. ἀν-έρες,
θύγατ-ρες.	ἀν-δρες.

After this manner also ὁ ἀρνίον, ἀρνέος, ἀρνός, *lamb*, and ὁ, ἡ κύων, κύονος, κυνός, *dog*, are syncopated, the latter dropping ο in all the cases. To these may be joined πατήρ, *father*, μήτηρ, *mother*, and ἡ γαστήρ, *belly*; but they are not syncopated in the accusative singular, and the genitive and

accusative plural, to distinguish them from *ἡ πατρίς*, *one's native country*, *ἡ μήτρα*, *matrix*, and *ἡ γάστρα*, *bottom of a vessel*, of the second declension. *Γαστήρ* differs from *πατὴρ* and *μήτηρ*, by making *γαστήρσι* in the dative plural.

For the formation of the genitive, accusative, and vocative singular, and dative plural, of this declension, see pages 16—22.

II. CONTRACTS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension of contracts end in *ης* masculine and feminine, and *ες, ος*, neuter.

ἡ τριήρης, galley.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τριήρ-ης</i> ,		N. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> , <i>εις</i> ,
G. <i>τριήρ-εος</i> , <i>ους</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τριήρ-εε</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τριήρ-έων</i> , <i>ῶν</i> ,
D. <i>τριήρ-εῖ</i> , <i>ει</i> ,		D. <i>τριήρ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τριήρ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. D. <i>τριήρ-έοιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τριήρ-εας</i> , <i>εις</i> ,
V. <i>τριήρ-ες</i> .		V. <i>τριήρ-εες</i> , <i>εις</i> .

τὸ τεῖχος, wall.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,		N. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
G. <i>τεῖχ-εος</i> , <i>ους</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>τεῖχ-εε</i> , <i>η</i> ,	G. <i>τεῖχ-έων</i> , <i>ῶν</i> ,
D. <i>τεῖχ-εῖ</i> , <i>ει</i> ,		D. <i>τεῖχ-εσι</i> ,
A. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> ,	G. D. <i>τεῖχ-έοιν</i> , <i>οῖν</i> .	A. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> ,
V. <i>τεῖχ-ος</i> .		V. <i>τεῖχ-εα</i> , <i>η</i> .

Obs. 1. Proper names have sometimes the accusative and vocative according to the first of the simples; as, *τὸν Σωκράτην*, *τὸν Ἀντισθένην*, *τὸν Ἀριστοφάνην*, *ὦ Σωκράτη*, *ὦ Ἀριστοφάνη*.

Obs. 2. Proper names in *κλήης* are doubly contracted; thus,

1st Contraction.	2d Contraction.
N. <i>Ἑρακλ-έης</i> ,	<i>ῆς</i> ,
G. <i>Ἑρακλ-έος</i> , <i>έους</i> ,	<i>έος</i> ,
D. <i>Ἑρακλ-εῖ</i> , <i>εῖ</i> ,	<i>εῖ</i> , <i>εῖ</i> ,
A. <i>Ἑρακλ-εα</i> , <i>έα</i> ,	<i>έα</i> , <i>ῆ</i> ,
V. <i>Ἑράκλ-εες</i> , <i>εις</i> ,	<i>ες</i> .

Obs. 3. The termination *εα*, when preceded by a vowel, is contracted into *α*, and not into *η* as, *ὕγις*, *τὸν* and *τὰ ὑγία*, *ὕγᾱ*· *χρῆος*, *τὰ χρῆεα*, *χρέα*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the second declension of contracts end in *ις* masculine and feminine, and *ι* neuter.

ὁ ὄφις, serpent.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. <i>ὄφ-ις</i> ,		N. <i>ὄφ-ιες</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
G. <i>ὄφ-ῆος</i> ,	N. A. V. <i>ὄφ-ιε</i> ,	G. <i>ὄφ-έων</i> ,
D. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> , <i>ι</i> ,		D. <i>ὄφ-ισι</i> ,
A. <i>ὄφ-ιν</i> ,	G. D. <i>ὄφ-έοιν</i> .	A. <i>ὄφ-ιας</i> , <i>ις</i> ,
V. <i>ὄφ-ι</i> .		V. <i>ὄφ-ιες</i> , <i>ις</i> .

τὸ σίνηπι, mustard.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. σίνηπ-ι,		N. σινήπ-ια, ι,
G. σινήπ-ιος,	N. A. V. σινήπ-ιε,	G. σινήπ-ίων,
D. σινήπ-ιι, ι,		D. σινήπ-ισι,
A. σίνηπ-ι,	G. D. σίνηπ-ίοιν.	A. σινήπ-ια, ι,
V. σίνηπ-ι.		V. σινήπ-ια, ι.

Obs. The form in *ις -ιος* is properly Ionic. Nouns in *ις* are more commonly inflected in *εος*, D. *εῖ, ει*. Dual, N. *εε*, G. *έοιν*. Plural, N. V. *εες*, *εις*, G. *έων*, D. *εσι*, A. *εας*, *εις*. But the most usual form of the genitives is the Attic, in *εως* and *εων*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third declension of contracts end in *ευσ* masculine, *υς* masculine and feminine, and *υ* neuter.

ὁ βασιλεὺς, king.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. βασιλ-εὺς,		N. βασιλ-έες, εῖς,
G. βασιλ-έος,	N. A. V. βασιλ-έε, ἦ,	G. βασιλ-έων,
D. βασιλ-εῖ, εῖ,		D. βασιλ-εῦσι,
A. βασιλ-έα,	G. D. βασιλ-έοιν.	A. βασιλ-έας, εἷς,
V. βασιλ-εῦ.		V. βασιλ-έες, εἷς.

ὁ πέλεκυς, axe.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. πέλεκ-υς,		N. πελέκ-εες, εις,
G. πελέκ-εος,	N. A. V. πελέκ-εε, η,	G. πελέκ-έων,
D. πελέκ-εῖ, ει,		D. πελέκ-εσι,
A. πέλεκ-υν,	G. D. πελέκ-έοιν.	A. πελέκ-εας, εις,
V. πέλεκ-υ.		V. πελέκ-εες, εις.

τὸ ἄστυ, city.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄστ-υ,		N. ἄστ-εα, η,
G. ἄστ-εος,	N. A. V. ἄστ-εε, η,	G. ἄστ-έων,
D. ἄστ-εῖ, ει,		D. ἄστ-εσι,
A. ἄστ-υ,	G. D. ἄστ-έοιν.	A. ἄστ-εα, η,
V. ἄστ-υ.		V. ἄστ-εα, η.

Obs. The Attic genitive in *εως* is most in use, particularly from masculines in *ευσ*. Nouns in *ευσ* pure contract *εως* in the genitive into *ως*, and *εα* in the accusative singular and plural into *α* as, *χοεύς*, a certain *measure*, *χοῶς* for *χοέως*, *χοᾶ* for *χοέα*, and *χοᾶς* for *χοέας*.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension of contracts end in *ω*, *ως*, feminine.

ἡ αἰδῶς, modesty.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. αἰδ-ῶς,		N. αἰδ-οῖ,
G. αἰδ-ῶος, οῶς,	N. A. V. αἰδ-ῶ,	G. αἰδ-ῶν,
D. αἰδ-ῶι, οῖ,		D. αἰδ-οῖς,
A. αἰδ-ῶα, ῶ,	G. D. αἰδ-οῖν.	A. αἰδ-οὺς,
V. αἰδ-οῖ.		V. αἰδ-οῖ.

Obs. 1. The dual and plural are formed like nouns in *ος* of the third of the simples.

Obs. 2. The only nouns in *ως* of this form are *αἰδώς* and *ἰῶς*, and the use of these scarcely extends beyond the singular.

Obs. 3. In the same manner are declined the Attic forms in *ω* for *ων -ονος* : as, *Γοργῶ*, *Γοργούς*, for *Γοργῶν*, *Γοργόνος*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension of contracts end in *ας* pure and *ρας*, and are of the neuter gender.

τὸ κέρας, *horn.*

Sing.

N. κέρ-ας,		
G. κέρ-ατος, (by syncope)	κέρ-ᾱος, (by crasis)	κέρ-ως,
D. κέρ-ατι,	κέρ-ᾱϊ,	κέρ-ῃ,
A. κέρ-ας,		
V. κέρ-ας.		

Dual.

N. A. V. κέρ-ᾱτε,	κέρ-ᾱε,	κέρ-α,
G. D. κέρ-ᾱτοιιν,	κέρ-ᾱοιν,	κέρ-ῃν.

Plur.

N. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱᾱ,	κέρ-α,
G. κέρ-ᾱτων,	κέρ-ᾱων,	κέρ-ῃν,
D. κέρ-ᾱσι,		
A. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α,
V. κέρ-ᾱτα,	κέρ-ᾱα,	κέρ-α.] * *

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be divided into two classes, *defective* and *redundant*.

I. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

The following are indeclinable ; the names of the letters of the alphabet ; nouns shortened by apocope, as τὸ δῶ for δῶμα, τὸ κᾶρα or κᾶρη for τὸ κᾶρηνον · and some foreign names, as Ἀβραάμ.

Some have only one case, as ἡ δῶς, *gift* ; αἱ κατακλῶθες, *fates* ; ὦ πόποι, *O gods*.

Some are used in two cases only, as ὁ λῆς, τὸν λῆν, *lion* ; οἱ φθοῖς from φθίδες, τοὺς φθοῖς from φθόϊας, *a sort of cake*.

The following neuters have the nominative, accusative, and vocative singular only ; βρέτας, δέμας, ἦδος, λέπας, ὕναρ, ὕφελος, σέλας, ὕπαρ.

Some have no plural, as ὁ, ἡ ἀήρ, ἡ ἄλς, ἡ γῆ, τὸ ἔλαιον, τὸ πῦρ, and others known by the sense.

The following have no singular; τὰ ἐγκᾶτα, *entrails*; οἱ ἐτησῖαι, *trade winds*; the names of festivals, as, τὰ Διονύσια, *feast of Bacchus*; and some names of cities, as, αἱ Ἀθῆναι, τὰ Μέγαρα.

II. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

1. Some nouns have different terminations in the nominative; as, ὁ Μωσῆς and Μωσεὺς, τὸ δάκρυ and δάκρυον, τὸ δένδρος and δένδρον, ὁ χρῶς and χρῶς, ὁ τᾶων and τᾶως, ὁ στρατὺς and ἡ στρατιά, ὁ φθόγγος and ἡ φθογγή, ὁ πλαστήρ and πλαστής, ὁ, ἡ μάκας, ὁ, ἡ μάκας, and ὁ μακάριος, &c. Nouns in ὦν, ὄνος, in particular, are declined by the Attics in ὦ, οὔς· as, ἡ χελιδὼν, χελιδοῦς, for χελιδὼν, χελιδόνης. So ἡ ἀηδὼν for ἀηδὼν, ἡ Γοργὼν for Γοργὼν.

Frequently a new form of the nominative arises from an oblique case of the old form; as, ὁ φύλαξ, φύλακος, and ὁ φύλακος, φυλάκου· ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρ, μάρτυρος, and ὁ, ἡ μάρτυρος, μαρτύρου· ὁ διάκτωρ, διάκτορος, and ὁ διάκτορος, διακτόρου· ὁ ψίθυρ, ψίθυρος, and ὁ ψίθυρος, ψιθύρου. In like manner ὁ γέρον, γέροντος, whence the dative plural γερόντοις· τὸ πάθημα, παθήματός, dative plural παθημάτοις. So from the accusative τὴν Δημητέρα, Δήμητρα, a new nominative ἡ Δήμητρα -ας, has arisen.

2. Some admit different inflections from the same nominative; as, ὁ μύκης, μύκου and μύκητος· ὁ Θαλῆς, Θαλοῦ and Θάλητος· ὁ Ἄρης, Ἄρου, Ἄρεος and Ἀρητος· ὁ ἔλεος, ἐλέου, and τὸ ἔλεος, ἐλέος· ὁ ὄσος, ὄσου, and τὸ ὄσος, ὄσσεος· ὁ ὄχος, ὄχου, and τὸ ὄχος, ὄχεος· ὁ σκότος, σκότου, and τὸ σκότος, σκότειος· ὁ σκύφος, σκύφου, and τὸ σκύφος, σκύφους· ὁ τάρχιχος, ταρχίχου, and τὸ τάρχιχος, ταρχίχους· ὁ νοῦς, νοῦ and νοός· ὁ χοῦς, χοῦ and χοός· ὁ κάλως, κάλωος and κάλω· ὁ ἔρως, ἔρωτος and ἔρω· ἡ, ὁ τίγρις, τίγρις and τίγριδος· ἡ μήνις, μήνιτος and μήνιδος· ἡ θέμις, θέμιστος, θέμιτος, and θέμιδος· Ὁ Οἰδίπους and all compounds of πους make ποδος and πού. Some nouns in ης are declined after the first and third-declension in the accusative and vocative; thus, ὁ Σωκράτης of the third declension makes τὸν Σωκράτη, ὦ Σώκρατες, after the third, and τὸν Σωκράτην, ὦ Σωκράτη, after the first.

3. Some are regularly declined, and have besides, in the oblique cases, other forms, which descend from obsolete nominatives; as, ὁ υἱός, υἱοῦ, υἱῶ, and υἱέος, υἱεῖ, from υἱεύς, also υἱός, υἱῖ, from υἱός· τὸ ὄνειρον, ὄνειρου, and ὄνειράτος from ὄνειρας.

Likewise δ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\delta\omicron\upsilon$, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\delta\omicron\varsigma$ from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$ · η $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\eta\varsigma$, and $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ from $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\varsigma$ · η $\iota\omega\kappa\eta$, $\iota\omega\kappa\eta\varsigma$, and $\iota\omega\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ from $\iota\omega\varsigma$ · δ $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\upsilon$, and $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ from $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ · η $\kappa\rho\acute{o}\kappa\eta$, $\kappa\rho\acute{o}\kappa\eta\varsigma$, and $\kappa\rho\omicron\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ from $\kappa\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ · δ $\lambda\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\iota\tau\omicron\upsilon$, and $\lambda\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$ from $\lambda\iota\varsigma$ · η $\phi\upsilon\gamma\eta$, $\phi\upsilon\gamma\eta\varsigma$, and $\phi\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ from $\phi\upsilon\varsigma$. In the same manner $\tau\omicron$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omicron\upsilon$, dative plural $\pi\rho\omicron\beta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, and $\pi\rho\acute{o}\beta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ from $\pi\rho\acute{o}\beta\alpha\varsigma$ · $\tau\omicron$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\sigma\omega\pi\omicron\upsilon$, $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\omega\pi\omicron\iota\varsigma$, and $\pi\rho\omicron\sigma\omega\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\iota$ from $\pi\rho\acute{o}\sigma\omega\pi\alpha\varsigma$.

Some nouns, without having two forms in use in any case, borrow their oblique cases from obsolete nominatives; as, $\tau\omicron$ $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha$, $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\varsigma$, from $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\varsigma$ · η $\gamma\upsilon\eta$, $\gamma\upsilon\eta\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, from $\gamma\acute{o}\nu\alpha\iota\varsigma$ · $\tau\omicron$ $\iota\delta\omega\rho$, $\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, from $\iota\delta\alpha\varsigma$ · $\tau\omicron$ $\sigma\kappa\acute{\omega}\rho$, $\sigma\kappa\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, from $\sigma\kappa\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ · δ $\text{Ze}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, voc. $\text{Ze}\acute{\upsilon}$, makes $\Delta\iota\delta\varsigma$, $\Delta\iota\acute{\tau}$, $\Delta\iota\alpha$, from $\Delta\iota\varsigma$, and $\text{Ze}\eta\eta\delta\varsigma$, $\text{Ze}\eta\eta\iota$, $\text{Ze}\eta\eta\alpha$, from $\text{Ze}\eta\eta$.

$\text{Na}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, Ionic $\nu\eta\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, makes, in the sing., $\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\nu\eta\acute{\tau}$, $\nu\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, $\nu\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}$, and in the plur., $\nu\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\varsigma$, $\nu\epsilon\tilde{\omega}\nu$, $\nu\alpha\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\nu\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\nu\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\varsigma$. From $\nu\eta\tilde{\upsilon}\varsigma$ the Ionics have, in the sing., $\nu\eta\delta\varsigma$, $\nu\eta\acute{\tau}$, $\nu\tilde{\eta}\alpha$ and $\nu\eta\tilde{\upsilon}\nu$, $\nu\eta\tilde{\upsilon}$, and in the plur., $\nu\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\varsigma$, $\nu\eta\tilde{\omega}\nu$, $\nu\eta\upsilon\sigma\iota$, $\nu\tilde{\eta}\alpha\varsigma$, $\nu\tilde{\eta}\epsilon\varsigma$ · also in the sing., gen. $\nu\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, acc. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha$, and in the plur., nom. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\varsigma$, gen. $\nu\epsilon\tilde{\omega}\nu$, acc. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$.

4. Some have different genders in the singular and in the plural.

Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural; $\text{T}\acute{\alpha}\rho\tau\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $-\alpha$. The following are commonly added, but they sometimes occur in the neuter singular; $\epsilon\rho\epsilon\tau\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\zeta\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\nu\tilde{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-\alpha$.

Masculine in the singular, masculine and neuter in the plural; $\delta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\delta\iota\phi\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$ · $\theta\epsilon\sigma\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$ · $\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\chi\eta\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$ · $\mu\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\mu\omicron\chi\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\pi\upsilon\rho\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\sigma\iota\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$ · $\sigma\tau\alpha\theta\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\tau\alpha\rho\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\chi\alpha\lambda\tau\eta\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$. The following are more rare in the neuter plural; $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$ · $\delta\rho\upsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\acute{\alpha}$ · $\rho\acute{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$ · $\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$.

Feminine in the singular, feminine and neuter in the plural; $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $-\omicron\iota$ and $-\alpha$.

DERIVATIVE NOUNS.

I. PATRONYMICS.

1. Masculine patronymics are derived from the genitive singular of their primitives, by changing the termination into $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\iota\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$, or $\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$.

If the primitive be of the first declension, or in $\omicron\varsigma$ pure of the second, the change is into $\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$ · as, δ $\text{Bo}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma$, $\text{Bo}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\upsilon$, $\text{Bo}\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$ · δ $\text{I}\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\text{I}\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\text{I}\pi\pi\acute{o}\tau\omicron\iota\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$ · δ $\text{H}\eta\lambda\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{H}\eta\lambda\iota\omicron\upsilon$, $\text{H}\eta\lambda\iota\text{-}\acute{\alpha}\delta\eta\varsigma$.

But when the penultima of the genitive is long, of whatever declension it be, the change is into *ιάδης* · as, *ὁ Λαέρτης*, *Λαέρτι-ου*, *Λαέρτι-ιάδης* · *ὁ Ἀτλας*, *Ἀτλαντ-ος*, *Ἀτλαντι-ιάδης*.

Under every other circumstance, the change is always into *ιδης* · as, *ὁ Αἰᾶκος*, *Αἰᾶκ-οῦ*, *Αἰακ-ιδης* · *ὁ Νέστωρ*, *Νέστορ-ος*, *Νέστορ-ιδης*.

The Ionics form their patronymics in *λων* · as, *ὁ Κρονίων* for *Κρονίδης*, from *Κρόνος*. The Æolics in *άδιος* · as, *ὁ Ὑδῶδιος* for *Ὑδῶϊδης*, from *Ὑδῶς*.

2. Feminine patronymics end in *ις*, *ας*, *ητις*, *ινη*, or *ώνη*.

Those in *ις* and *ας* are formed from their masculines by casting off *δη* · as, *ὁ Νέστοριδης*, *ἡ Νέστορις* · *ὁ Ἡλιᾶδης*, *ἡ Ἡλιάς*.

Those in *ητις*, from the nominative of the primitives, by changing the termination into *ητις* · as, *ὁ Χρῦσις*, *ἡ Χρυσήτις* · *ὁ Κάδμος*, *ἡ Καδυήτις*.

Those in *ινη*, from nominatives of the second declension in *ος* impure, and of the third in *ευς* · as, *ὁ Ὠκεᾶνός*, *ἡ Ὠκεανίνη* · *ὁ Νηρεὺς*, *ἡ Νηρινη*.

Those in *ώνη*, from nominatives of the second declension in *ος*, and of the third in *ων*, when these terminations are preceded by *ι* or *υ* · as, *ὁ Ἀκριστός*, *ἡ Ἀκρισιώνη* · *ὁ Ἡλεκτροῦων*, *ἡ Ἡλεκτροώνη*.

II. DIMINUTIVES.

1. Masculine diminutives end in *ας*, *παππίας*, from *ὁ πάππας* · *αξ*, *λιθαξ* from *ὁ λιθος* · *ινης*, *ελαφλινης* from *ὁ ἑλάφρος* · *ιλος*, *ναυτίλος* from *ὁ ναύτης* · *υλος*, *μικκῦλος* from *ὁ μικκός*, Dor. for *μικρός* · *ιχνος*, *κυλιχνος* from *ἡ κύλιξ* · *ισκος*, *ἀνθρωπίσκος* from *ὁ ἀνθρωπος* · *ιων*, *μωρίων* from *ὁ μωρός*.

2. Feminine diminutives end in *ας*, *χοιράς* from *ὁ χοῖρος* · *ις*, *νησις* from *ἡ νῆσος* · *ιγξ*, *φύσιγξ* from *ἡ φύσα* · *ακνη*, *πιθάκνη* from *ὁ πῖθος* · *ιχνη*, *πολιχνη* from *ἡ πόλις* · *ισκη*, *παιδισκη* from *ὁ*, *ἡ παῖς*.

3. Neuter diminutives end in *ιον*, *στρουθιον* from *ὁ στρουθός* · *αιον*, *γύναιον* from *ἡ γυνή* · *ειον*, *ἀγγεῖον* from *τὸ ἄγγος* · *διον*, *γῆδιον* from *ἡ γῆ* · *ιδιον*, *γνωμῖδιον* from *ἡ γνώμη* · *υλλιον*, *εἰδύλλιον* from *τὸ εἶδος* · *αριον*, *δνάριον* from *ὁ*, *ἡ ὄνος* · *ασιον*, *κοράσιον* from *ἡ κόρη*.

One primitive has sometimes a variety of diminutives ; as, from *ἡ κόρη* is derived *ἡ κορίσκη*, *τὸ κόριον*, *τὸ κοράσιον*, *τὸ κορίσκιον*, *τὸ κορίδιον*.

One diminutive sometimes generates another ; as, from *ἡ πολιχνη* comes *τὸ πολίχνιον*.

III. AMPLIFICATIVES.

Amplificatives increase the signification of their primitives, and generally import something contemptible in the person.

They end in *ων*, γάστρων, κεφᾶλων, *having a large belly, head*, from γάστις, κεφαλή · αξ, πλούταξ, *over-rich*, from πλούτος · ῥάαξ, *current*, especially of lava, from ῥόος.

IV. VERBALS

Are generally formed by casting off the augment of their primitives, and changing the termination,

in the *first person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	μα,	as τὸ γράμμα	}	from γέγραμμαι.
		μη,	— ἡ γραμμὴ		
		μος,	— ὁ δεσμός		— δέδεσμαι.
		μων,	— ὁ, ἡ νοήμων		— νενόημαι.

in the *second person* of the perfect passive,

into	{	ια,	as ἡ δοκιμασία	}	from δεδοκιμάσαι.
		ις,	— ἡποίησις		— πεποίησαι.
		ασιος,	— ὁ θαυμάσιος		— τεθαυμάσαι.
		ιμος,	— ὁ χρηστῆμος		— κέχρησαι.

in the *third person* of the perfect passive,

Masc.

into	{	τηρ,	as ὁ χαρακτήρ	}	from κεχάρακται.
		της,	— ὁ ποιητής		
		τικός,	— ὁ κριτικός		— κέκριται.
		τος,	— ὁ ἀκουστός		— ἤκουσται.
		τωρ,	— ὁ κοσμητήρ		— κεκόσμηται.

Femin.

into	{	τις,	as ἡ πλίστις	}	from πέπεισται.
		τρα,	— ἡ ὀρχήστρα		
		τρις,	— ἡ ὀρχηστρίς		
		τυς,	— ἡ ὀρχηστὶς		— ὤρχησται.

Neut.

into	{	τήριον,	as τὸ ποτήριον	}	from πέποται.
		τρον,	— τὸ διδάκτρον		
		τέος, ἑα, ἔον,	— ὁ γραπτέος		— γέγραπται.

in the *first person* of the perfect middle,

into	{	ευς,	as	ὁ τομεὺς	from	τέτομα.
		η,	—	ἡ ἐπιστολή	—	ἐπέστολα.
		ιον,	—	τὸ λόγιον	—	λέλογα.
		ος,	—	ὁ τόνος	—	τέτονα.

A few are formed from other tenses; as,

ὁ λευκός, from the present *λεύσσω* ·
 ἡ ταρχή, from the perfect *τετάρξα* ·
 ἡ θήκη, from the first aorist *ἔθηκα* ·
 ἡ φυγή, from the second aorist *ἔφυγον*.

ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined like substantives.

Some adjectives have different terminations for all the three genders; some have one for the masculine and feminine, and another for the neuter; others have only one for all the genders.

I. Adjectives of three terminations end in

M.	F.	N.
ος,	η,	ον ·
υς,	εια,	υ ·
εις,	εσσα,	εν ·
ας,	αινα,	αν ·
ας,	ᾶσα,	αν ·
ων,	ουσα,	ον ·
ην,	εινα,	εν ·
εις,	εισα,	εν ·
ους,	ούσα,	ον ·
υς,	ῦσα,	υν ·
ων,	ουσα,	ουν ·
ων,	ωσα,	ων ·
ως,	υια,	ος ·
ως,	ωσα,	ως

Among these terminations are included those of participles, the last seven being peculiar to them.

In adjectives of three terminations, all feminines are of the first declension; all masculines in *ος*, with their neuters in *ον*, of the second; and all other masculines and neuters, of the third.

καλός, beautiful.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
N.	καλ-ός,	ή, όν,	N. A. V.			N.	καλ-οι,	αι, ά,
G.	καλ-οῦ,	ῆς, οῦ,	καλ-ῶ,	ά,	ῶ,	G.	καλ-ῶν,	ῶν, ῶν,
D.	καλ-ῶ,	ῆ, ῶ,				D.	καλ-οῖς,	αῖς, οῖς,
A.	καλ-όν,	ήν, όν,	G. D.			A.	καλ-οὺς,	άς, ά,
V.	καλ-έ,	ή, όν.	καλ-οῖν,	αῖν,	οῖν.	V.	καλ-οι,	αι, ά.

In like manner decline

ἀγαθός,	<i>good.</i>	λευκός,	<i>white.</i>
ἀπαλός,	<i>soft, tender.</i>	μαλᾶκός,	<i>soft.</i>
δῆλος,	<i>plain.</i>	ξύλινος,	<i>wooden.</i>
θεωρητικός,	<i>contemplative.</i>	σοφός,	<i>wise.</i>
κακός,	<i>bad.</i>	τερπνός,	<i>delightful.</i>
κοῦφος,	<i>light.</i>	φίλος,	<i>dear.</i>

Adjectives in *ος* pure and *ρος* make the feminine in *α* as, φίλιος, φιλικα, φιλιον, *friendly*; μακρός, μακρά, μακρόν, *long*: except those in *εος* and *οος* not preceded by *ρ* or a vowel; as, χάλκεος, χαλκήη, χάλκεον, *brazen*; ὄγδοος, ὄγδῃ, ὄγδοον, *eighth*.

μακρός, long.

Sing.			Dual.			Plur.		
N.	μακρ-ός,	ά, όν,	N. A. V.			N.	μακρ-οι,	αι, ά,
G.	μακρ-οῦ,	ᾶς, οῦ,	μακρ-ῶ,	ά,	ῶ,	G.	μακρ-ῶν,	ῶν, ῶν,
D.	μακρ-ῶ,	ᾶ, ῶ,				D.	μακρ-οῖς,	αῖς, οῖς,
A.	μακρ-όν,	άν, όν,	G. D.			A.	μακρ-οὺς,	άς, ά,
V.	μακρ-έ,	ά, όν.	μακρ-οῖν,	αῖν,	οῖν.	V.	μακρ-οι,	αι, ά.

In like manner decline

ἅγιος,	<i>holy.</i>	ἀριστερός,	<i>left.</i>
ἄγριος,	<i>wild.</i>	ἐλευθερός,	<i>free.</i>
ἄξιος,	<i>worthy.</i>	ἐχθρός,	<i>hostile.</i>
δεξιός,	<i>right.</i>	ιερός,	<i>sacred.</i>
δικαίος,	<i>just.</i>	ισχυρός,	<i>strong.</i>

λεῖτος, *smooth.*ὁμοῖος, *like.*ῥάδιος, *easy.*μικρὸς, *small.*σκληρὸς, *hard.*φανερὸς, *manifest.*

Some adjectives in εος, ἐη, εον, and οος, ὀη, οον, are contracted into οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · as, χρύσεος, ἐη, εον, *golden*, into χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν · likewise some in εος, ἑα, εον, into οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν · as, ἀργύρεος, ἑα, εον, *of silver*, into ἀργῦρ-οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χρύσεος, ἐη, εον, χρυσ-οῦς, ῆ, οῦν,	N. A. V. χρυσ-έω, ἑα, ἑω, χρυσ-ῶ, ᾱ, ῶ,	A. χρύσεοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾱ,
G. χρυσ-έου, ἐης, εου, χρυσ-οῦ, ῆς, οῦ,		G. χρυσ-έων, ἑων, ἑων, χρυσ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. χρυσ-έω, ἐή, ἐώ, χρυσ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,		D. χρυσ-έοις, ἑαῖς, ἑοῖς, χρυσ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. χρύσειον, ἐήν, εον, χρυσ-οῦν, ῆν, οῦν,	G. D. χρυσ-έοιν, ἑαῖν, ἑοῖν, χρυσ-οῖν, αῖν, οῖν.	A. χρυσ-έους, ἑας, εα, χρυσ-οῦς, ᾱς, ᾱ,
V. χρύσειε, ἐή, εον, χρυσ-ῆ, ῆ, οῦν.		V. χρύσεοι, εαι, εα, χρυσ-οῖ, αῖ, ᾱ.

Adjectives in οος, ὀη, οον, have the same form after contraction as the above, except in the voc. sing. masc., in which they contract ος into ου.

Words for practice.

λινεος, *flaxen, linen.*χάλκεος, *brazen.*ἁπλός, *simple.*διπλός, *double, or two-fold.*

Adjectives in εος, ἑα, εον, differ in contraction from those in εος, ἐη, εον, only in the sing. fem., through all the cases of which they are contracted into ᾱ · thus, ἐρέεος, ἑα, εον, *woollen*, and ἀργύρεος, ἑα, εον, are contracted, in the nom., into οῦς, ᾱ, οῦν · in the gen., into οῦ, ᾱς, οῦ, &c.

The adjectives ἄλλος, τηλικούτος, τοιοῦτος, and τοσοῦτος, make the neuter in ο, though the neuters τοιοῦτον and τοσοῦτον are sometimes found.

Many adjectives in ος, especially compounds and derivatives, have but one termination for the masculine and feminine; as, ὁ, ἡ ἔνδοξος · also adjectives of three terminations are often used as common in Homer and the Attic writers; as, κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια, Π. β. 742; ἀναγκαῖος τροφή, Thucyd. i. 2.

ἡδύς, *sweet.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἡδ-ύς, εῖα, ύ,	N. A. V. ἡδ-έε, εἰα, ἑε,	N. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εῖαι, ἑα,
G. ἡδ-έος, εἰας, ἑος,		G. ἡδ-έων, εἰῶν, ἑων,
D. ἡδ-εῖ, εῖ, εἰα, εῖ, εῖ,		D. ἡδ-έσι, εἰαις, ἑσι,
A. ἡδ-ύν, εῖαν, ύ,	G. D. ἡδ-έοιν, εἰαιν, ἑοιν.	A. ἡδ-έας, εῖς, εἰας, ἑα,
V. ἡδ-ύ, εῖα, ύ.		V. ἡδ-έες, εῖς, εῖαι, ἑα.

In like manner decline

βαθὺς, <i>deep.</i>	εὐρὺς, <i>broad.</i>
βαρὺς, <i>heavy.</i>	ἡμισὺς, <i>half.</i>
βραδὺς, <i>slow.</i>	ὀξύς, <i>sharp.</i>
γλυκὺς, <i>sweet.</i>	ταχὺς, <i>swift.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, in the poets, often make the accusative singular in *εα* instead of *υν* · as, εὐρέα πόντον, Il. ζ'. 291.

Sometimes they are used as common ; as, ἰδὺς αὐτμή, Odys. μ'. 369.

χαρτεῖς, graceful.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. χαρτῖ-εις, εσσα, εν,	N. A. V. χαρτῖ-εντε,	N. χαρτῖ-εντες, εσσαι, εντα,
G. χαρτῖ-εντος, ἐσσης, εντος,	ἐσσα, εντε,	G. χαρτῖ-έντων, εσσῶν, έντων,
D. χαρτῖ-εντι, ἐσση, εντι,	G.D. χαρτῖ-έν-	D. χαρτῖ-εισι, ἐσσαις, εισι,
A. χαρτῖ-εντα, εσσαν, εν,	τοι, ἐσσαι,	A. χαρτῖ-εντας, ἐσσας, εντα,
V. χαρτῖ-εν or ει, εσσα, εν.	έντοι.	V. χαρτῖ-εντες, εσσαι, εντα.

In like manner decline

λαχνῆεις, <i>hairy.</i>	νιφόμεεις, <i>snowy.</i>
πετροῆεις, <i>rocky.</i>	σκιόεις, <i>shady.</i>
ἀνθεμόεις, <i>flowery.</i>	εὐφώεις, <i>mouldy.</i>

From adjectives declined after this form arise several contracts, *ῆεις, ῆεσσα, ῆεν*, being contracted into *ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν*, and *οεις, όεσσα, όεν*, into *οὺς, οὔσσα, οὖν* · thus,

τιμῆς, honored.

Sing.	Dual.
N. τιμ-ῆς, ῆσσα, ῆν,	N.A.V. τιμ-ῆντε, ῆσσα, ῆντε,
G. τιμ-ῆντος, ῆσσης, ῆντος,	G.D. τιμ-ῆντοι, ῆσσαι, ῆντοι.
D. τιμ-ῆντι, ῆσση, ῆντι,	
A. τιμ-ῆντα, ῆσσαν, ῆν,	
V. τιμ-ῆν or ῆ, ῆσσα, ῆν.	

Plur.

N. τιμ-ῆντες, ῆσσαι, ῆντα,
G. τιμ-ῆντων, ῆσσῶν, ῆντων,
D. τιμ-ῆσι, ῆσαις, ῆσι,
A. τιμ-ῆντας, ῆσσας, ῆντα,
V. τιμ-ῆντες, ῆσσαι, ῆντα.

μελιτοῦς, full of honey.

Sing.
N. μελιτ-οὺς, οὔσσα, οὖν,
G. μελιτ-οῦντος, οὔσσης, οὔντος,
D. μελιτ-οῦντι, οὔσση, οὔντι,
A. μελιτ-οῦντα, οὔσσαν, οὖν,
V. μελιτ-οῦν or οὔ, οὔσσα, οὖν.

Dual.

N.A.V. μελιτ-οῦντε, οὔσσα, οὔντε,
G.D. μελιτ-έντοι, ἐσσαι, έντοι.

Plur.

N. μελιτ-οῦντες, οὔσσαι, οὔντα,
G. μελιτ-οῦντων, οουσῶν, οὔντων,
D. μελιτ-οῦσι, οὔσαις, οὔσι,
A. μελιτ-οῦντας, οὔσσας, οὔντα,
V. μελιτ-οῦντες, οὔσσαι, οὔντα.

μέλας, black.

Sing.

N.	μέλ-ας,	αινα,	αν,
G.	μέλ-ἄνος,	αίνης,	ἄνος,
D.	μέλ-ανι,	αίνη,	ανι,
A.	μέλ-ανα,	αιναν,	αν,
V.	μέλ-αν,	αινα,	αν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	μέλ-ανε,	αιναι,	ανε,
G. D.	μελ-άνοιν,	αίλαιν,	άνοιν.

Plur.

N.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα,
G.	μελ-άνων,	αινῶν,	άνων,
D.	μέλ-ασι,	αίλαις,	ασι,
A.	μέλ-ανας,	αίνας,	ανα,
V.	μέλ-ανες,	αιναι,	ανα.

In like manner decline *τάλας*, *wretched*, and some compounds, as *παμμέλας*, *all black*, *δυστάλας*, *very miserable*, the only other examples of this form.

πᾶς, all.

Sing.

N.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν,
G.	π-αντὸς,	ἄσης,	αντὸς,
D.	π-αντὶ,	ἄση,	αντὶ,
A.	π-άντα,	ᾶσαν,	ᾶν,
V.	π-ᾶς,	ᾶσα,	ᾶν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	π-άντε,	ἄσα,	άντε,
G. D.	π-άντοιιν,	ἄσαιιν,	άντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα,
G.	π-άντων,	ασῶν,	άντων,
D.	π-ᾷσι,	ἄσαις,	ᾷσι,
A.	π-άντας,	ἄσας,	άντα,
V.	π-άντες,	ᾶσαι,	άντα.

In like manner decline several compounds, as, *ἅπας*, *πρόπας*, and participles in *ας*, *ασα*, *αν*, the only other words declined after this form.

ἐκὼν, willing.

Sing.

N.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν,
G.	ἐκ-όντος,	οὔσης,	όντος,
D.	ἐκ-όντι,	οὔση,	όντι,
A.	ἐκ-όντα,	οὔσαν,	ὄν,
V.	ἐκ-ὼν,	οὔσα,	ὄν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἐκ-όντε,	οὔσα,	όντε,
G. D.	ἐκ-όντοιιν,	οὔσαιιν,	όντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα,
G.	ἐκ-όντων,	ουσῶν,	όντων,
D.	ἐκ-οῦσι,	οὔσαις,	οῦσι,
A.	ἐκ-όντας,	οὔσας,	όντα.
V.	ἐκ-όντες,	οὔσαι,	όντα.

So decline *ἀέκων*, or *ἄκων*, *unwilling*, and participles of the present, first future, and second aorist active.

τέρην, tender.

Sing.

N.	τέρ-ην,	εινα,	εν,
G.	τέρ-ενος,	εινης,	ενος,
D.	τέρ-ενι,	εινη,	ενι,
A.	τέρ-ενα,	ειναν,	εν,
V.	τέρ-εν,	εινα,	εν.

Dual.

N. A. V.	τέρ-ενε,	εινα,	ενε,
G. D.	τερ-έντοιιν,	ειναιιν,	έντοιιν.

Plur.

N.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα,
G.	τερ-έντων,	εινῶν,	έντων,
D.	τέρ-εσι,	ειναις,	εσι,
A.	τέρ-ενας,	εινας,	ενα,
V.	τέρ-ενες,	ειναι,	ενα.

There is no other example of this form.

τυφθεῖς, having been struck.

Sing.

- N. τυφθ-εῖς, εἶσα, ἐν,
 G. τυφθ-έντιος, εἰσης, έντιος,
 D. τυφθ-έντι, εἰση, έντι,
 A. τυφθ-έντα, εἷσαν, ἐν,
 V. τυφθ-εῖς, εἶσα, ἐν.

Dual.

- N.A.V. τυφθ-έντε, εἶσα, έντε,
 G.D. τυφθ-έντοιη, εἷσαιη, έντοιη.

Plur.

- N. τυφθ-έντες, εἶσαι, έντα,
 G. τυφθ-έντων, εἰσῶν, έντων,
 D. τυφθ-εἷσι, εἷσαις, εἷσι,
 A. τυφθ-έντας, εἷσας, έντα,
 V. τυφθ-έντες, εἶσαι, έντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the first and second aorist passive, and of verbs in μι from primitives in έω.

δοῦς, having given.

Sing.

- N. δοῦς, δοῦσα, δόν,
 G. δόντιος, δούσης, δόντιος,
 D. δόντι, δούση, δόντι,
 A. δόντα, δοῦσαν, δόν,
 V. δοῦς, δοῦσα, δόν.

Dual.

- N.A.V. δόντε, δούσα, δόντε,
 G.D. δόντοιη, δούσαιη, δόντοιη.

Plur.

- N. δόντες, δοῦσαι, δόντα,
 G. δόντων, δουσῶν, δόντων,
 D. δοῦσι, δούσαις, δοῦσι,
 A. δόντας, δούσας, δόντα,
 V. δόντες, δοῦσαι, δόντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in μι from primitives in οω.

ζευγν-ὺς, joining.

Sing.

- N. ζευγν-ὺς, ὕσα, ὕν,
 G. ζευγν-ὕντιος, ὕσης, ὕντιος,
 D. ζευγν-ὕντι, ὕση, ὕντι,
 A. ζευγν-ὕντα, ὕσαν, ὕν,
 V. ζευγν-νὺς, ὕσα, ὕν,

Dual.

- N.A.V. ζευγν-ὕντε, ὕσα, ὕντε,
 G.D. ζευγν-ὕντοιη, ὕσαιη, ὕντοιη.

Plur.

- N. ζευγν-ὕντες, ὕσαι, ὕντα,
 G. ζευγν-ὕντων, ὕσῶν, ὕντων,
 D. ζευγν-ὕσι, ὕσαις, ὕσι,
 A. ζευγν-ὕντας, ὕσας, ὕντα,
 V. ζευγν-ὕντες, ὕσαι, ὕντα.

In this manner are declined participles of verbs in μι from primitives in υω.

τυπῶν, going to strike.

Sing.

- N. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οὔν,
 G. τυπ-οὔντιος, ούσης, οὔντιος,
 D. τυπ-οὔντι, ούση, οὔντι,
 A. τυπ-οὔντα, οὔσαν, οὔν,
 V. τυπ-ῶν, οὔσα, οὔν.

Dual.

- N.A.V. τυπ-οὔντε, οὔσα, οὔντε,
 G.D. τυπ-οὔντοιη, οὔσαιη, οὔντοιη.

Plur.

- N. τυπ-οὔντες, οὔσαι, οὔντα,
 G. τυπ-οὔντων, ουσῶν, οὔντων,
 D. τυπ-οὔσι, οὔσαις, οὔσι,
 A. τυπ-οὔντας, οὔσας, οὔντα,
 V. τυπ-οὔντες, οὔσαι, οὔντα.

In this manner are declined participles of the second future active, and of the present of contracted verbs in έω and όω.

τιμῶν, honoring.

Sing.

N.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν,
G.	τιμ-ῶντος,	ώσης,	ῶντος,
D.	τιμ-ῶντι,	ώση,	ῶντι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντα,	ῶσαν,	ῶν,
V.	τιμ-ῶν,	ῶσα,	ῶν.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τιμ-ῶντε,	ώσα,	ῶντε,
G.D.	τιμ-ῶντων,	ώσαιν,	ῶντων.

Plur.

N.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,
G.	τιμ-ῶντων,	ωσῶν,	ῶντων,
D.	τιμ-ῶσι,	ώσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	τιμ-ῶντας,	ώσας,	ῶντα,
V.	τιμ-ῶντες,	ῶσαι,	ῶντα,

In this manner are declined the present participles of contracted verbs in *αω*.

τετυφῶς, having struck.

Sing.

N.	τετυφ-ῶς,	υῖα,	ὀς,
G.	τετυφ-ότος,	υῖας,	ότος,
D.	τετυφ-ότι,	υῖα,	ότι,
A.	τετυφ-ότα,	υῖαν,	ὀς,
V.	τετυφ-ῶς,	υῖα,	ὀς.

Dual.

N.A.V.	τετυφ-ότε,	υῖα,	ότε,
G.D.	τετυφ-ότων,	υῖαιν,	ότων.

Plur.

N.	τετυφ-ότες,	υῖαι,	ότα,
G.	τετυφ-ότων,	υῖων,	ότων,
D.	τετυφ-όσι,	υῖαις,	όσι,
A.	τετυφ-ότας,	υῖας,	ότα,
V.	τετυφ-ότες,	υῖαι,	ότα.

In this manner are declined participles of the perfect active and middle.

ἑστῶς, standing.

Sing.

N.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ῶς,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτος,	ώσης,	ῶτος,
D.	ἑστ-ῶτι,	ώση,	ῶτι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτα,	ῶσαν,	ῶς,
V.	ἑστ-ῶς,	ῶσα,	ῶς.

Dual.

N. A. V.	ἑστ-ῶτε,	ώσα,	ῶτε,
G. D.	ἑστ-ῶτων,	ώσαιν,	ῶτων.

Plur.

N.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα,
G.	ἑστ-ῶτων,	ωσῶν,	ῶτων,
D.	ἑστ-ῶσι,	ώσαις,	ῶσι,
A.	ἑστ-ῶτας,	ώσας,	ῶτα,
V.	ἑστ-ῶτες,	ῶσαι,	ῶτα.

This word, and several others declined in the same manner, as *βεβῶς*, *γεγῶς*, are participles of the perfect active, from which the Ionics drop *κ*, generally shortening the penultima, and which are afterwards contracted; thus, *ἑστηκῶς*, *ἑσταῶς*, *ἑστῶς*.

II. Adjectives of two terminations end in

M. F.

ος,

ως,

ης,

ων,

ις,

ους,

N.

ον ·

ων ·

ες ·

ον ·

ι ·

ουν ·

υς,	υ .
ην,	εν .
ωρ,	ορ .
ας,	αν .

All adjectives of two terminations are of the third declension ; except those in ος and ως, which are of the second.

ἐνδοξος, *glorious*.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. ἐνδοξ-ος,	ον,	N. A. V. ἐνδόξ-ω,		N. ἐνδοξ-οι,	α,
G. ἐνδόξ-ου,				G. ἐνδόξ-ων,	
D. ἐνδόξ-ω,		G. D. ἐνδόξ-οιν.		D. ἐνδόξ-οις,	
A. ἐνδοξ-ον,				A. ἐνδόξ-ους,	α,
V. ἐνδοξ-ε,	ον.			V. ἐνδοξ-οι,	α.

In like manner decline

ἀθάνατος, <i>immortal</i> .	εὐκαρπος, <i>fruitful</i> .
ἄλκιμος, <i>strong, brave</i> .	δμορος, <i>bordering upon</i> .
ἁοιδῖμος, <i>celebrated</i> .	σωτήριος, <i>saving, salutary</i> .
βασιλειος, <i>royal</i> .	ταλαίπωρος, <i>wretched</i> .

Several adjectives which are properly common sometimes take a distinct feminine ; as, ἀθανάτη μήτηρ, Hom. ; πολυτιμήτη Δημήτηρ, Aristoph.

εὐγεως, *fertile*.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. εὐγε-ως,	ων,	N. A. V. εὐγε-ω,		N. εὐγε-ω,	ω,
G. εὐγε-ω,				G. εὐγε-ων,	
D. εὐγε-ω,		G. D. εὐγε-ων.		D. εὐγε-ως,	
A. εὐγε-ων,				A. εὐγε-ως,	ω,
V. εὐγε-ως,	ων.			V. εὐγε-ω,	ω,

In like manner decline

πλεως, <i>propitious</i> .	πλέως, <i>full</i> .
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Compounds of γέλως, *laughter*, ἔρως, *love*, and κέρας, *horn*, follow the third declension ; as, φιλόγελ-ως, *ων*, *fond of laughter*, G. -ωτος, D. -ωτι, A. -ωτα, *ων* . but the Attic form of the second declension is also used.

ἀληθής, *true*.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
N. ἀληθ-ής,	ές,	N. A. V. ἀληθ-έε,	ῆ,	N. ἀληθ-έες, εῖς,	έα, ῆ,
G. ἀληθ-έος, οὗς,				G. ἀληθ-έων, ὧν,	
D. ἀληθ-εῖ, εἷ,		G. D. ἀληθ-έοιν, οἷν.		D. ἀληθ-έσι,	
A. ἀληθ-έα, ῆ, ές,				A. ἀληθ-έας, εῖς,	έα, ῆ,
V. ἀληθ-ές.				V. ἀληθ-έες, εῖς,	έα, ῆ.

In like manner decline

ἀκριβής, <i>exact.</i>	πενταέτης, <i>for five years.</i>
ἀκραιφνής, <i>pure.</i>	ἀκανθώδης, <i>thorny.</i>
ἀσφαλής, <i>safe, secure.</i>	λιθώδης, <i>stony, stone-like.</i>
εὐγενής, <i>of noble birth.</i>	θεοειδής, <i>godlike.</i>

εὐδαίμων, *happy.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐδαίμων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. εὐδαίμονε,	N. εὐδαίμονες, <i>ονα,</i>
G. εὐδαίμονος,		G. εὐδαίμωνων,
D. εὐδαίμονι,	G. D. εὐδαίμοινοιν.	D. εὐδαίμοσι,
A. εὐδαίμονα, <i>ον,</i>		A. εὐδαίμονας, <i>ονα,</i>
V. εὐδαίμον.		V. εὐδαίμονες, <i>ονα.</i>

In like manner decline

ἀναίμων, <i>bloodless.</i>	ἐλεήμων, <i>compassionate.</i>
γείτων, <i>neighboring.</i>	εὐσχήμων, <i>comely.</i>

Comparatives in *ων* are declined like *εὐδαίμων*, but they syncopate and contract the accusative singular of the common gender, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural of all genders; thus,

μελίζων, *greater.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μελίζων, <i>ον,</i>	N. A. V. μελίζονε,	N. μελίζονες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
G. μελίζονος,		G. μελίζόνων,
D. μελίζονι,	G. D. μελίζοινοιν.	D. μελίζοσι,
A. μελίζονα, <i>οα, ω, ον,</i>		A. μελίζονας, <i>οας, ους, ονα, οα, ω,</i>
V. μελίζον.		V. μελίζονες, <i>οες, ους, ονα, οα, ω</i>

In like manner decline

ἀμεινών, <i>better.</i>	καλλίων, <i>more beautiful.</i>
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εὐχᾶρις, *agreeable.*

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. εὐχάρις, <i>ι,</i>	N. A. V. εὐχάριτε,	N. εὐχάριτες, <i>ιτα,</i>
G. εὐχάριτος,		G. εὐχάριτων,
D. εὐχάριτι,	G. D. εὐχάριτοιιν.	D. εὐχάρισι,
A. εὐχάριτα & <i>ιν, ι,</i>		A. εὐχάριτας, <i>ιτα,</i>
V. εὐχάρι.		V. εὐχάριτες, <i>ιτα.</i>

Adjectives of this termination, with the exception of ἔδρις, *ι, skilful*, Γ. -ιος, *νήστις, fasting*, and a few others, are compounded of substantives, like which they are for the most part declined; but some compounds of πόλις make ἰδος in the genitive; as, ἄπολις, *ι, without a city*, Γ. ἰδος.

διπους, two-footed.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. διπ-ους, ουν,		N. διπ-οδες, οδα,
G. διπ-οδος,	N. A. V. διπ-οδε,	G. διπ-όδων,
D. διπ-οδι,		D. διπ-οσι,
A. διπ-οδα & ουν, ουν,	G. D. διπ-όδουν,	A. διπ-οδας, οδα,
V. διπ-ους & ου, ουν.		V. διπ-οδες, οδα.

Adjectives in *ους* are declined after the substantives of which they are compounded. Thus, *ἀνόδ-ους, ουν, toothless*, G. -οντος, D. -οντι, A. -οντα, ουν. Contracted compounds of nouns of the second declension, thus; *εὖν-ους, ουν, favorably disposed*, G. -ου, D. -ω, A. -ουν, V. -ου, ουν. In the same manner those of *μῦν*, as *δίμνους, &c.*

ἄδακρυς, tearless.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄδακρ-υς, υ,		N. ἄδάκρ-υες, υς, υα,
G. ἄδάκρ-υος,	N. A. V. ἄδάκρ-υε,	G. ἄδακρ-ύων,
D. ἄδάκρ-υϊ,		D. ἄδάκρ-υσι,
A. ἄδακρ-υν, υ,	G. D. ἄδακρ-ύουν.	A. ἄδάκρ-υας, υς, υα,
V. ἄδακρ-υ.		V. ἄδάκρ-υες, υς, υα.

Adjectives of this termination follow the substantives of which they are compounded; as, *τρίπηχ-υς, υ, three cubits long*, G. -εος.

ἄρῶν, male.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. ἄρῶ-ην, εν,		N. ἄρῶ-ενες, ενα,
G. ἄρῶ-ενος,	N. A. V. ἄρῶ-ενε,	G. ἄρῶ-ένων,
D. ἄρῶ-ενι,		D. ἄρῶ-εσι,
A. ἄρῶ-ενα, εν,	G. D. ἄρῶ-ένουν.	A. ἄρῶ-ενας, ενα,
V. ἄρῶ-εν.		V. ἄρῶ-ενες, ενα

There is no other adjective declined after this form.

μεγαλήτωρ, magnanimous.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. μεγαλήτ-ωρ, ορ,		N. μεγαλήτ-ορες, ορα,
G. μεγαλήτ-ορος,	N. A. V. μεγαλήτ-ορε,	G. μεγαλήτ-όρων,
D. μεγαλήτ-ορι,		D. μεγαλήτ-ορσι,
A. μεγαλήτ-ορα, ορ,	G. D. μεγαλήτ-όροι.	A. μεγαλήτ-ορας, ορα,
V. μεγαλήτ-ορ.		V. μεγαλήτ-ορες, ορα.

In like manner decline *ἀγήτωρ, brave*.

ἄεινας, everflowing.

Sing.		Dual.	Plur.	
N. ἄειν-ας,	αν,	N. A. V. ἄειν-αντε,	N. ἄειν-αντιες,	αντα,
G. ἄειν-αντος,			G. ἄειν-άντων,	
D. ἄειν-αντι,			D. ἄειν-ᾶσι,	
A. ἄειν-αντα,	αν,		A. ἄειν-αντας,	αντα,
V. ἄειν-αν.		G. D. ἄειν-άντοιιν.	V. ἄειν-αντιες,	αντα.

In like manner decline ἀκῆμας, *unwearied*.

III. Adjectives of one termination are the cardinal numbers above τέσσαρες, *four*.

Other adjectives of one termination are masculine and feminine only. Such are, 1. Adjectives compounded with substantives, which remain unchanged; as, μακρόχειρ, *long-handed*; εὖρις, *quick-scented*. 2. Those derived from πατήρ and μήτηρ · as, ἀπᾶτωρ, *fatherless*; ὁμομήτωρ, *of the same mother*. 3. Adjectives in ης -ητος and ως -ωτος · as, ἄδμης, *unsubdued*; ἄγνως, *unknown*, also *that does not know*; except πένης, *poor*, which is always masculine. 4. Adjectives in ξ and ψ · as, ἡλιξ, *of the same age*; αἰγίλιψ, *lofty*. 5. Adjectives in ας -αδος and ις -ιδος · as, φυγᾶς, *fugitive*; ἀναλκις, *weak, cowardly*, most of which, however, are feminine only.

Some are also neuter, except in the nominative and accusative; as, φοιτᾶσι πτεροῖς, Eurip. Some are masculine only; as, γέρων, *old*, and adjectives in ας and ης of the first declension, γενναῖα, *noble*; ἐθελοντής, *voluntary*.

The neuter, which is deficient, is expressed by another adjective; thus, for the neuter of ἄγνως, ἄγνωστον is used.

IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Μέγας and πολὺς have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative, masculine and neuter, of the singular, and borrow the other cases from the obsolete μεγάλ-ος, η, ον, and πολλ-ός, ἡ, όν · thus,

Sing.		Sing.	
N. μέγας,	μεγάλη, μέγα,	N. πολὺς,	πολλή, πολὺ,
G. μεγάλ-ου,	ης, ου,	G. πολλ-οῦ,	ῆς, οῦ,
D. μεγάλ-ω,	ῃ, ῶ,	D. πολλ-ῶ,	ῇ, ῶ,
A. μέγαν,	μεγάλην, μέγα,	A. πολὺν,	πολλήν, πολὺ,
V. μέγα,	μεγάλη, μέγα.	V. πολλί,	πολλή, πολὺ.

Dual.			
N. A. V.	μεγάλ-ωι,	α,	ω,
G. D.	μεγάλ-οιν,	αιν,	οιν.

Plur.			
N.	μεγάλ-οι,	αι,	α,
G.	μεγάλ-ων,	ων,	ων,
D.	μεγάλ-οις,	αις,	οις,
A.	μεγάλ-ους,	ας,	α,
V.	μεγάλ-οι,	αι,	α.

Dual.			
N. A. V.	πολλ-ῶ,	ᾶ,	ῶ,
G. D.	πολλ-οῖν,	αῖν,	οῖν.

Plur.			
N.	πολλ-οι,	αι,	ᾶ,
G.	πολλ-ῶν,	ῶν,	ῶν,
D.	πολλ-οῖς,	αῖς,	οῖς,
A.	πολλ-οὺς,	ᾶς,	ᾶ,
V.	πολλ-οι,	αι,	ᾶ.

Obs. The poets decline *πολύς* throughout like *ἰδύς*, whence comes *πολίος* in the genitive; *πολίεις, πολεῖς*, in the nominative plural; *πολέων*, in the genitive; and *πολέας, πολεῖς*, in the accusative. Sometimes also the form *πολλός, πολλόν*, is used.

Σῶς, *safe*, contracted from *σάος*, has from this form only *σῶς* masculine and feminine, *σῶν* neuter and accusative, *σῶς* accusative plural; rarely the feminine singular and neuter plural *σᾶ*. All the rest is from *σῶος*, *α, ον*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

1. The comparative and superlative are generally formed by adding *τερος* and *τάτος* to the positive; as, *μάκαρ*, *happy*, *μακάριτερος*, *μακάριτάτος* · *εὔνους*, *kindly disposed*, *εὐνούτερος*, *εὐνουστάτος*.

Adjectives in *ας, ης, υς*, add *τερος* and *τατος* to the neuter; as, *μέλας*, *black*, *μελάντερος*, *μελάντατος* · *εὐρύς*, *broad*, *εὐρύτερος*, *εὐρύτατος*. So *πένης*, *poor*, makes *πενέστερος*, but *ψευδής*, *false*, *ψευδίστατος*.

Adjectives in *ων* and *ξ* add *τερος* and *τατος* to *ες* of the nominative plural, those in *ξ* moreover changing *ες* into *ις* · as, *σώφρων*, *prudent*, *σώφρονες*, *σωφρονέστερος*, *σωφρονέστατος* · *βλάξ*, *stupid*, *βλάκες*, *βλακίστερος*, *βλακίστατος*. But *πέπων*, *ripe*, makes *πεπαίτερος* · *πίων*, *fat*, *πιότερος* · and *ἀφῆλιξ*, *old*, *ἀφηλικέστερος*.

Adjectives in *εις* drop *ι* · those in *ος* drop *ς*, and, if the penultima be short, change *ο* into *ω* · as,

χαρίεις, *graceful*, χαριέστερος, χαριέστατος · ἐνδοξος, *renowned*, ἐνδοξότερος, ἐνδοξότατος · ἰσχυρὸς, *strong*, ἰσχυρότερος, ἰσχυρότατος · σοφὸς, *wise*, σοφώτερος, σοφώτατος · καθᾶρὸς, *pure*, καθαρώτερος, καθαρώτατος.

Obs. Some adjectives in *ος*, particularly in the Attic writers, change *ος* into *αι*, *ες*, or *ις* · as, μέσος, *in the midst*, μεσαλιερός, μεσαλιατός · ἄφθονος, *without envy, liberal, abundant*, ἀφθονέστερος, ἀφθονέσιμος · λόλος, *loquacious*, λαλιερός, λαλισιατός. Some in *αιος* drop *ος* · as, παλαιός, *ancient*, παλαιερός, παλαιατός.

2. Some adjectives in *υς* and *ρος* change these terminations into *ων* and *ιστος* for the comparative and superlative ; as, ἡδύς, *sweet*, ἡδίων, ἡδιστος · αἰσχρὸς, *base*, αἰσχίων, αἰσχιστος. So βαθύς, βραθύς, βραχύς, γλυκύς, παχύς, &c., ἐχθρὸς, κνδρὸς, οἰκτρὸς. The form *τερος* and *τατος*, however, is also used in all these adjectives, and always in the comparative of *πρεσβύς*, *old*, and *ὠκύς*, *swift*, which sometimes have *πρέσβιστος* and *ὠκιστος* in the superlative.

Obs. Some comparatives in *ων* change the *ι*, with the preceding consonant, into *σσ* or *ττ* · as, βαθύς, *deep*, βάσσων for βαθίων · γλυκύς, *sweet*, γλύσσων for γλυκίων · ἐλάχρς, *little, small*, ἐλάσσων for ἐλαχίων · ταχύς, *swift*, θάσσων for ταχίων, since it should properly be θαχύς.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

ἀγαθός, <i>good</i>	{ ἀμεινων,	ἀγαθώτατος.
	{ βέλτερος,	βέλτατος.
	{ βελτιων,	βέλτιστος.
κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	{ κρείσσων,	κράτιστος.
	{ κρείττων,	
	{ κάθ' ὧν,	
	{ κακώτερος,	κάκιστος.
	{ κακίων,	
	{ χειρών,	χείριστος.
	{ χειρείων,	
	{ ἥσσων,	ῥκιστος.
	{ ῥιτων,	

καλός, <i>fair</i> ,	καλλίων,	κάλλιστος.
μακρός, <i>long</i> ,	{ μακρότερος.	μακροτάτος.
μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	{ μάσσων,	μήκιστος.
μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	{ μείζων,	μέγιστος.
ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	{ μικρότερος,	μεῖστος.
πολὺς, <i>many</i> ,	{ μείων,	ὀλίγιστος.
ὀάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	{ ὀλίγων,	πλεῖστος.
τερπνός, <i>agreeable</i> ,	{ πλείων,	ὀάσις.
φίλος, <i>friendly</i> .	{ πλείων,	τερπνότατος.
	{ ὀάων,	τερπνίστος.
	{ τερπνότερος,	φίλις.
	{ τερπνίων,	φίλις.
	{ φίλτερος,	φίλις.
	{ φίλιων,	φίλις.

Comparisons from the Comparative Degree.

ἀρείων,	ἀρειότερος.	μείζων,	μειζότερος.
καλλίων,	καλλιώτερος.	πρότερος,	προτεράτερος.
λῶϊων,	λωΐτερος.	χείρων,	χειρότερος.
μείων,	μειότερος.	χερείων,	χεριότερος.

From the Superlative.

ἐλάχιστος,	ἐλαχιστότερος.	κτίδιστος,	κντίστατος.
ἐσχάτος,	ἐσχατώτατος.	πρώτος,	πρώτιστος.

From Substantives.

ὀλγος,	ὀλγίων,	ὀλγιστος.	κλεπτής,	κλεπτίστατος.
*Ἀρης,	ἀρείων,	ἄριστος.	πλεονέκτης,	πλεονεκτίστατος.
βασίλεϋς,	βασιλεύτερος,	βασιλεύτατος.	πλήκτης,	πληκτίστατος.
ἐταῖρος,		ἐταιρότατος.	πότης,	ποτίστατος.
Θεός,	θεώτερος.		ρίγος,	ρίγιστος.
κέρδος,	κερδίων,	κέρδιστος.	ὑβριστής,	ὑβριστότατος.
κῆδος,		κῆδιστος.	φῶρ,	φωρότατος.

From a Pronoun.

αὐτός, *ipse*, αὐτότατος, *ipsissimus*.

From Verbs.

δεύομαι,	δεύτερος,	δεύτατος.	φέρω,	φέρετος,	{ φέρτατος.
λῶ,	{ λωΐων,	λώιστος,			{ φέριστος.
	{ λώων,	λώιστος.			{ φέριστος.

From a Participle.

ἐβρωμένος, ἐβρωμένεστος, ἐδρωμένεστος

From Adverbs.

ἄνω,	ἀνώτερος,	ἀνώτατος.	κάτω,	κατώτερος,	κατώτατος.
ἄφαρ,	ἀφάρτερος.		ὀπίσω,	ὀπίστερος,	ὀπίστατος.
ἔγγυς,	{ ἔγγυστερος,	ἔγγυτατος.	πᾶρος,	παροιτέρος,	παροίτατος.
	{ ἔγγυϊων,	ἔγγυστος.	πῶρῳ,	πορῶντερος,	πορῶτατος.
ἐνδόν,	ἐνδότερος,	ἐνδότατος.	πρόσω,	προσώτερος,	προσώτατος.
ἔξω,	ἐξώτερος,	ἐξώτατος.	πρωτῖ,	πρωϊάτερος,	πρωϊάτατος.
ἔσω,	ἐσώτερος,	ἐσώτατος.	ὑψι,	ὑψίτερος,	ὑψιστος.

From Prepositions.

πρὸ,	πρότερος,	πρότατος,	(by syncope and contraction)	πρῶτος.
ὑπὲρ,	ὑπέρτερος,	ὑπέρτατος,	(by syncope)	ὑπᾶτος.
ὑπὸ,	ὑστερος,	ὑστᾶτος.		

NUMERALS.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

The four first cardinal numbers are declined; the rest, as far as *ten*, and the decimals, as far as a *hundred*, are indeclinable. The round numbers above a *hundred* are again declinable, like the adjectives; as, διακόσι-αι, αἱ, α, *two hundred*, &c.

εἷς, <i>one</i> , sing.		δύο, <i>two</i> , dual.		δύο, <i>two</i> , plur.
N. εἷς, μία, ἓν,				
G. ἐνὸς, μιᾶς, ἐνός,		N. A. δύο or δύνω,		G. δυῶν,
D. ἐνι, μιᾷ, ἐνι,				D. δυσι.
A. ἑνα, μιαν, ἓν.		G. D. δυοῖν or δυεῖν.		

τριεῖς, <i>three</i> , plur.		τέσσαρες, <i>four</i> , plur.
N. τριεῖς, τρία,		N. τέσσαρ-ες, α,
G. τριῶν,		G. τεσσάρ-ων,
D. τρισι,		D. τέσσαρ-σι,
A. τρεῖς, τρία.		A. τέσσαρ-ας, α.

Obs. 1. Like εἷς are declined its compounds οὐδείς, μηδείς. as, οὐδείς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, &c.; μηδείς, μηδεμία, μηδέν, &c. Aristotle uses οὐθεις and μηθεις. Οὐδὲ εἷς and μηδὲ εἷς are often used for the sake of increasing the negative signification. Εἷς, from its nature, can have no plural, but οὐδείς and μηδείς have οὐδένες and μηδένες.

Obs. 2. Δύο is the Attic mode of writing; in Homer and Herodotus it is indeclinable. Δυοῖν is the form for the genitive and dative. Δυεῖν is hardly found except in the genitive. Ἀμφω accords with δύο.

The cardinal numbers are :

εἷς,	one.
δύο,	two.
τρῆς,	three.
τέσσαρες,	four.
πέντε,	five.
ἕξ,	six.
ἐπτά,	seven.
ὀκτώ,	eight.
ἐννέα,	nine.
δέκα,	ten.
ἑνδεκα,	eleven.
δώδεκα,	twelve.
τρισκαίδεκα,	thirteen.
τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα,	fourteen.
πεντεκαίδεκα,	fifteen.
ἑκκαίδεκα,	sixteen.
ἐπτακαίδεκα,	seventeen.
ὀκτωκαίδεκα,	eighteen.
ἐννεακαίδεκα,	nineteen.
εἴκοσι,	twenty.
εἴκοσιν εἷς, &c.	twenty-one, &c.
τριάκοντα,	thirty.

τεσσαράκοντα,	forty.
πεντήκοντα,	fifty.
ἑξήκοντα,	sixty.
ἐβδομήκοντα,	seventy.
ὀγδοήκοντα,	eighty.
ἐννενήκοντα,	ninety.
ἑκατὸν,	a hundred.
διακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	two hundred.
τριακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	three hundred.
τεσσαράκοσι-οι, αἱ, α,	four hundred.
πεντακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	five hundred.
ἑξακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	six hundred.
ἑπτακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	seven hundred.
ὀκτακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	eight hundred.
ἐννακόσι-οι, αἱ, α,	nine hundred.
χίλι-οι, αἱ, α,	a thousand.
δισχίλι-οι, αἱ, α,	two thousand.
μύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	ten thousand.
δισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	twenty thousand.
δεκακισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	a hundred thousand.
ἑκατοντακισμύρι-οι, αἱ, α,	a thousand thousand.

Obs. 1. From *ten* to *twenty*, the numbers are usually expressed as above; less commonly δεκάτρεις, δεκαπέντε, &c. The remaining compound numbers are usually written separately; and when the smaller number precedes, they are connected by καί, when it follows, commonly not; as, πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι, or εἴκοσι πέντε.

Obs. 2. The numbers compounded with *eight* and *nine* are more frequently expressed by a circumlocution with the participle of δέω, as, ἔτη εἴκοσι, ἐνὸς δέοντος, or ἐνὸς δέοντα, *twenty years, wanting one*, that is, *nineteen years*.

ORDINAL AND OTHER DERIVATIVE NUMBERS.

1. The ordinal numbers end always in *ος*, and are declined like καλὸς or μακρὸς.

πρῶτος,	first.	εἰκοστὸς πρῶτος, &c.	twenty-first, &c.
δεύτερος,	second.	τριακοστὸς,	thirtieth.
τρίτος,	third.	τεσσαρακοστὸς,	fortieth.
τέταρτος,	fourth.	πεντηκοστὸς,	fiftieth.
πέμπτος,	fifth.	ἑξηκοστὸς,	sixtieth.
ἕκτος,	sixth.	ἐβδομηκοστὸς,	seventieth.
ἑβδόμος,	seventh.	ὀγδοηκοστὸς,	eightieth.
ὀγδοός,	eighth.	ἐννενηκοστὸς,	ninetieth.
ἐννῆςτος,	ninth.	ἑκατοστὸς,	hundredth.
δέκατος,	tenth.	διακοσιοστὸς,	two hundredth.
ἐνδέκατος,	eleventh.	τριακοσιοστὸς, &c.	three hundredth, &c.
δωδέκατος,	twelfth.	χιλιοστὸς,	thousandth.
τρισκαιδέκατος,	thirteenth.	δισχilioστὸς, &c.	two thousandth, &c.
τεσσαρεσκαιδέκατος, &c.	fourteenth, &c.	μυριοστὸς,	ten thousandth.
εἰκοστὸς,	twentieth.	δισμυριοστὸς,	twenty thousandth.

Obs. Here also in compound numbers the smaller number usually precedes with *καί*, or follows without it, as, *τριακοστός πρῶτος*, or *πρῶτος καὶ τριακοστός*.

2. The numeral adverbs, which answer to the question *How many times?* are *ἅπαξ*, *once*; *δὺς*, *twice*; *τρίς*, *thrice*; *τετράκις*, *four times*, &c.

3. The multiplicative numbers are *ἁπλοῦς*, *simple*; *διπλοῦς*, *double*, or *two-fold*; *τριπλοῦς*, *triple*, or *three-fold*, &c.

4. The proportionals, or those which express how many times more one thing is than another, are *διπλάσιος*, *twice as much*; *τριπλάσιος*, *thrice as much*, &c.

5. The numerals which answer to the question *On what day?* are *δευτεραῖος*, *on the second day*; *τριταῖος*, *on the third day*, &c.

6. The numbers as substantives are all formed in *ας*, gen *-αδος*, as *ἡ μονάς*, *unity*; *δύας*, *τριάς*, *τετράς*, &c.

METHODS OF REPRESENTING NUMBERS.

1. The Greeks represented numbers by the letters of the alphabet, which for this purpose were divided into three classes, the first expressing the class of units, the second that of tens, and the third that of hundreds. But as each class contained only eight letters, 6 was denoted by *ς*, called *ἐπίσημον*. 90 by *η*, called *κόππα*. and 900 by *Ϟ*, called *σάνπι*. A mark was placed over the numeral letters in order to distinguish them.

Units.		Tens.		Hundreds.	
α'	1.	ι'	10.	Ϟ'	100.
β'	2.	κ'	20.	σ'	200.
γ'	3.	λ'	30.	τ'	300.
δ'	4.	μ'	40.	υ'	400.
ε'	5.	ν'	50.	φ'	500.
ς'	6.	ξ'	60.	χ'	600.
ζ'	7.	ο'	70.	ψ'	700.
η'	8.	π'	80.	ω'	800.
θ'	9.	η'	90.	Ϟ'	900.

Thousands were expressed by writing the mark under the letters; thus, α is 1,000; μ, 40,000; ψ, 700,000; αωλ' 1830.

2. Another method consisted in denoting 1 by *I*, 5 by *II*, 10 by *Δ*, 100 by *H*, 1,000 by *X*, and 10,000 by *M*, these letters being respectively the initials of *Ἰα* for *Μία*, *Πέντε*, *Δέκα*, *ἑκατὸν*, *Χίλιοι*, and *Μύριοι*. Each of these letters, with the exception of *II*, may be repeated four times; thus, *IIII*, 4; *ΔΔΔ*, 30; *ΜΜ*, 20,000; *ΔΔII*, 22. When they are enclosed in a *II*, their value is five times greater; thus, $\overline{\Delta}$, 50; \overline{X} , 5,000; $\overline{\Delta\Delta}$ *II*, 55; $\overline{\Delta}$ *Δ*, 60.

3. Sometimes numbers were represented by the letters according to their alphabetical order; so that α denoted 1; β, 2; and ω, 24.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

ἐγώ, *I*;
σὺ, *thou*;
οὗ, *of him*.

POSSESSIVE.

ἐμ-ός, ἡ, ὅν, *my*;
σός, σή, σόν, *thy*;
ὅς or ἐ-ός, ἡ, ὅν, *his*;
ἡμῶν-ος, α, ον, *our, of us two*;
σφῶν-ος, α, ον, *your, of you two*;
ἡμέτε-ος, α, ον, *our*;
ὑμέτε-ος, α, ον, *your*;
σφ-ός, ἡ, ὅν, } *their*.
σφέτε-ος, α, ον, }

RELATIVE.

ὅς, ἡ, δ, *who*.

DEMONSTRATIVE.

αὐτ-ός, ἡ, ὅ, *he, she, it*;
ἐκεῖν-ος, η, ο, *that*;
ὅδε, ἡδε, τόδε,
οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, } *this*.

INDEFINITE

τις, τι, *any*;
δεῖνα, *some one*.

RECIPROCAL.

ἄλληλων, *of one another*.

ἐγώ, <i>I</i> . Sing.	σὺ, <i>thou</i> . Sing.	οὗ, <i>of him</i> . Sing.	ὅς, ἡ, δ, <i>who</i> Sing.
N. ἐγώ,	N. σὺ,	N. —	N. ὅς, ἡ, δ,
G. ἐμοῦ or μοῦ,	G. σοῦ,	G. οῦ,	G. οῦ, ἧς, οὔ,
D. ἐμοί or μοί,	D. σοί,	D. οἷ,	D. ᾧ, ᾧ, ᾧ,
A. ἐμέ or μέ.	A. σέ.	A. ἐ.	A. ὅν, ᾧν, ὅ.
Dual.	Dual.	Dual.	Dual.
N. A. νῶϊ, νῶ,	N. A. σφῶϊ, σφῶ,	N. A. σφῶε, σφῆ,	N. A. ὅ, ἀ, ὅ,
G.D. νῶϊν, νῶν.	G.D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	G.D. σφῶϊν, σφῶν.	G.D. οἷν, αἷν, οἷν.
Plur.	Plur.	Plur.	Plur.
N. ἡμεῖς,	N. ὑμεῖς,	N. σφεῖς,	N. οἱ, αἱ, ἀ,
G. ἡμῶν,	G. ὑμῶν,	G. σφῶν,	G. ὧν, ὧν, ὧν,
D. ἡμῖν,	D. ὑμῖν,	D. σφίσι,	D. οἷς, αἷς, οἷς,
A. ἡμᾶς.	A. ὑμᾶς.	A. σφᾶς.	A. οὓς, ἀς, ἀ.

Αὐτός and *ἐκεῖνος* are declined like the relative *ὅς*, and *ὅδε* like the article *ὁ*.

Obs. *Αὐτός* has the signification of the English *self*; or else, in the oblique cases, after other words in the clause, it is used for the simple pronoun of the third person; but when it is immediately preceded by the article, it signifies *the same*. In this last sense it is often compounded with the article, as *ταύτου* for *τοῦ αὐτοῦ*, *ταύτῃ* for *τῇ αὐτῇ*; and then the neuter ends in *ον* as well as in *ο*, as *ταυτό* and *ταυτόν* for *τὸ αὐτό*.

Οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, *this*, is declined, and prefixes τ, like the article; thus,

Sing.		
N. οὗτος,	αὕτη,	τοῦτο,
G. τούτου,	ταύτης,	τούτου,
D. τούτῳ,	ταύτῃ,	τούτῳ,
A. τοῦτον,	ταύτην,	τοῦτο.
Dual.		
N. A. τούτῳ,	ταῦτα,	τούτῳ,
G. D. τούτοιν,	ταύταιν,	τούτοιν.
Plur.		
N. οὗτοι,	αὗται,	ταῦτα,
G. τούτων,	τούτων,	τούτων,
D. τούτοις,	ταύταις,	τούτοις,
A. τούτους,	ταύτας,	ταῦτα.

Obs. The Attics add ι to the demonstratives, to give a stronger emphasis, in which case it is long, receives the accent, and absorbs the short vowel at the end of the word to which it is affixed; as, οὗτοσι, *this here*, *hicce*, αὐτῇ from αὕτη, ταυτί from ταῦτα, ὅδι from ὅδε, ἐκεινοσί, *that there*. For the same purpose γι and δι, instead of ι, are annexed to the cases which end with a short vowel; as, ταυτᾶγι, τουτοδί.

From the accusative singular of the personal pronouns and αὐτός are compounded the reflective pronouns ἐμαντοῦ, *of myself*; σεαυτοῦ, *of thyself*; ἑαυτοῦ, *of himself*.

Sing.	Plur.
G. ἐαυτ-οῦ, ἧς, οῦ,	G. ἐαυτ-ῶν, ῶν, ῶν,
D. ἐαυτ-ῶ, ῆ, ῶ,	D. ἐαυτ-οῖς, αῖς, οῖς,
A. ἐαυτ-όν, ῆν, ό.	A. ἐαυτ-ούς, άς, ά.

In like manner are declined ἐμαντοῦ and σεαυτοῦ in the singular number only.

Obs. 1. Homer never uses these reflectives, but ἐμὲ αὐτόν, σὲ αὐτόν, ἑ αὐτόν, or αὐτόν, &c.

Obs. 2. Σαυτοῦ is often found, by crasis, for σεαυτοῦ, and αὐτοῦ for ἑαυτοῦ. The latter is used by the Attics in the three persons.

τις, *any*.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
N. τις, τι,		N. τινές, τινά,
G. τινός,	N. A. τινέ,	G. τινῶν,
D. τινί,	G. D. τινούν.	D. τισι,
A. τινά, τί.		A. τινάς, τινά.

Obs. 1. Τίς, τί, *who, what?* is marked with an acute accent, and always on the first syllable.

Obs. 2. Του and τω are often used for τινός and τινί, also τοῦ and τῷ for τίνος and τίνι, and in the neuter plural ἅττα, Ion. ἄσσα, instead of τινά.

Obs. 3. ὅς and τις are often joined, and signify *whosoever*; thus, ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, &c. In the neuter δ is often separated from τι, with or without a comma, to be distinguished from the conjunction ὅτι. Also ὅτου, ὅτω, are used for οὗτινος, ὥτινι, and ἅττα, Ion. ἄσσα, for ἅτινα.

Obs. 4. Οὖν, with the signification of the Latin *cunque*, is added to compound relatives, and takes the accent, as ὅστισοῦν, *whosoever*.

δεῖνα, <i>some one.</i>		ἀλλήλων, <i>of one another.</i>	
Sing.		Plur.	
N. δεῖνα,	or δεις,	G. ἀλλήλ-ων,	ων, ων,
G. δεινᾶτος,	or δεινός,	D. ἀλλήλ-οις,	αις, οἰς,
D. δεινατι,	or δεινι,	A. ἀλλήλ-ους,	ας, α.
A. δεῖνα.		Dual.	
	Plur.	G. D. ἀλλήλ-οιν,	αιν, οιν,
N. δεῖνες,	G. δεινων.	A. ἀλλήλ-ω,	α, ω.

Obs. Δεῖνα is sometimes indeclinable; as, τὸν δεῖνα, τὸν τοῦ δεῖνα, sc. υἱόν.

VERB.

Verbs are of two kinds, *transitive* and *intransitive* or *neuter*.

A transitive verb expresses an action which is exerted by the agent upon some object; as, φιλῶ σε, *I love you*; ἔγραψεν ἐπιστολήν, *he wrote a letter*.

An intransitive verb expresses an action or state, which is not communicated to any other object; as, τρέχω, *I run*; εὔδει, *he sleeps*.

Transitive verbs have three voices, *active*, *passive*, and *middle*; intransitive verbs have properly an active voice only.

The active voice signifies action or condition; as, τύπτω σε, *I strike you*; βαδίζει, *he goes*; εὔδουσι, *they sleep*.

The passive voice signifies passion, suffering, or the receiving of an action; as, τύπτομαι, *I am struck*.

The middle voice expresses an action that is reflected upon the agent ; as, *τύπτομαι, I strike myself*. But more particularly,

1. The middle voice signifies what we do to ourselves, and is equivalent to the active joined with the corresponding reflective pronoun ; as, *λούω, I wash another*, but *λούομαι*, the same as *λούω ἑμαυτὸν, I wash myself* ; *ἡλείψαν αὐτὸν, they anointed him*, but *ἡλείψαντο*, the same as *ἡλείψαν ἑαυτοὺς, they anointed themselves* ; *ἀπέχειν, ἀπόσχειν, to restrain*, *ἀπέχεσθαι, ἀποσχεσθαι, to restrain one's self, to refrain*.

In many verbs the middle receives a simple intransitive signification ; as, *στέλλω, I send*, *στέλλομαι, I send myself*, i. e. *I travel* ; *παύειν, to put to rest*, *παύεσθαι, to put one's self to rest*, i. e. *to cease*.

2. But more frequently the middle signifies what we do for ourselves, and is equivalent to the active with the dative of the reflective pronoun ; as, *τὴν νῆσον ἐδούλωσε, he subjected the island*, without its being defined to whom, *τοὺς Μήδους ἐδουλώσατο, he subjected the Medes to himself* ; *θώρακα ἐνδύειν, to put a breastplate on another*, *θώρακα ἐνδύεσθαι, to put a breastplate on one's self* ; *φυλάττειν, to watch any one, to observe*, *φυλάττεσθαι, to observe any thing to one's advantage in order to avoid it*.

Hence the middle is used to signify what we do to any thing that belongs or relates to us ; as, *περιζόηξαι χιτῶνα, to tear the garment of another*, *περιζόηξασθαι χιτῶνα, to tear one's own garment* ; *λύσαι, to return any thing to any one for a ransom*, *λύσασθαι, to receive back any thing that belongs to one*.

3. The middle often signifies what we cause to be done ; as, *ἡ Πάνθεια θώρακα ἐποίησατο, Panthēa caused a breastplate to be made* ; *διδάσκονται τοὺς υἱεῖς, they cause their sons to be taught* ; *τράπεζαν παρετίθητο, he caused a table to be set*. Hence *ἐμὲ ἐγράψατο, he accused me*, properly *he caused my name, as that of an accused person, to be taken down in writing by the magistrate before whom the process is carried*.

Obs. 1. The passive has frequently the signification of the middle ; as, *ἡμᾶς τοῦτω τῷ ἔργῳ φίλους πεποίησαι, by this deed you have made us your friends* ; *τίνα γραφὴν σε γέγραπται ; what accusation has he brought against you ?* *ἐκείνους τὰ ὅπλα ἀφηρόμεθα, we have deprived them of their arms* ; *τὰ ἐπιτήδεια ἐν τοῖς ὀχυροῖς ἀνακεκομισμένοι ἦσαν, they had conveyed their provisions into their strong holds* ; *ὥς βαθύν κοιμήθης ! how profoundly you slept ! κατεκλίθη ὑπτιος, he lay down on his back* ; *ἡμᾶς φοβηθήσονται, they will fear us*.

Obs. 2. The middle is often used passively ; as, *ἡ πατρις αὐτοῦ ἀντιτάπητο, his country was subverted* ; especially the future middle ; as, *ὅπ' ἐμοῦ τιμῆσεται, he shall be honored by me* ; *ὅθεν ὑπὸ τῶν ἱππέων οὐ βλάψονται, whence they will not be hurt by the cavalry*.

Many verbs, called *deponent*, have a passive or middle form, and an active (some transitive, some intransitive) signification; as, δέχομαι, *to receive*; ἔρχομαι, *to come*.

Some verbs are deponent in the future, and active in the present; as, ἀκούω, ἀκούσομαι, *to hear*; σιωπάω, σιωπήσομαι, *to be silent*.

Obs. Some deponents are also used passively; as, ἐμοί ἐστιν ἐργασμένον τοιοῦτον ἔργον, *such a deed has been done by me*; ὕπ' οὐδενὸς ὤφθη, *he was seen by no one*.

MODES.

The modes are five; *indicative, optative, subjunctive, imperative, and infinitive*.

The indicative is used when any thing is to be represented as actually existing or happening, and as any thing independent of the thought and ideas of the speaker. Hence it is put in many cases where in Latin the subjunctive is used; as, σκόπει εἰ γινώσκεις τίς ἐστι, *see if you know who he is, an scias quis sit*.

The optative and subjunctive represent an action not in its actual relation, but rather in its reference to the ideas of the speaker, the subjunctive only expressing this more determinately and certainly than the optative.

The optative is used alone to express a wish; as, αὐτίκα τεθναίην, *may I instantly die*; γένοιο πατρὸς εὐτυχέστερος, *may you be more fortunate than your father*. The subjunctive is used alone only in exhortations in the first person; as, ἴωμεν, *let us go*; οἴκῃδε νεώμεθα, *let us return home*: and in dubious questions, partly with and partly without βούλει or θέλεις preceding; as, ποῖ βῶ; *whither shall I go?* εἰπὼ οὖν σοι τὸ αἴτιον; *shall I tell you the cause?* πόθεν βούλει ἄρξωμαι; *whence will you that I begin?* θέλεις μένωμεν αὐτοῦ; *will you that we remain here?*

In dependent members of sentences, the optative is commonly used when the verb in the preceding member denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as, οὐκ εἶχον, or οὐκ ᾔδειν, ὅποι τροποίμην, *I knew not whither I should turn myself*; οὐκ ἔχω, or οὐκ οἶδα, ὅποι τροπώμαι, *I know not whither I shall turn myself*.

The optative is frequently used in relating the words or sentiments of another, without representing him as speaking in the first person; as, *ἔλεξέ μοι, ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς φέροι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, ἣν περ ὁρώην*, *he told me that the way led to the city which I saw.*

Obs. When any one relates the words, or describes the sentiments of another, not representing him as speaking in the first person, the relator is said to use the *oratio obliqua*.

The imperative is sometimes used by the Attic poets in a dependent member of a sentence after *οἶσθα* · as, *οἶσθ' ὥς ποιήσῃς*; *do you know what you have to do?* Soph. Also the future is often put for the imperative; as, *προμηνῦσαις τοῦτο μηδενί*, *divulge this to no one.*

TENSES.

The tenses are nine; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, the *first* and *second aorists*, the *first* and *second futures*, and, in the passive, the *paulo-post-future*.

Time in general is divided into three parts, the present, the past, and the future.

The present tense, besides its proper use, is put for the imperfect and aorists in an animated narration, which represents what took place as present; as, *ταύτην τὴν ἐπιστολὴν δίδωσι πιστῷ ἀνδρὶ, ὥς ᾤετο · ὁ δὲ λαβὼν, Κύρῳ δεικνῦσι*, *this letter he gives to a trusty person, as he thought, who, having received it, shows it to Cyrus.*

Past time is expressed in different ways by the imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, and aorists.

The imperfect expresses an action which was going on, but not completed, at some former time; as, *ἔγραφον*, *I was writing*. Hence it often has the signification of an action frequently repeated; as, *Μίλων ὁ Κροτωνιάτης ἥσθιε μνᾶς κρεῶν ἐλκοσι*, *Milo the Crotonian was accustomed to eat twenty minæ of flesh.*

The perfect expresses an action which has taken place at a previous time, but which is connected, either in itself, or its consequences, or its accompanying circumstances, with the present; as, *ἔγραφα*, which signifies not only *I have written*, but it shows also the continued existence of the writing.

The pluperfect shows an action which is past, but which still continued, either by itself or in its following and accom-

panying circumstances, during another action which is past ; as, *ἔγγραψεν*, *I had written*. The perfect is often put for the present, in which case the pluperfect has the sense of the imperfect ; as, *δέδοικα*, *έδεδοικεν*, *I fear, I feared*.

The aorists express simply a past action, without any reference to the present, or any other past time ; as, *ἔγραψα*, which signifies *I wrote*, but it does not determine whether the writing be still existing or not. Hence they often denote the customary performance of an action ; as, *τάς τῶν φαύλων συνηθείας ὀλίγος χρόνος διέλυσεν*, *a short time commonly dissolves the connections of the wicked*.

Future time is expressed in different ways by the futures and paulo-post-future.

The futures express an action that is to take place hereafter ; as, *γράψω*, *I shall write*.

The paulo-post-future shows that an action will be completed at some future time ; as, *ἡ πολιτεία τελέως κεκοσμήσεται*, *the state will be perfectly organized*.

There is also a periphrastic future, made up of *μέλλω* and the infinitive of the present, future, or aorists, corresponding to the Latin participle in *rus* joined with the verb *sum*, and denoting that one *is about to do* something, or *intends to do* it ; as, *μέλλει ἀναιρεῖσθαι*, *he is about to be put to death* ; *τοῦτο ἔμελλον λέξειν*, *I intended to say this* ; *ὅπερ μέλλω παθεῖν*, *which I am to suffer*. The infinitive is often understood ; as, *σεαυτὸν ἐφόνευσας, ἐμέλλησας δὲ καὶ ἡμᾶς*, sc. *φονεῦν*, *you slew yourself, and meant to slay us also*.

Obs. The first and second aorist differ not in signification. Few verbs have them both, and the first is found much oftener than the second. The same may be observed of the first and second futures.

CONJUGATION.

There are four conjugations of baryton verbs, distinguished by their *characteristics*.

The characteristic is the letter which immediately precedes *ω* or *ομαι* in the present tense. In *πτ*, *κτ*, *μν*, the former letter is the characteristic.

The letter before *ω* in the future, and before *α* in the perfect, is also the characteristic of each of these tenses respectively.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE

First Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
π, τέρω,	}	τέρψω,	}	τέτερφα,	to delight.
β, λείβω,		λείψω,		λέλειφα,	to pour out
φ, γράφω,		γράψω,		γέγραφα,	to write.
πτ, τύπτω,		τύψω,		τέτῡφα,	to strike.

Second Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.		
κ, πλέκω,	}	πλέξω,	}	πέπλεχα,	<i>to plait.</i>	
γ, λέγω,		λέξω,		λέλεχα,	<i>to say.</i>	
χ, βρέχω,		βρέξω,		βέβρεχα,	<i>to moisten.</i>	
σσ, ὀρύσσω,		ὀρύξω,		ὠρύχα,	<i>to dig.</i>	
or						
ττ, ὀρύττω,						

Third Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
τ, ἀνῶτω,	}	ἀνῶσω,	}	ἥνῡκα,	to finish.
δ, ᾄδω,		ᾄσω,		ᾗκα,	to sing.
θ, πείθω,		πείσω,		πέπεικα,	to persuade.
ζ, φράζω,		φράσω,		πέφρακα,	to say.
ω pure, as τίω,		τίσω,		τέτικα,	to honor.

Fourth Conjugation.

Pres.		Fut.		Perf.	
λ, ψάλλω,	}	ψαλῶ,	}	ἔψαλκα,	to play.
μ, νέμω,		νεμῶ,		νετέμηνκα,	to distribute.
ν, φαίνω,		φανῶ,		πέφαγκα,	to show.
ρ, σπείρω,		σπερῶ,		ἔσπαρκα,	to sow.
μν, τέμνω,		τεμῶ,		τετέμηνκα,	to cut.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	τύπτω	τύπτε	τύπτοιμι	τύπτω	τύπτειν	τύπτων
Imperf.	ἔτυπτον					
1st Fut.	τύψω		τύψοιμι		τύψειν	τύψων
1st Aor.	ἔτυψα	τύψον	τύψαιμι	τύψω	τύψαι	τύψας
Perfect	τέτυφα	τέτυφε	τετύφοιμι	τετύφω	τετυφέναι	τετυφώς
Pluperf.	ἔτετύφειν					
2d Aor.	ἔτυπον	τύπε	τύποιμι	τύπω	τυπεῖν	τυπῶν
2d Fut.	τυπῶ		τυποῖμι		τυπεῖν	τυπῶν

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πλέκω	πλέκε	πλέκοιμι	πλέκω	πλέκειν	πλέκων
Imperf.	ἐπλεκον					
1st Fut.	πλέξω		πλέξοιμι		πλέξειν	πλέξων
1st Aor.	ἐπλέξα	πλέξον	πλέξαιμι	πλέξω	πλέξαι	πλέξας
Perfect	πέπλεχα,	πέπλεχε	πεπλέχοιμι	πεπλέχω	πεπλεχέναι	πεπλεχώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεπλέχουν					
2d Aor.	ἐπλακον	πλάκε	πλάκοιμι	πλάκω	πλακεῖν	πλακὼν
2d Fut.	πλακῶ		πλακοῖμι		πλακεῖν	πλακῶν

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πείθω	πείθε	πείθοιμι	πείθω	πείθειν	πείθων
Imperf.	ἐπειθον					
1st Fut.	πείσω		πείσοιμι		πείσειν	πείσων
1st Aor.	ἐπείσα	πείσον	πείσαιμι	πείσω	πείσαι	πείσας
Perfect	πέπεικα	πέπεικε	πεπείκοιμι	πεπείκω	πεπεικέναι	πεπεικώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεπείκουν					
2d Aor.	ἐπιθον	πίθε	πίθοιμι	πίθω	πιθεῖν	πιθὼν
2d Fut.	πιθῶ		πιθοῖμι		πιθεῖν	πιθῶν

Fourth Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Present	σπείρω	σπείρε	σπείροιμι	σπείρω	σπείρειν	σπείρων
Imperf.	ἐσπειρον					
1st Fut.	σπερῶ		σπεροῖμι		σπερεῖν	σπερῶν
1st Aor.	ἐσπείρα	σπείρον	σπείραιμι	σπείρω	σπείραι	σπείρας
Perfect	ἐσπαρκα	ἐσπαρκε	ἐσπάρκοιμι	ἐσπάρκω	ἐσπαρκέναι	ἐσπαρκώς
Pluperf.	ἐσπάρκειν					
2d Aor.	ἐσπαρον	σπάρε	σπάροιμι	σπάρω	σπαρεῖν	σπαρὼν
2d Fut.	σπαρῶ		σπαροῖμι		σπαρεῖν	σπαρῶν

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτεις,	τύπτει,
	<i>I strike,</i>	<i>thou strikest,</i>	<i>he strikes,</i>
D.		τύπτετον,	τύπτετον,
		<i>you two strike,</i>	<i>they two strike,</i>
P.	τύπτομεν,	τύπτετε,	τύπτιουσιν,
	<i>we strike,</i>	<i>you strike,</i>	<i>they strike.</i>

Imperfect, *I was striking.*

S.	ἐτύπτον,	ἐτύπτες,	ἐτύπτε,
D.		ἐτύπτετον,	ἐτύπτετην,
P.	ἐτύπτομεν,	ἐτύπτετε,	ἐτύπτιον.

First Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψεις,	τύψει,
D.		τύψετον,	τύψετον,
P.	τύψομεν,	τύψετε,	τύψουσι.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυψα,	ἔτυπας,	ἔτυψε,
D.		ἐτύψατον,	ἐτυπάτην,
P.	ἐτύψαμεν,	ἐτύπατε,	ἔτυπαν.

Perfect, *I have struck.*

S.	τέτυφα,	τέτυφας,	τέτυφε,
D.		τετύφατον,	τετύφατον,
P.	τετύφαμεν,	τετύφατε,	τετύφασι.

Pluperfect, *I had struck.*

S.	ἔτετύφειν,	ἔτετύφεις,	ἔτετύφει,
D.		ἐτετύφειτον,	ἐτετυφέτην,
P.	ἔτετύφειμεν,	ἔτετύφετε,	ἔτετύφεισαν.

Second Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἔτυπον,	ἔτυπες,	ἔτυπε,
D.		ἐτύπετον,	ἐτυπέτην,
P.	ἐτύπομεν,	ἐτύπετε,	ἔτυπον.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπεῖς,	τυπεῖ,
D.		τυπεῖτον,	τυπεῖτον,
P.	τυποῦμεν,	τυπεῖτε,	τυποῦσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *strike.*

S.	^{ἄκου} τύπτε,	^{let him} τυπείτω,
D.	τύπτετον,	τυπέτων,
P.	τύπτετε,	τυπέτωσαν.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψον,	τυψάτω,
D.	τύψατον,	τυπάτων,
P.	τύψατε,	τυπάτωσαν.

Perfect. *have struck.*

S.	τέτϋφε,	τετυφέτω,
D.	τετύφειτον,	τετυφέτῳν,
P.	τετύφετε,	τετυφέτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύπε,	τυπέτω,
D.	τύπετον,	τυπέτῳν,
P.	τύπετε,	τυπέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τύποι,
D.		τύποιτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.

First Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τύσοιμι,	τύσοις,	τύσοι,
D.		τύσοιτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύσοιμεν,	τύσοιτε,	τύσοιεν.

First Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύψαιμι,	τύψαις,	τύψαι,
D.		τύψαιτον,	τυψαίτην,
P.	τύψαιμεν,	τύψαιτε,	τύψαιεν.

Perfect, *I might, could, would, or should have struck.*

S.	τετύφοιμι,	τετύφοις,	τετύφοι,
D.		τετύφοιτον,	τετυφοίτην,
P.	τετύφοιμεν,	τετύφοιτε,	τετύφοιεν.

Second Aorist, *I might, could, would, or should strike.*

S.	τύποιμι,	τύποις,	τύποι,
D.		τύποιτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τύποιμεν,	τύποιτε,	τύποιεν.

Second Future, *I might, could, would, or should hereafter strike.*

S.	τυποῖμι,	τυποῖς,	τυποῖ,
D.		τυποῖτον,	τυποίτην,
P.	τυποῖμεν,	τυποῖτε,	τυποῖεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπτω,	τύπτῃς,	τύπτῃ,
D.		τύπτητον,	τύπτητον,
P.	τύπτωμεν,	τύπτητε,	τύπτωσι.

First Aorist, *I may strike.*

S.	τύψω,	τύψῃς,	τύψῃ,
D.		τύψητον,	τύψητον,
P.	τύψωμεν,	τύψητε,	τύψωσι.

Perfect, *I may have struck.*

S.	τετύφω,	τετύφῃς,	τετύφῃ,
D.		τετύφητον,	τετύφητον,
P.	τετύφωμεν,	τετύφητε,	τετύφωσι.

Second Aorist, *I may strike.*

S.	τύπω,	τύπῃς,	τύπῃ,
D.		τύπητον,	τύπητον,
P.	τύπωμεν,	τύπητε,	τύπωσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπτειν,	<i>to strike.</i>
First Future,	τύψειν,	<i>to be going to strike.</i>
First Aorist,	τύπαι,	<i>to have struck.</i>
Perfect,	τετυφέναι,	<i>to have struck.</i>
Second Aorist,	τυπεῖν,	<i>to have struck.</i>
Second Future,	τυπεῖν,	<i>to be going to strike.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *striking.*

N.	τύπτων,	τύπτουσα,	τύπτον,
G.	τύπτοντος,	τυπτούσης,	τύπτοντος, &c.

First Future, *going to strike.*

N.	τύπων,	τύπουσα,	τύπον,
G.	τύποντος,	τυπούσης,	τύποντος.

First Aorist, *having struck.*

N.	τύψας,	τύψᾱσα,	τύψαν,
G.	τύψαντος,	τυψάσης,	τύψαντος.

Perfect, *having struck.*

N.	τετϑῶς,	τετυφῦα,	τετυφῶς,
G.	τετυφῶτος,	τετυφυλάς,	τετυφῶτος.

Second Aorist, *having struck.*

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυπὸν,
G.	τυπόντιος,	τυπούσης,	τυπόντιος.

Second Future, *going to strike.*

N.	τυπῶν,	τυποῦσα,	τυποῦν,
G.	τυποῦντιος,	τυπούσης,	τυποῦντιος.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-ω, εἰς, εἰ,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε, ουσι.
Imp.	ἐπλεκ-ον, ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε, ον.
1st F.	πλέξ-ω, εἰς, εἰ,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε, ουσι.
1st A.	ἐπλέξ-α, ας, ε,	ἄτον,	άτην,	ἄμεν,	ατε, αν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-α, ας, ε,	ἄτον,	ατον,	ἄμεν,	ατε, ἄσι.
Plup.	ἐπέπλεχ-ειν, εἰς, εἰ,	ειτον,	είτην,	ειμεν,	ειτε, εισαν.
2d A.	ἐπλάκ-ον, ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε, ον.
2d F.	πλάκ-ῶ, εἷς, εἷ,	εἶτον,	είτον,	οὔμεν,	εἶτε, οὔσι

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-ε, έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
1st A.	πλέξ-ον, ἄτω,	ἄτον,	άτων,	ἄτε,	άτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-ε, έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ-ε, έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-οιμι, οἷς, οἰ,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε, οιεν.
1st F.	πλέξ-οιμι, οἷς, οἰ,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε, οιεν.
1st A.	πλέξ-αιμι, αἷς, αἰ,	αιτον,	αίτην,	αιμεν,	αιτε, αιεν.
Perf.	πέπλεχ-οιμι, οἷς, οἰ,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε, οιεν.
2d A.	πλάκ-οιμι, οἷς, οἰ,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε, οιεν.
2d F.	πλάκ-οῖμι, οἷς, οἷ,	οἶτον,	οίτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε. οἶεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ω,	ῃς, ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ω,	ῃς, ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.
Perf.	πεπλέχ-	ω,	ῃς, ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.
2d A.	πλάκ-	ω,	ῃς, ῆ,	ῆτον,	ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκειν.
1st F.	πλέξειν.
1st A.	πλέξαι.
Perf.	πεπλεχέναι.
2d A.	πλακεῖν.
2d F.	πλακεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλέκ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	πλέξ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	πλέξ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	πεπλεχ-	ῶς,	υῖα,	ός.
2d A.	πλακ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	όν.
2d F.	πλακ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	οῦω.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πείθ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἔπειθ-	ον,	ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
1st F.	πείσ-	ω,	εις, ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
1st A.	ἔπεισ-	α,	ας, ε,	ἄτον,	άτην,	ἄμεν,	ατε,	αν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	α,	ας, ε,	ἄτον,	άτον,	ἄμεν,	ατε,	ᾶσι.
Plup.	ἔπεπείκ-	ειν,	εις, ει,	ειτον,	είτην,	ειμεν,	ειτε,	εισα.
2d A.	ἔπιθ-	ον,	ες, ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	πιθ-	ῶ,	εῖς, εῖ,	εῖτον,	εῖτον,	οὔμεν,	εῖτε,	οὔσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	πείθ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
1st A.	πείσ-	ον,	ἄτω,	ἄτον,	άτων,	ἄτε,	άτωσαν.
Perf.	πέπεικ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πείθ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν
1st F.	πείσ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν
1st A.	πείσ-	αιμι,	αις, αι,	αιτον,	αίτην,	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αιεν
Perf.	πεπέικ-	οιμι,	οις, οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν
2d A.	πιθ-	οῖμι,	οῖς, οῖ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οῖμεν,	οῖτε,	οῖεν
2d F.	πιθ-	οῖμι,	οῖς, οῖ,	οῖτον,	οῖτην,	οῖμεν,	οῖτε,	οῖεν

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	πείθ-	ω,	ῃς,	ῃ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	πείσ-	ω,	ῃς,	ῃ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	πεπείκ-	ω,	ῃς,	ῃ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	πίθ-	ω,	ῃς,	ῃ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πείθειν.
1st F.	πείσειν.
1st A.	πείσαι.
Perf.	πεπεικέναι.
2d A.	πιθεῖν.
2d F.	πιθεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πείθ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	πείσ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st A.	πείσ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	πεπεικ-	ώς,	υῖα,	ός.
2d A.	πιθ-	ων,	οὔσα,	όν.
2d F.	πιθ-	ων,	οὔσα,	οὔν.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σπείρ-	ω,	εις,	ει,	ετον,	ετον,	ομεν,	ετε,	ουσι.
Imp.	ἔσπειρ-	ον,	εις,	ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
1st F.	σπείρ-	ῶ,	εῖς,	εἷ,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οὔμεν,	εἴτε,	οὔσι.
1st A.	ἔσπειρ-	α,	ας,	ε,	ᾗτον,	ᾗτην,	ᾗμεν,	ατε,	αν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	α,	ας,	ε,	ᾗτον,	ατον,	ᾗμεν,	ατε,	ᾶσι.
Plup.	ἔσπάρκ-	ειν,	εις,	ει,	εἶτον,	εἴτην,	εἰμεν,	εἴτε,	εἰσαν.
2d A.	ἔσπάρ-	ον,	εις,	ε,	ετον,	έτην,	ομεν,	ετε,	ον.
2d F.	σπαρ-	ῶ,	εῖς,	εἷ,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οὔμεν,	εἴτε,	οὔσι.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
Pres.	σπείρ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
1st A.	σπείρ-	ον,	ᾗτω,	ᾗτον,	ᾗτων,	ᾗτε,	ᾗτωσαν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.
2d A.	σπάρ-	ε,	έτω,	ετον,	έτων,	ετε,	έτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	επείρ-	οιμι,	οις,	οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
1st F.	σπερ-	οἶμι,	οἷς,	οἷ,	οἶτον,	οἴτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.
1st A.	σπερ-	αιμι,	αις,	αι,	αιτον,	αίτην,	αιμεν,	αιτε,	αιεν.
Perf.	ἔσπάρκ-	οιμι,	οις,	οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d A.	σπάρ-	οιμι,	οις,	οι,	οιτον,	οίτην,	οιμεν,	οιτε,	οιεν.
2d F.	σπαρ-	οἶμι,	οἷς,	οἷ,	οἶτον,	οἴτην,	οἶμεν,	οἶτε,	οἶεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.		Plur.		
Pres.	σπείρ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
1st A.	σπείρ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.
2d A.	σπάρ-	ω,	ῆς,	ῆ,	ἦτον,	ἦτον,	ωμεν,	ἦτε,	ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σπεῖρειν.
1st F.	σπερεῖν.
1st A.	σπεῖραι.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκέναι.
2d A.	σπαρεῖν,
2d F.	σπαρεῖν.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σπείρ-	ων,	ουσα,	ον.
1st F.	σπερ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	οὔν.
1st A.	σπείρ-	ας,	ᾶσα,	αν.
Perf.	ἔσπαρκ-	ως,	υῖα,	ός.
2d A.	σπαρ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	όν.
2d F.	σπαρ-	ῶν,	οὔσα,	οὔν.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Those tenses whose first person plural ends in *μεν*, viz. all tenses of the active, the aorists of the passive, and the perfect and pluperfect of the middle voices, have no first person dual.

2. The imperfect, pluperfect, and aorists of the indicative, and all the tenses of the optative, in all the voices, form the second person dual in *ον*, and the third in *ην*. The remaining tenses of the indicative, and all those of the subjunctive, form the third person dual like the second, and the third person plural in *σι* or *ται*.

3. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, and in the Attic and Doric dialects, the first future is the same as the second, when there is no change in the penultima.

4. In the ancient Greek writers, the more common form of the pluperfect is *ἔτετύφεισαν* instead of *ἔτετύφεισαν*.

5. The Attics frequently use the Æolic form of the first aorist, but only in the second and third person singular, and the third plural.

S.	τύψεια,	τύψειας,	τύψειε,
D.		τυψείᾱτον,	τυψείᾱτην,
P.	τυψείᾱμεν,	τυψείᾱτε,	τύψειαν.

6. The Greek tenses cannot be expressed with much precision in English, their use and signification depending on the particles joined with them.

AUGMENT.

Verbs are augmented in the imperfect and aorists of the indicative, and in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future of all the modes.

The augment is of two kinds; the *syllabic*, when the verb begins with a consonant; the *temporal*, when it begins with a vowel.

Obs. The syllabic is so called because it adds a *syllable* to the word; the temporal, because it increases the *time* or quantity of the syllable.

I. The syllabic augment is ϵ prefixed to the imperfect and aorists; as, $\tauύπτω$, $ἐτυπτον$, $ἐτυψα$, $ἐτύπον$. If the verb begin with ρ , this letter is doubled after the augment; as, $ρίπτω$, $ἐρρίπτον$, *to throw*: except among the poets, where it sometimes remains single; as, $ράπτω$, $ἐραπτον$, *to sew*.

In the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, the first consonant of the verb is repeated before the syllabic augment, which is called the *reduplication*; as, $\tauύπτω$, $τέτυφα$ · and the pluperfect also prefixes the syllabic augment to the reduplication; as, $ἐτετυφειν$. If the verb begin with a rough mute, in the reduplication the corresponding smooth is used; as, $φιλέω$, $πεφίληκα$, *to love*.

Exc. 1. Verbs beginning with a double consonant, with σ joined to a mute, or with $\gamma\nu$, do not receive the reduplication, but the syllabic augment only; as, $ζητέω$, $ἐζητήκα$, *to seek*; $ψάλλω$, $ἔψαλκα$, *to play*; $σπείρω$, $ἔσπαρκα$, *to sow*; $γνωρίζω$, $ἐγνώρικα$, *to know*. So verbs beginning with ρ , when ρ is doubled after the augment; as, $ρίπτω$, $ἐρρρίφα$, *to throw*. So also $βλάπτω$, $γοηγορέω$, $καθαρίζω$, $κτείνω$, $κτίζω$, $πτερόω$, $πιήσσω$, $πίσσω$, $πιόέω$, $πύσσω$, $φθείρω$.

Exc. 2. The following verbs sometimes take the reduplication, and sometimes neglect it: $βλαστάνω$, $βλακεύω$, $βουλεύω$, $γλύφω$, $γλωττίζω$, $θλάω$, $κρύπτω$, $προσπατταλέω$. Also $κτάομαι$, $κέκτημαι$ and $ἐκτιημαι$.

II. In verbs beginning with α , ϵ , \omicron , $\alpha\iota$, $\alpha\nu$, $\omicron\iota$, the temporal augment changes α and ϵ into η , and \omicron into ω , subscribing the ι of the diphthongs; as, $\alphaκούω$, $ἤκουον$, *to hear*; $ἐλπίζω$, $ἤλπιζον$, *to hope*; $\ὀνομάζω$, $ὠνόμαζον$, *to name*; $αἴρω$, $ἤρον$, *to lift up*; $αὕξω$, $ἡῦξον$, *to increase*; $οἰκέω$, $ᾠκεον$, *to dwell*.

The temporal augment remains the same in all the augmented tenses.

Exc. 1. The compounds of οἶνος, *wine*, οἰωνός, *bird*, and οἶαξ, *rudder*, omit the augment; as, οἰνίζω, οἰνοποιάζω, οἰνῶ, οἰνοχοέω, (though the two last sometimes change οι into ω) · οἰωνίζομαι, οἰωνοσκοπέω, οἰωνοπολέω · οἰακίζω, οἰακονομέω, οἰακοστροφέω. To these add ἄω, ἄτω, ἀηθέσσω, ἀηθίζομαι. Also ἐρμηνεύω, οἶδομαι, οἰκουρέω, οἰμάω, οἰστράω, οἰμῶζω, οἰδᾶνω, which are sometimes augmented, particularly οἰμῶζω.

Exc. 2. The following verbs change ε into ει · ἐάω, εἴζω, ἐθίζω, ἔθω, ἐλίσσω, ἐλκέω, ἐλκίζω, ἐλκύω, ἐλκω, ἐλω, ἐπομαι, ἔπω (which retains the augment through all the modes), ἐργάζομαι, ἐρέω, ἐρπίζω, ἐρπύζω, ἐρπω, ἐρύω, ἐστήκω, ἐστιάω, ἔχω, ἔω, ἔω, *to go*; as, ἔχω, εἶχον, *to have*.

Exc. 3. Verbs beginning with εο change ο into ω · as, ἐορτάζω, ἐώρτιαζον, *to feast*. In the same manner the pluperfects ἐώλπειν, ἐώργειν, ἐώκειν, are formed from the Attic perfects ἔολπα, ἔοργα, ἔοικα.

Obs. Η, ω, ι, υ, ει, ευ, ου, remain unchanged at the beginning of a word, ι and υ short becoming long in the tenses susceptible of augmentation; as, ἡχέω, ἡχεον, *to echo, sound*; ἵκετεύω, ἵκέτευσσα, *to supplicate*. But ὠθέω, *to push*, ὠνέομαι, *to buy*, and ούρέω, take the syllabic augment; thus, ἐώθεον, ἐωνέομην, ἐούρεον.

Exceptions by the Attic Dialect.

1. The diphthongs ει and ευ are changed into η and ηυ respectively, and the syllabic augment ε into η · as, εικάζω, ἡκαζον, *to conjecture*; εἰδέω, εἰδήκειν, by sync. εἶδειν, Att. ἡδειν, *to know*; εὐχομαι, ηὐχόμην, *to pray*; μέλλω, ἡμελλον, *to be about to do any thing*.

2. The syllabic augment is used for the temporal, or prefixed to it, and takes the breathing of the present; as, ἄγω, ἔαξα for ἡξα, *to break*; ἄλω, *to take*; ἐάλωκα for ἡλωκα, *to be taken*; ἔπω, ἔειπον for εἶπον, *to say*; ὁράω, ἐώρᾱκα for ὠρᾱκα, *to see*; εἶκω, ἔοικα for οἶκα, *to be like*.

3. In verbs beginning with α short, ε, or ο, the two first letters of the present are prefixed to the perfect; as, ἀγείρω, ἡγερεκα, ἀγήγερεκα, *to collect*; ἐμέω, ἡμεκα, ἐμήμεκα, *to vomit*; ὀρύττω, ὠρύχα, ὀρώρυχα, *to dig*; ὀζω, ὠδα, ὀδωδα, *to smell*. Also in one beginning with η, which is changed into ε, because this reduplication is always short; as, ἡμύω, ἡμῦκα, ἐμήμῦκα, *to bend, incline, fall*.

If the perfect thus augmented have more than three syllables, the long vowel of the third is changed into the corresponding

short one ; as, ἀλήθω, ἤληκα, ἀλήλεκα, *to grind* ; ἀλείφω, ἤλειφα, ἀλήλιφα, *to anoint* ; ἐλεύθω, ἤλευθα, ἐλήλυθα, *to come* ; ἐτοιμάζω, ἤτοιμάξα, ἐτητόμαξα, *to make ready* ; ἀκοῶ, ἤκουα, ἀκήκοα, *to hear*. But ἐρείδω, *to prop*, makes ἤρεικα, ἐρήρεικα, *to distinguish it from ἐρήρικα, of the verb ἐρίζω, to contend*.

Obs. The pluperfect of these forms admits a temporal augment ; as, ἀκήκοα, ἤκηκόειν. Except ἐληλύθειν, from ἐλήλυθα.

4. The reduplications of the perfect λε and με are changed into ει· as, λήβω, εἴληφα, *to take* ; μελομαι, *to receive for one's share, εἰμαρται, it is fated*.

Exceptions by the Ionic Dialect.

1. The reduplication of the perfect is used in the second aorist and other tenses, and continues through all the modes ; as, πείθω, πέπνιθον for ἔπνιθον, πέπνιθαι for πινύειν, *to persuade* ; κλύμι, κέκλυθι for κλύθι, *to hear* ; πιθέω, πεπιθήσω for πιθήσω, *to persuade, to trust, to obey*.

2. The augment is omitted, as is also the reduplication of the perfect ; as, λάβε for ἔλαβε, from λήβω, *to take* ; βεβρώκει for ἐβεβρώκει, from βρώω, *to eat* ; ἔδεκτο for ἐδέδεκτο, from δέχομαι, *to receive* ; λύτο for ἐλέλυτο, from λύω, *to loose*.

3. The two first letters of the present are sometimes prefixed to the aorists, after the augment has been removed ; as, ἄραρον, formed from ἄρον for ἤρον, from ἄρω, *to fit*.

THE AUGMENT OF COMPOUND VERES.

I. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment between the preposition and the verb ; as, προσφέρω, προσέφερον, *to bring to*.

Exc. 1. The following verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment at the beginning. 1. Such as have the signification of their simples ; as, ἀμφιέννυμι, ἐναντιόομαι, ἐνέπω, καθέζομαι, κάθημαι, &c. 2. Some whose simples are not in use ; as, ἀμφισβητέω, ἀντιδίκηω, &c. ; but many of these receive it in the middle ; as, ἀπολαύω, ἐγκωμιάζω, ἐγχειρέω, ἐπικουρέω, ἐπιτηδεύω, προφητεύω, &c. 3. Ἀμπέχομαι and ἀμπίσχομαι.

Exc. 2. Some compounds take the augment at the beginning or in the middle ; as, καθεύδω, προθυμέομαι, ἐγγύω, ἐμπολάω, &c. Others take it at the beginning and in the middle ; as, ἀνέχομαι, ἀνορθόω, ἐνοχλέω, παροινέω, διακονέω, διαιπάω, &c. Several in the beginning, middle, or both ; as, ἀνολγώ, ἀντιβολέω.

Obs. 1. A preposition in composition before a vowel loses the final vowel; as, ἐπέχωι, *to restrain*, for ἐπιέχωι. Except περι and προ, and sometimes ἀμφι· as, περιέθηκα, not περέθηκα, from περιτίθημι, *to place around*. In προ the ο is often contracted with the syllabic augment into ου· as, προέλεγε for προέλεγε, from προλέγω, *to foretell*. If the initial vowel of the verb have a rough breathing, the smooth π and τ of the preposition are changed into φ and θ· as, ἀφαιρέω, *to take away*, from ἀπὸ and αἰρέω.

Obs. 2. Ἐν and σὺν, which change ν before a consonant, resume it before a vowel; as, ἐγγράφω, ἐνέγραφον, *to inscribe*.

Σὺν always drops the ν before ζ, and sometimes before σ· as, συζητέω, *to discuss, to examine*.

Obs. 3. If the verb begin with ρ, and the preposition end with a vowel, ρ is doubled; as, ἐπιρρέω, *to flow upon*.

II. Verbs compounded with any other part of speech take the augment at the beginning; as, αὐτομολέω, ηὐτομόλεον, *to desert*; φιλοσοφέω, ἐφιλοσόφειν, *to philosophize*; δυστυχέω, ἐδυστύχησε, *to be unfortunate*.

Exc. Compounds of εὔ and δυσ take the augment in the middle, when these particles are followed by a vowel or diphthong susceptible of augmentation; as, εὐεργετέω, εὐεργέτησε, *to benefit*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing ω into ον, and prefixing the augment; as, τύπτω, ἐτυπτον.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the present, by changing the last syllable,

in the 1st conjugation, into ψω· as, τύπτω, τύψω·

in the 2d — into ξω· as, λέγω, λέξω·

in the 3d — into σω· as, τίω, τίσω· and,

in the 4th conjugation, by circumflexing the last syllable, and shortening the penultima; as, ψάλλω, ψάλλῳ.

Obs. 1. The penultima is shortened by dropping the second consonant, and the second vowel of the diphthong, and shortening the doubtful vowel; as, στείρω, σπερῶ · κρίνω, κρίνῳ, *to judge*.

Obs. 2. Some verbs in σσω or τιω are of the third conjugation, making the future in σω · as, ἰμάσσω, πάσσω, πλάσσω, &c.

Obs. 3. Some verbs in ζω are of the second conjugation, making the future in ξω · as, αἰάζω, ἀλαλάζω, ἀλαπάζω, γρούζω, δαΐζω, ἐναρτίζω, κράζω, οἰμῶζω, ὀλολύζω, πελεμιζω, σιάζω, στενάζω, στιροίζω, σπίζω, στυφελλίζω, σφύζω, τρῆζω, &c. A few in γξω · as, κλάζω, πλάζω.

Some make the future in ξω and σω · as, ἀρπάζω, βάζω, βρῆζω, ἐγγυαλλίζω, παίζω, &c. One in γξω and σω · as, σαλπίζω.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, change α and ε into η, and ο into ω · as, τιμάω, τιμήσω, *to honor*; φιλέω, φιλήσω, *to love*; χρυσόω, χρυσώσω, *to gild*.

Exc. 1. Verbs in λαω and ραω pure, with those in αω preceded by ε or ι, retain α. To these add ἀκροάομαι, δικάω, διφάω, θλάω, κλάω, μάω, μαιμάω, νάω, πάω, σπάω, φθάω, φλάω, with verbs from which others in αννυω, αννυμι, and ασκω are formed; as, πετάω, whence πεταννύω, πετάννυμι · δράω, whence διδράσκω.

The following have α and η · ἀράομαι, ἀλοάω, ἀνιάω, ἀφάω, ἰλάω, κνάω, κρεμάω, μηκνάω, μοιράομαι, πελάω, πεινάω, πειράω, περάω.

Exc. 2. Some verbs in εω retain ε · as, αἰσχέω, ἀλέω, ἀρκέω, ἐμέω, ἔω, ζέω, κέω, νεικέω, ξέω, ὀλέω, τελέω, τρέω, with verbs from which others in εννυω, εννυμι, and εσκω are formed; as, ἀμφιέω, ἀμφιεννύω, ἀμφιέννυμι · ἀρέω, ἀρέσκω.

The following have ε and η · αἰδέομαι, αἰνέω, ἀκέομαι, ἀχθέομαι, βδέω, γαμέω, κηδέω, κορέω, κοτέω, μαχέομαι, ὀζέω, ποθέω, πονέω, σβέω, στερέω, φορέω. Δέω makes δήσω, δέδεκα, and καλέω, καλέσω, κεκάληκα, by syncope κέκληκα.

The following make the future in ευσω · θέω, πλέω, πνέω, νέω, ῥέω, χέω. Καίω and κλαίω make ανσω.

Exc. 3. Verbs in οω not derived from nouns retain the ο · as, ἀρόω, ὀμῶω, ὀνῶω, &c.

The Attics drop σ from the futures in ασω, εσω, οσω, and ισω, making a contraction in the three former, but only circumflexing the ω in the latter;

as, σκεδῶ for σκεδᾶσω, καλῶ for καλέσω, ὁμῶ for ὁμόσω, νομῶ for νομῖσω.

Many baryton verbs frequently have their futures in ησω, by the Attic and Ionic dialects; as, νεμήσω from νέμω, τυπτήσω from τύπτω.

The Æolics form the futures in λω and ρω of the fourth conjugation by inserting σ before ω · as, κέλλω, κέλσω, *to land*; ὄρω, ὄρσω, *to excite*.

The futures of ἔχω, τρέφω, τρέχω, and τύφω, change the smooth of the first syllable into a rough breathing; thus, ἔξω, θρέψω, θρέξω, θύψω.



First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first future, by changing ω into α, and prefixing the augment; as, τύψω, ἔτυπα.

The first aorist of the fourth conjugation lengthens the short penultima of the first future; α is changed into η, and ε into ει · as, κοῖνῶ, ἔκοῖνα · ψᾶλῶ, ἔψηλα · σπερῶ, ἔσπειρα. Some verbs, however, which have αι in the present, take a long α in the first aorist; as, περαίνω, περᾶνῶ, ἐπέρᾶνα, *to finish*.

Εἶπα and ἤνεγκα are formed from the present; ἦκα, ἔθηκα, ἔδωκα, from the perfect. The use of the last three is rarely extended beyond the indicative.

Some drop the σ of the future; as,

ἀκέω or ἀκείω,	ἦκεια ·	κέω or κείω,	ἔκεια ·
ἀλεύω,	ἦλενα ·	σέυω,	ἔσενα ·
καίω or κάω,	ἔκηκα ·	χέω,	ἔχεα and ἔχενα.



Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the first future, by prefixing the reduplication, and changing,

in the 1st conjugation,	$\psi\omega$ into $\varphi\alpha$ · as,	$\tau\psi\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\psi\varphi\alpha$ ·
in the 2d	—	$\xi\omega$ into $\chi\alpha$ · as, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\xi\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\chi\alpha$ ·
in the 3d	—	$\sigma\omega$ into $\kappa\alpha$ · as, $\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota\kappa\alpha$ ·
in the 4th	—	$\tilde{\omega}$ into $\kappa\alpha$, and $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ into $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ ·

as, $\psi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\psi\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$ · $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 1. The perfect in $\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ presupposes a verb in $\mu\epsilon\omega$, formed from the future in $\mu\tilde{\omega}$ · as, $\tau\epsilon\mu\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, whence $\tau\epsilon\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$.

Obs. 2. In some perfects a syncope takes place; as, $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\delta\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$ for $\delta\epsilon\delta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\eta\kappa\alpha$, from $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\mu\omega$, *to build*.

Dissyllables in $\lambda\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\rho\omega$, change the ϵ of the future into α · as, $\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$, $\sigma\tau\epsilon\lambda\tilde{\omega}$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\alpha\lambda\kappa\alpha$, *to send*; $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\tau\epsilon\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\alpha\chi\alpha$, *to stretch*.

Dissyllables in $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, and $\nu\eta\omega$, drop the ν · as, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\acute{\iota}\kappa\alpha$ · $\pi\lambda\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\pi\lambda\upsilon\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\upsilon\kappa\alpha$, *to wash*. Other verbs in $\nu\omega$ change ν into γ · as, $\varphi\alpha\acute{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\varphi\alpha\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\alpha\gamma\kappa\alpha$ · $\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\tilde{\nu}\omega$, $\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\nu\tilde{\omega}$, $\mu\epsilon\mu\omicron\lambda\upsilon\gamma\kappa\alpha$, *to pollute*.

In dissyllables of the first and second conjugation the Attics change ϵ into o · as, $\sigma\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\varphi\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\rho\omicron\varphi\alpha$, *to turn*. So $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\acute{\eta}\rho\omicron\chi\alpha$, *to bear*.

In some verbs of the third conjugation the Ionians drop κ , and shorten the preceding vowel, when it happens to be long; as, $\beta\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\beta\acute{\epsilon}\beta\alpha$, *to go*; $\gamma\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\alpha$, *to be born*. In the participle the long vowel often remains; as, $\theta\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\theta\eta\eta\kappa\alpha$, $\tau\epsilon\theta\eta\eta\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, *to die*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect by changing α into $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, and prefixing the augment, if there be a reduplication; as, $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\psi\varphi\alpha$, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\psi\varphi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ ·

ὁμώμοκα, ὁμωμόκειν. If there be no reduplication, the augment of the perfect suffers no change ; as, ἔψαλκα, ἐψάλλειν.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the present, by changing ω into ον, prefixing the augment, and shortening the penultima ; as, τύπτω, ἔτυπον.

The penultima is shortened :

I. In consonants, by the omission of τ, and of the last of two liquids ; as, ψάλλω, ἔψαλλον.

Some verbs change πτ of the present into β · as, βλάπτω, ἐβλάβον, *to hurt* ; καλύπτω, ἐκάλυβον, *to cover* ; κρύπτω, ἐκρύβον, *to hide*. Others into φ · as, ἄπτω, ἤφον, *to connect* ; βάπτω, ἐβᾶφον, *to dip* ; θάπτω, ἔτᾶφον, *to bury* ; ῥάπτω, ἔρῳᾶφον, *to sew* ; σκάπτω, ἔσκαᾶφον, *to dig* ; ῥίπτω, ἔρῳίφον, *to throw* ; δρύπτω, ἐδρῳφον, *to tear*.

Verbs in ζω and σσω change these terminations into γον, if of the second conjugation ; into δον, if of the third ; as, τάσσω, τάξω, ἔταγον, *to arrange* ; φράζω, φράσω, ἔφραδον, *to say*. Likewise σμύχω, *to consume*, and ψύχω, *to cool*, make ἔσμυγον and ἔψυγον · but φρίσσω, *to shudder*, makes ἔφροϊκον.

2. In vowels, by the change of η, ω, αι, αυ, into ᾱ, ει into ι, and ευ into υ · as, λήβω, ἔλαβον, *to take* ; τρώγω, ἔτραγον, *to eat* ; καίω, ἐκάον, *to burn* ; παύω, ἐπάον, *to cause to cease* ; λείπω, ἔλιπον, *to leave* ; φεύγω, ἐφῦγον, *to fly*. But πλήσσω, *to strike*, makes ἐπλάγον and ἐπληγον.

Dissyllables of the fourth conjugation change ει into α · polysyllables, into ε · as, σπείρω, ἔσπαρον · ἀγείρω, ἤγερον, *to assemble*.

In dissyllables, ε preceded or followed by a liquid is changed into α · as, $\pi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\nu$ · $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\nu$, *to flay*. But $\beta\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega$, *to see*, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, *to say*, and $\phi\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$, *to burn*, retain the ε . $T\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\omega$, *to cut*, makes $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\omicron\nu$ and $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\mu\omicron\nu$.

Verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\varepsilon\omega$ change these terminations into $\omicron\nu$ · as, $\mu\nu\kappa\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\ddot{\upsilon}\kappa\omicron\nu$, *to bellow*; $\kappa\tau\nu\pi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\ddot{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\nu$, *to sound, to roar*.

Obs. 1. In some verbs the penultima of the second aorist necessarily remains long, particularly in dissyllables which take the temporal augment; as, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\eta\delta\omicron\nu$, *to sing*. So also where the penultima is long by position; as, $\mu\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\tau\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\mu\alpha\rho\pi\omicron\nu$, *to seize*. But in many of these a transposition takes place to preserve the analogy; thus, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\theta\omega$, *to destroy*, makes $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\nu$ in poetry; $\delta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\kappa\omega$, *to see, to regard*, $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\nu$.

Obs. 2. The following verbs have no second aorist: polysyllables in $\zeta\omega$ and $\sigma\omega$ · verbs in $\alpha\omega$ and $\varepsilon\omega$ after a vowel; verbs in $\omicron\omega$ · polysyllables in $\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, $\nu\nu\omega$, $\alpha\nu\omega$, $\varepsilon\nu\omega$, $\omicron\nu\omega$, $\nu\omega$, $\nu\iota\omega$, and many others; $\eta\kappa\omicron\omicron\nu$ from $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\upsilon\omega$ being poetical.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist by changing $\omicron\nu$ into ω circumflexed, and dropping the augment; as, $\acute{\epsilon}\tau\ddot{\upsilon}\pi\omicron\nu$, $\tau\nu\pi\ddot{\omega}$.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omicron\nu$	$\tau\nu\pi\tau\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\omega\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\nu\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$
Imp.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\pi\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$					
Perf.	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\mu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\acute{\epsilon}\tau\nu\psi\omicron$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\nu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma \epsilon\dot{\iota}\eta\nu$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\nu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma \tilde{\omega}$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\nu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$
Plup.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\omicron}\mu\mu\eta\nu$					
P. p. F.	$\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\tau\epsilon\tau\nu\psi\omicron\iota\mu\eta\nu$		$\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\psi\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\epsilon\tau\nu\psi\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$
1st A.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\nu$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\eta\tau\iota$	$\tau\nu\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\nu$	$\tau\nu\phi\theta\tilde{\omega}$	$\tau\nu\phi\theta\eta\nu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\nu\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$
1st F.	$\tau\nu\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\tau\nu\phi\theta\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\nu$		$\tau\nu\phi\theta\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\nu\phi\theta\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$
2d A.	$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\nu$	$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\eta\theta\iota$	$\tau\nu\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\eta\nu$	$\tau\nu\pi\tilde{\omega}$	$\tau\nu\pi\acute{\eta}\nu\alpha\iota$	$\tau\nu\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\varsigma$
2d F.	$\tau\nu\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$		$\tau\nu\pi\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\iota\mu\eta\nu$		$\tau\nu\pi\acute{\eta}\sigma\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$	$\tau\nu\pi\eta\sigma\acute{\omicron}\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\varsigma$

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	πλέκομαι	πλίκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imp.	ἐπλεκόμεν					
Perf.	πέπλεγμαι	πέπλεξο	πεπλεγμένος εἶην	πεπλεγμένος ᾧ	πεπλέχθαι	πεπλεγμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπλεγμην					
P. p. F.	πεπλέζομαι		πεπλεζοίμην		πεπλέζεσθαι	πεπλεζόμενος
1st A.	ἐπλέχθην	πλέχθητι	πλεχθείην	πλεχθῶ	πλεχθῆναι	πλεχθεὶς
1st F.	πλεχθήσομαι		πλεχθούμην		πλεχθήσεσθαι	πλεχθόμενος
2d A.	ἐπλάκην	πλάκητι	πλακείην	πλακῶ	πλακῆναι	πλακεὶς
2d F.	πλακήσομαι		πλακούμεν		πλακήσεσθαι	πλακόμενος

Third Conjugation.

Pres.	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imp.	ἐπειθόμεν					
Perf.	πέπεισμαι	πέπεισο	πεπεισμένος εἶην	πεπεισμένος ᾧ	πεπεισθαι	πεπεισμένος
Plup.	ἐπεπείσμην					
P. p. F.	πεπείσομαι		πεπεισοίμην		πεπείσεσθαι	πεπεισόμενος
1st A.	ἐπείσθην	πείσθητι	πεισθείην	πεισθῶ	πεισθῆναι	πεισθεὶς
1st F.	πεισθήσομαι		πεισθούμην		πεισθήσεσθαι	πεισθόμενος
2d A.	ἐπίθην	πίθητι	πιθείην	πιθῶ	πιθῆναι	πιθεὶς
2d F.	πιθήσομαι		πιθησοίμην		πιθήσεσθαι	πιθόμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

Pres.	σπείρομαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imp.	ἐσπειρόμην					
Perf.	ἔσπαρμαι	ἔσπαρσο	ἐσπαρμένος εἶην	ἐσπαρμένος ᾧ	ἔσπαρθαι	ἐσπαρμένος
Plup.	ἐσπάρμην					
1st A.	ἐσπάρθην	σπάρθητι	σπαρθείην	σπαρθῶ	σπαρθῆναι	σπαρθεὶς
1st F.	σπαρθήσομαι		σπαρθούμην		σπαρθήσεσθαι	σπαρθόμενος
2d A.	ἐσπάρην	σπάρητι	σπαρείην	σπαρῶ	σπαρῆναι	σπαρεὶς
2d F.	σπαρήσομαι		σπαρούμεν		σπαρήσεσθαι	σπαρόμενος

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense, *I am struck.*

S	τύπτομαι,	τύπη,	τύπεται,
D.	τυπτόμεθον,	τύπτεσθον,	τύπτεσθον,
P.	τυπτόμεθα,	τύπτεσθε,	τύπτονται.

Imperfect, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτυπτόμην,	ἐτύπτου,	ἐτύπτετο,
D.	ἐτυπτόμεθον,	ἐτύπτεσθον,	ἐτυπτιέσθην,
P.	ἐτυπτόμεθα,	ἐτύπτεσθε,	ἐτύπτοντο.

Perfect, *I have been struck.*

S.	τέτυμμαι,	τέτυπαι,	τέτυπται,
D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εἰσί.

Pluperfect, *I had been struck.*

S.	ἐτετύμην,	ἐτέτυπο,	ἐτέτυπτο,
D.	ἐτετύμμεθον,	ἐτέτυφθον,	ἐτετύφθην,
P.	ἐτετύμμεθα,	ἐτέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι ἦσαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τετύπομαι,	τετύπη,	τετύπεται,
D.	τετυπόμεθον,	τετύπσεθον,	τετύπσεθον,
P.	τετυπόμεθα,	τετύπσεθε,	τετύπονται.

First Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύφθην,	ἐτύφθης,	ἐτύφθη,
D.	ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτύφθητον,	ἐτύφθήτην,
P.	ἐτύφθημεν,	ἐτύφθητε,	ἐτύφθησαν.

First Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσομαι,	τυφθήσῃ,	τυφθήσεται,
D.	τυφθήσόμεθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,	τυφθήσεσθον,
P.	τυφθήσόμεθα,	τυφθήσεσθε,	τυφθήσονται.

Second Aorist, *I was struck.*

S.	ἐτύπην,	ἐτύπης,	ἐτύπη,
D.	ἐτύπητον,	ἐτύπητον,	ἐτυπήτην,
P.	ἐτύπημεν,	ἐτύπητε,	ἐτύπησαν.

Second Future, *I shall be struck.*

S.	τυπήσομαι,	τυπήσῃ,	τυπήσεται,
D.	τυπήσόμεθον,	τυπήσεσθον,	τυπήσεσθον,
P.	τυπήσόμεθα,	τυπήσεσθε,	τυπήσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present, *be struck.*

S.	τύπτου,	τυπτέσθω,
D.	τύπτεσθον,	τυπτέσθων,
P.	τύπτεσθε,	τυπτέσθωσαν.

Perfect, *have been struck.*

S.	τέτυπο,	τετύφθω,
D.	τέτυφθον,	τετύφθων,
P.	τέτυφθε,	τετύφθωσαν.

First Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύφθητι,	τυφθήτω,
D.	τύφθητον,	τυφθήτων,
P.	τύφθητε,	τυφθήτωσαν.

Second Aorist, *be struck.*

S.	τύπηθι,	τυπήτω,
D.	τύπητον,	τυπήτων,
P.	τύπητε,	τυπήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπτοίμην,	τύπτοιο,	τύπτοιτο,
D.	τυπτοίμεθον,	τύπτοισθον,	τυπτοίσθην,
P.	τυπτοίμεθα,	τύπτοισθε,	τύπτοινο.

Perfect, *I might, &c. have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	εἴην,	εἴης,	εἴη,
D.	τετυμμένω		εἴητον,	εἴήτην,
P.	τετυμμένοι	εἴημεν,	εἴητε,	εἴησαν.

Paulo-post-Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τετυποίμην,	τετύποιο,	τετύποιτο,
D.	τετυποίμεθον,	τετύποισθον,	τετυποίσθην,
P.	τετυποίμεθα,	τετύποισθε,	τετύποινο.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυφθείην,	τυφθείης,	τυφθείη,
D.	τυφθείητον,		τυφθείήτην,
P.	τυφθείημεν,	τυφθείητε,	τυφθείησαν.

First Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυφθήσοίμην,	τυφθήσοιο,	τυφθήσοιτο,
D.	τυφθήσοίμεθον,	τυφθήσοισθον,	τυφθήσοίσθην,
P.	τυφθήσοίμεθα,	τυφθήσοισθε,	τυφθήσονται.

Second Aorist, *I might, &c. be struck.*

S.	τυπείην,	τυπείης,	τυπείη,
D.	τυπείητον,	τυπείητον,	τυπείήτην,
P.	τυπείημεν,	τυπείητε,	τυπείησαν.

Second Future, *I might, &c. hereafter be struck.*

S.	τυπήσοιμην,	τυπήσοιο,	τυπήσοιτο,
D.	τυπήσοιμεθον,	τυπήσοισθον,	τυπήσοισθην,
P.	τυπήσοιμεθα,	τυπήσοισθε,	τυπήσοιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present, *I may be struck.*

S.	τύπωμαι,	τύπη,	τύπηται,
D.	τυπιώμεθον,	τύπησθον	τύπησθην,
P.	τυπιώμεθα.	τύπησθε,	τύπωνται.

Perfect, *I may have been struck.*

S.	τετυμμένος	ῶ,	ῆς,	ῆ,
D.	τετυμμένω		ῆτον,	ῆτον,
P.	τετυμμένοι	ῶμεν,	ῆτε,	ῶσι.

First Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυφθῶ,	τυφθῆς,	τυφθῆ,
D.		τυφθῆτον,	τυφθῆτον,
P.	τυφθῶμεν,	τυφθῆτε,	τυφθῶσι.

Second Aorist, *I may be struck.*

S.	τυπῶ,	τυπῆς,	τυπῆ,
D.		τυπῆτον,	τυπῆτον,
P.	τυπῶμεν,	τυπῆτε,	τυπῶσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present,	τύπτεσθαι,	<i>to be struck.</i>
Perfect,	τετύφθαι,	<i>to have been struck.</i>
Paulo-post-Future,	τετύψεσθαι,	<i>to be going to be struck.</i>
First Aorist,	τυφθήναι,	<i>to have been struck.</i>
First Future,	τυφθήσεσθαι,	<i>to be going to be struck.</i>
Second Aorist,	τυπῆναι,	<i>to have been struck.</i>
Second Future,	τυπήσεσθαι,	<i>to be going to be struck.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Present, *being struck.*

N.	τυπτόμενος,	τυπτιομένη,	τυπτόμενον,
G.	τυπτιομένου,	τυπτιομένης,	τυπτιομένου, &c.

Perfect, *having been struck.*

N.	τετυμμένος,	τετυμμένη,	τετυμμένον,
G.	τετυμμένου,	τετυμμένης,	τετυμμένου.

Paulo-post-Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τετυψόμενος,	τετυψομένη,	τετυψόμενον,
G.	τετυψομένου,	τετυψομένης,	τετυψομένου.

First Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυφθεῖς,	τυφθεῖσα,	τυφθέν,
G.	τυφθέντος,	τυφθείσης,	τυφθέντος.

First Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυφθησόμενος,	τυφθησομένη,	τυφθησόμενον,
G.	τυφθησομένου,	τυφθησομένης,	τυφθησομένου.

Second Aorist, *having been struck.*

N.	τυπείς,	τυπεῖσα,	τυπὲν,
G.	τυπέντος,	τυπελσης,	τυπέντος.

Second Future, *going to be struck.*

N.	τυπησόμενος,	τυπησομένη,	τυπησόμενον,
G.	τυπησομένου,	τυπησομένης,	τυπησομένου.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.				Dual.			Plur.		
Pres.	πλέκ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
Imp.	ἐπλέκ-	ομην,	ου,	ετο,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	έσθην,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	οντο.
Perf.	πέπλε-	γμαι,	ξαι,	κται,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθον,	γμεθα,	χθε,	γμένοι
										εἰσί.
Plup.	ἐπεπλέ-	γμην,	ξο,	κτο,	γμεθον,	χθον,	χθην,	γμεθα,	χθε,	πεπλε-
										γμένοι
P. p. F.	πεπλέξ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
1st A.	ἐπλέχθ-	ην,	ης,	η,		ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
1st F.	πλεχθήσ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.
2d A.	ἐπλάκ-	ην,	ης,	η,		ητον,	ήτην,	ημεν,	ητε,	ησαν.
2d F.	πλακήσ-	ομαι,	η,	εται,	όμεθον,	εσθον,	εσθον,	όμεθα,	εσθε,	ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-ου, έσθω,	έσθον, έσθων,	έσθε, έσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπλε-ξο, χθω,	χθον, χθων,	χθε, χθωσαν.
1st A.	πλέχθ-ητι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	πλάκ-ηθι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
Perf.	πεπλε-γμένος είην, είης, είη,	γμένω είητον, είήτην,	γμένοι είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
P. p. F.	πεπλεξ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
1st A.	πλεχθ-είην, είης, είη,	ειητον, ειήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st F.	πλεχθσ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d A.	πλακ-είην, είης, είη,	είητον, ειήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
2d F.	πλακσ-οίμην, οιο, οίτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πλέκ-ωμαι, η, ηται,	ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθον.	ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	πεπλε-γμένος ώ, ής, ή,	γμένω ήτον, ήτον,	γμένοι ώμεν, ήτε, ώσι.
1st A.	πλεχθ-ώ, ής, ή,	ήτον, ήτον,	ώμεν, ήτε, ώσι.
2d A.	πλακ-ώ, ής, ή,	ήτον, ήτον,	ώμεν, ήτε, ώσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πλέκεσθαι.
Perf.	πεπλέχθαι.
P. p. F.	πεπλέξεσθαι.
1st A.	πλεχθῆναι.
1st F.	πλεχθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	πλακῆναι.
2d F.	πλακήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πλεκόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
Perf.	πεπλεγμέν-	ος,	η,	ον.
P. p. F.	πεπλέξόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
1st A.	πλεχθ-	εις,	είσα,	έν.
1st F.	πλεχθσόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
2d A.	πλακ-	εις,	είσα,	έν.
2d F.	πλακσόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πίθ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	έπειθ-ομήν, ου, ετο,	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	πέπει-σμαι, σαι, σται,	σμεθον, σθον, σθον,	σμεθα, σθε, σμένοι είσι.
Plup.	έπεπει-σμήν, σο, στο,	σμεθον, σθον, σθην,	σμεθα, σθε, πεπει- σμένοι ήσαν
P. p. F.	πεπείσ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
1st A.	έπεισθ-ήν, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
1st F.	πεισθήσ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	έπιθ-ήν, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
2d F.	πιθήσ-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πειθ- ου, έσθω,	εσθον, έσθων,	εσθε, έσθωσαν.
Perf.	πέπει- σο, σθω,	σθον, σθων,	σθε, σθωσαν.
1st A.	πεισθ- ητι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ- ητι, ήτω,	ητον, ήτων,	ητε, ήτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πειθ- οίμην, οιο, οιτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο,
Perf.	πεπει- σμένος	σμένω	σμένοι
P. p. F.	πειπεισ- είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
1st A.	πεισθ- οίμην, οιο, οιτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
1st F.	πεισθησ- είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.
2d A.	πιθ- οίμην, οιο, οιτο,	οίμεθον, οισθον, οίσθην,	οίμεθα, οισθε, οιντο.
2d F.	πιθησ- είην, είης, είη,	είητον, είήτην,	είημεν, είητε, είησαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	πειθ- ωμαι, η, ηται,	ώμεθον, ησθον, ησθων,	ώμεθα, ησθε, ωνται.
Perf.	πεπει- σμένος	σμένω	σμένοι
1st A.	πεισθ- ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτων,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	πιθ- ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτων,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	πείθεσθαι.
Perf.	πεπείσθαι.
P. p. F.	πεπεισέσθαι.
1st A.	πεισθῆναι.
1st F.	πεισθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	πιθῆναι.
2d F.	πιθήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	πειθόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
Perf.	πεπεισμέν-	ος,	η,	ον.
P. p. F.	πεπεισόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
1st A.	πεισθ-	είς,	είσα,	έν.
1st F.	πεισθησόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.
2d A.	πιθ-	είς,	είσα,	έν.
2d F.	πιθησόμεν-	ος,	η,	ον.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ- ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθων,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
Imp.	ἐσπειρ- όμην, ου, ετο,	όμεθον, εσθον, έσθην,	όμεθα, εσθε, οντο.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ- μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθων,	μεθα, σθε, μένοι
Plup.	ἐσπάρ- μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ἐσπαρ- μένοι ἦσαν.
1st A.	ἐσπάρθ- ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
1st F.	σπαρθήσ- ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθων,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
2d A.	ἐσπάρ- ην, ης, η,	ητον, ήτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
2d F.	σπαρήσ- ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθων,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-ου, ἐσθω,	εσθον, ἐσθων,	εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-σο, σθω,	σθον, σθων,	σθε, σθωσαν.
1st A.	σπάρθ-ητι, ἦτω,	ἦτον, ἦτων,	ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.
2d A.	σπάρ-ηθι, ἦτω,	ἦτον, ἦτων,	ἦτε, ἦτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-οίμην, οἷο, οἶτο,	οἶμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-μένος	μένω	μένοι
	εἶην, εἶης, εἶη,	εἶητον, εἶήτην,	εἶμεν, εἶητε, εἶσαν
1st A.	σπαρθ-εἶην, εἶης, εἶη,	εἶητον, εἶήτην,	εἶμεν, εἶητε, εἶσαν
1st F.	σπαρθησ-οίμην, οἷο, οἶτο,	οἶμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.
2d A.	σπαρ-εἶην, εἶης, εἶη,	εἶητον, εἶήτην,	εἶμεν, εἶητε, εἶσαν
2d F.	σπαρῃσ-οίμην, οἷο, οἶτο,	οἶμεθον, οἰσθον, οἰσθην,	οἶμεθα, οἰσθε, οἶντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
Pres.	σπείρ-ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ωνται.
Perf.	ἐσπαρ-μένος	μένω	μένοι
	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
1st A.	σπαρθ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.
2d A.	σπαρ-ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν, ῆτε, ῶσι.

INFINITIVE.

Pres.	σπεῖρεσθαι.
Perf.	ἐσπάρθαι.
1st A.	σπαρθῆναι.
1st F.	σπαρθήσεσθαι.
2d A.	σπαρῆναι.
2d F.	σπαρήσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres.	σπειρόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
Perf.	ἐσπαρμέν-	ος, η, ον.
1st A.	σπαρθ-	εις, εῖσα, ἐν.
1st F.	σπαρθησόμεν-	ος, η, ον.
2d A.	σπαρ-	εις, εῖσα, ἐν.
2d F.	σπαρῃσόμεν-	ος, η, ον.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The second person singular of the present indicative was originally formed in *εσαι*· as, *τύπτομαι, τύπτεσαι, τύπτεται*. The Ionics dropped the *σ*, making it *τύπτεται*, which the Attics contracted into *τύπτη*. The Attics also contracted *εαι* into *ει* instead of *η*, which form remained in common use only in *βούλει, οἷει, and ὄψει*.

The same observation applies to other tenses. Thus in the imperfect *ἐτύπτεσο* became *ἐτύπτεο*, and was afterwards contracted into *ἐτύπτου*. So *τύπτοισο* became *τύπτοιο*, and *ἐτύψασο, ἐτύψω, ἐτύψω*.

Some verbs retain the original form; thus *φάγομαι, φάγεσαι*. Thus also is formed the passive of verbs in *μι, ἵσταμαι, ἵστασαι· τίθεμαι, τίθεσαι, &c.*

2. If the perfect indicative end in *μαι* pure, the circumlocution of the participle with *εἶμι* is not used in the third person plural, which is then formed from the third person singular by inserting *ν* before *ται*· as,

πεφίλημαι, πεφίληται, πεφίληνται. So in the pluperfect ἐπεφίλητο, ἐπεφίληντο.

In this case also the perfect optative is formed by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and subscribing *ι* under the preceding vowel if it be *η* or *ω* · thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τετιμ-ῆμην, ἦο, ἦτο,	ῆμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθην,	ῆμεθα, ῆσθε, ῆντο.
κεχρυσ-ῶμην, ῶο, ῶτο,	ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθην,	ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶντο.

If the preceding vowel be *ι* or *υ*, it is merely lengthened; as, *λελυτο* from *λελύμαι*.

The subjunctive is formed by changing *μαι* with the preceding vowel into *ωμαι* · thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τετιμ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται.
κεχρυσ-ῶμαι, ῶ, ῶται,	ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ὦνται.
or ῆ, ῆται,	ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῆσθε.

3. The aorists are often syncopated in the third person plural of the indicative; as, *ἐκόσμηθεν* for *ἐκοσμήθησαν*.

In the second person singular of the imperative they end in *θι*, but in *τι* when another *θ* precedes; as, *τύπηθι*, *πίθιτι*.

In the plural of the optative their more common form is the Attic contraction *εἶμεν*, *εἴτε*, *εἴεν*.

4. The first future subjunctive is sometimes found: thus,

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τυφθήσ-ωμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *ω* into *ομαι* · as, *τύπτω*, *τύπτομαι*.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the augment; as, *τύπτομαι*, *ἐτυπτόμην*.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the perfect active, by changing, in the

1st. conj., *φα* into *μαι* · as, *τέτυ-φα*, *τέτυ-μαι* ·
 in the 2d, *χα* into *μαι* · as, *λέλε-χα*, *λέλε-μαι* ·
 in the 3d, *κα* into *μαι* · as, *πέφρᾱ-κα*, *πέφρα-μαι* ·
 in the 4th, *κα* into *μαι* · as, *ἔψαλ-κα*, *ἔψαλ-μαι*.

Perfects in φα impure change this termination into *μαι* · τέτεϑ-φα, τέτεϑ-μαι.

Verbs of the third conjugation in ω pure, if the penultima of the perfect be long, change κα into *μαι* · as, πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι. Also ἄρῶ, δέω, δύω, θύω, λύω, and πτάω, whose penultima is short. But ἀκούω, γνῶω, θραύω, κελεύω, κρούω, παίω, πταίω, ραίω, σείω, and χῶω, retain σ. Some have both *μαι* and *σμαι* · as, κλείω, κέκλεικα, κέκλειμαι and κέκλεισμαι, *to shut*.

In verbs of the fourth conjugation, γ before κ is changed into μ, by the Attics into σ · as, φαίνω, πέφαγκα, πέφαμμαι, Att. πέφασμαι.

Dissyllables of the first and second conjugation, which in the perfect active change ε into ο, in the perfect passive resume ε · as, κλέπτω, κέκλοφα, κέκλεμμαι, *to steal*.

Τρέπω, τρέφω, στρέφω, and sometimes κλέπτω, change ε into α · as, τρέπω, τέτραμμαι, *to turn*.

Some verbs change ευ in the penultima of the perfect active into υ in the perfect passive ; as, κέχευκα, κέχυσμαι and κέχϋμαι · πέφευκα, πέφυγμαι · πέπευκα, πέπυσμαι · πέπνευκα, πέπνϋμαι · σέσευκα, σέσϋμαι · τέτευκα, τέτυγμαι.

Synopsis of the Formation of the Perfect Passive in all its Persons.

I.	S.	τέτυμμαι, (for τέτυφμαι,	τέτυψαι, τέτυφσαι,	τέτυπται, τέτυφται,)
	D.	τετύμμεθον,	τέτυφθον,	τέτυφθον,
	P.	τετύμμεθα,	τέτυφθε,	τετυμμένοι εισί.
II.	S.	λέλεγμαι, (for λέλεχμαι,	λέλεξαι, λέλεχσαι,	λέλεκται, λέλεχται,)
	D.	λελέγμεθον,	λέλεχθον,	λέλεχθον,
	P.	λελέγμεθα,	λέλεχθε,	λελεγμένοι εισί.
III.	S.	πέπεισμαι,	πέπεισαι, (for πέπεισσαι,)	πέπεισται,
	D.	πεπείσμεθον,	πέπεισθον,	πέπεισθον,
	P.	πεπείσμεθα,	πέπεισθε,	πεπεισμένοι εισί

IV.	S.	πέφαμαι, (ὅγ πέφανμαι)	πέφανσαι,	πέφανται,
	D.	πεφάμμεθον,	πέφανθον,	πέφανθον,
	P.	πεφάμμεθα,	πέφανθε,	πεφαμμένοι εἰσί.

The second person imperative is formed from the second person indicative, by changing *αι* into *ο* · as, *τέτυψ-αι*, *τέτυψ-ο*. The third person is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ε* into *ω* · as, *τέτυψθ-ε*, *τετύφθ-ω*.

The infinitive is formed from the second person plural indicative, by changing *ε* into *αι* · as, *τέτυψθ-ε*, *τετύφθ-αι*.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing *μαι* into *μην*, and prefixing the second augment ; as, *τέτυμμαι*, *ἐτετύμμην*.

Paulo-post-Future.

The paulo-post-future is formed from the second person singular of the perfect, by changing *αι* into *ομαι* · as, *τέτυψαι*, *τετύψομαι*.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the third person singular of the perfect, by changing *ται* into *θην*, the preceding smooth mute into the rough one, and dropping the reduplication ; as, *τέτυπται*, *ἐτύφθην*.

Some verbs assume *σ* · as, *ἔρῳται*, *ἔρῳσθην* · *μέμνηται*, *ἐμνήσθην* · *πέπανται*, *ἐπαύσθην* · *πέπληται*, *ἐπλήσθην*. On the contrary, *σέσωσται* drops it, making *ἐσώθην*.

Some verbs which have *η* in the perfect passive, change it into *ε* in the first aorist ; as, *ἀφήρηται*, *ἀφῆρέθην* · *εὗρηται*, *εὔρέθην* · *ἐπήνηται*, *ἐπηνέθην*.

In the poets, some verbs in *νω*, which dropped *ν* in the perfect, receive it again in the first aorist ; as, *ἐκλίνθην* for *ἐκλίθην*.

Those verbs which in the perfect passive change ϵ into α , in the first aorist resume ϵ · as, στρέφω, ἔστραπται, ἐστρέφθην, *to turn*

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first aorist, by changing $\eta\eta$ into $\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτύφθην, τυφθήσομαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing $\sigma\eta$ into $\eta\eta$ · as, ἔτυπον, ἐτυπην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second aorist, by changing $\eta\eta$ into $\eta\sigma\sigma\alpha\iota$, and dropping the augment; as, ἐτυπην, τυπήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF THE

First Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	τύπτομαι	τύπτου	τυπτοίμην	τύπτωμαι	τύπτεσθαι	τυπτόμενος
Imperf.	ἐτυπτόμην					
Perfect	τέτυπα	τέτυπε	τετύποιμι	τετύπω	τετυπέναι	τετυπῶς
Pluperf.	ἔτετύπειν					
1st Aor.	ἐτυψάμην	τύψαι	τυψαίμην	τύψωμαι	τύψασθαι	τυψάμενος
1st Fut.	τύψουαι		τυψοίμην		τύψεσθαι	τυψόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐτυπόμην	τυποῦ	τυποίμην	τύπωμαι	τυπέσθαι	τυπόμενος
2d Fut.	τυπούμαι		τυποίμην		τυπεῖσθαι	τυπούμενος

Second Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Present	πλέκομαι	πλέκου	πλεκοίμην	πλέκωμαι	πλέκεσθαι	πλεκόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπλεκόμην					
Perfect	πέπλοκα	πέπλοκε	πεπλόκοιμι	πεπλόκω	πεπλοκέναι	πεπλοκῶς
Pluperf.	ἔπεπλόκειν					
1st Aor.	ἐπλεξάμην	πλέξαι	πλεξαίμην	πλέξωμαι	πλέξασθαι	πλεξάμενος
1st Fut.	πλέξομαι		πλεξοίμην		πλέξεσθαι	πλεξόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐπλακόμην	πλακοῦ	πλακοίμην	πλάκωμαι	πλακέσθαι	πλακόμενος
2d Fut.	πλακοῦμαι		πλακοίμην		πλακείσθαι	πλακούμενος

Third Conjugation.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Present	πείθομαι	πείθου	πειθοίμην	πείθωμαι	πείθεσθαι	πειθόμενος
Imperf.	ἐπειθόμην					
Perfect	πέποιθα	πέποιθε	πεποίθοιμι	πεποίθω	πεποιθέναι	πεποιθώς
Pluperf.	ἐπεποιθειν					
1st Aor.	ἐπεισάμην	πείσαι	πεισαίμην	πείσωμαι	πέσασθαι	πεισάμενος
1st Fut.	πείσομαι		πεισοίμην		πέσεσθαι	πεισόμενος
2d Aor.	ἐπιθόμην	πιθοῦ	πιθοίμην	πίθωμαι	πιθέσθαι	πιθόμενος
2d Fut.	πιθούμαι		πιθοίμην		πιθείσθαι	πιθούμενος

Fourth Conjugation.

Present	σπείρωμαι	σπείρου	σπειροίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπείρεσθαι	σπειρόμενος
Imperf.	ἐσπειρόμην					
Perfect	ἔσπορα	ἔσπορε	ἐσπόροιμι	ἐσπώρα	ἐσπορέναι	ἐσπορῶς
Pluperf.	ἐσπόρειν					
1st Aor.	ἐσπειράμην	σπεῖραι	σπειραίμην	σπείρωμαι	σπέιρασθαι	σπειράμενος
1st Fut.	σπερῶμαι		σπεροίμην		σπερεῖσθαι	σπερούμενος
2d Aor.	ἐσπαρόμην	σπαροῦ	σπαροίμην	σπάρωμαι	σπαρέσθαι	σπαρόμενος
2d Fut.	σπαρούμαι		σπαροίμην		σπαρεῖσθαι	σπαρούμενος

FIRST CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I struck.*

S.	ἐτύψαμην,	ἐτύψω,	ἐτύψατο,
D.	ἐτύψάμεθον,	ἐτύψασθον,	ἐτύψασθην,
P.	ἐτύψάμεθα,	ἐτύψασθε,	ἐτύψαντο.

Second Future, *I shall strike.*

S.	τυποῦμαι,	τυπή,	τυπεῖται,
D.	τυπούμεθον,	τυπεῖσθον,	τυπεῖσθον,
P.	τυπούμεθα,	τυπεῖσθε,	τυποῦνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τύψαι,	τυψάσθω,
D.	τύψασθον,	τυψάσθων,
P.	τύψασθε,	τυψάσθωσαν.

Second Aorist, *strike.*

S.	τυποῦ,	τυπέσθω,
D.	τύπεσθον,	τυπέσθων,
P.	τύπεσθε,	τυπέσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

First Aorist, *I might, &c. strike.*

S.	τυψαίμην,	τύψαιο,	τύψαιτο,
D.	τυψαίμεθον,	τύψαισθον,	τυψαίσθην,
P.	τυψαίμεθα,	τύψαισθε,	τύψαιντο.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπλέξ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,		ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,		ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
2d F.	πλάκ-οῦμαι, ῆ, εἴται,		οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην,		οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλέξ-αι, ἀσθω,		ασθον, ἀσθων,		ασθε, ἀσθωσαν.
2d F.	πλάκ-οῦ, ἐσθω,		εσθον, ἐσθων,		εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πλέξ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,		αἴμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,		αἴμεθα, αἰσθε, αιντο.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐπείσ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,		ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,		ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
2d F.	πιθ-οῦμαι, ῆ, εἴται,		οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην,		οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πείσ-αι, ἀσθω,		ασθον, ἀσθων,		ασθε, ἀσθωσαν.
2d A.	πιθ-οῦ, ἐσθω,		εσθον, ἐσθων,		εσθε, ἐσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	πείσ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,		αἴμεθον, αἰσθον, αἰσθην,		αἴμεθα, αἰσθε, αιντο.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
1st A.	ἐσπείρ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,		ἀμεθον, ασθον, ἀσθην,		ἀμεθα, ασθε, αντο.
2d F.	σπαρ-οῦμαι, ῆ, εἴται,		οὔμεθον, εἴσθον, εἴσθην,		οὔμεθα, εἴσθε, οὔνται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A. σπείρ-αι, άσθω,	ασθον, άσθων,	ασθε, άσθωσαν.
2d A. σπαρ-ού, έσθω,	εσθον, έσθων,	εσθε, έσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
1st A. σπειρ-αίμην, αιο, αιτο,	αίμεθον, αισθον, αίσθην,	αίμεθα, αισθε, αιντο.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation the first future is the same as the second, both in the middle and in the active voices, when there is no change in the penultima; as, ψάλλω, first and second future active ψαλῶ, middle ψαλοῦμαι · but σπείρω, first future active σπερῶ, middle σπεροῦμαι · second future active σπαρῶ, middle σπαροῦμαι.

2. The perfect and pluperfect have an active, the other tenses a passive termination.

The only tenses that have a peculiar conjugation are the first aorist indicative, imperative, and optative, and the second future indicative; the others are conjugated like those of the active and passive, whose termination they borrow.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect.

The present and imperfect are the same as those of the passive.

Perfect.

The perfect is formed from the second aorist active, by changing *ον* into *α*, and prefixing the reduplication; as, ἔτυπον, τέτυπα.

If the second aorist have *α* in the penultima, from a present in *ε* or *ει*, the perfect middle changes it into *ο* · but from a present in *η* or *αι*, into *η* · as, πλέκω, ἐπλάκον, πέπλοκα · σπείρω, ἔσπαρον, ἔσπορα · λήθω, ἔλαθον, λέληθα · φαίνω, ἔφᾶνον, πέφηνα. So ἔλπω makes ὄλπα, and with the syllabic augment ἔολπα · ἔργω, ὄργα, ἔοργα. Also

θάλλω, ἔθ᾿λλον, makes τέθηλα · κλάζω, ἔκλαγον, κέκληγα · and θάπτω, ἔταφον, τέθηπα.

If the second aorist have ε in the penultima, the perfect middle changes it into ο · as, ἔλεγον, λέλογα.

If the second aorist have ι in the penultima, from a present in ει, the perfect middle changes it into οι · as, πείθω, ἐπῖθον, πέποιθα · εἶδω, ἴδον, οἶδα · and in like manner εἶκω, οἶκα, and with the syllabic augment ἔοικα. But from a present in ι, it is merely lengthened; as, τρίζω, ἔτρίγον, τέτριγα · φρίσσω, ἔφρικον, πέφρικα.

Some retain also the diphthong of the present; thus κεύθω makes κέκευθα and κέκῦθα · φεύγω, πέφευγα and πέφῡγα.

The poets frequently shorten the penultima again, particularly in the feminine of the participle; as, τεθυλυῖα, from θάλλω, τέθηλα, τεθελῶς.

*Εθω makes εἴωθα, and ῥήσσω, ἔρῳγα. Also δεῖδω makes δέδοικα, to avoid the too frequent recurrence of the δ.

Obs. The perfect active and middle of the same verb are seldom both in use. Indeed the perfect middle may be considered as another form of the perfect active, as it has generally the same sense.

Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed from the perfect, by changing α into ειν, and prefixing the augment; as, τέτυπα, ἐτετύπειν.

First Aorist.

The first aorist is formed from the first aorist active, by adding μην · as, ἔτυπα, ἐτυψάμην.

Obs. Verbs in ω pure have this tense often syncopated; as, ἐδράμην, ὠνάμην, for ἐδρησάμην, ὠνησάμην.

First Future.

The first future is formed from the first future active, by changing ω into ομαι · as, τύπω, τύπο-

μαι · but in the fourth conjugation, into οὔμαι · as, ψαλῶ, ψαλοὔμαι.

Obs. Those verbs also of the third conjugation, which by the Attic dialect lose σ from the future active, change ῶ into οὔμαι · as, κοιῶ, κοιούμαι.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the second aorist active, by changing ον into ομην · as, ἔτυπον, ἔτυπόμην.

Second Future.

The second future is formed from the second future active, by changing ῶ into οὔμαι · as, τυπῶ, τυποῦμαι. Except ἔδομαι, φάγομαι, πίομαι, and the poetic futures βέομαι, νέομαι, by crasis νεῦμαι · which are thus varied : φάγ-ομαι, εσαι, εται, &c.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Deponent verbs generally have the middle form in the first future and first aorist, but the passive form in the perfect, pluperfect, and paulo-post-future, and some also in the first aorist and first future.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	δέχομαι	δέχου	δεχοίμην	δέχωμαι	δέχεσθαι	δεχόμενος
Imp.	ἔδεχόμην					
1st F. M.	δέξομαι		δεξοίμην		δέξεσθαι	δεξόμενος
1st A. M.	ἔδεξάμην	δέξαι	δεξάιμην	δέξωμαι	δέξασθαι	δεξάμενος
Perf. P.	δέδεγμαί	δέδεξο	δεδεγμένος εἶην	δεδεγμένος ῶ	δεδέχθαι	δεδεγμένος
Plup. P.	ἰδεδέγμην					
P. p. F.	δεδέξομαι		δεδεξοίμην		δεδέξεσθαι	δεδεξόμενος
1st A. P.	ἔδεχθην	δέχθητι	δεχθείην	δεχθῶ	δεχθῆναι	δεχθείς
1st F. P.	δεχθήσομαι		δεχθησώμην		δεχθήσεσθαι	δεχθησόμενος

Obs. Several deponents have a perfect, and some a second aorist, of the middle form ; as, γίγνομαι, to become, γέγονα, ἐγενόμην · ὀπτομαι, to see, ὤπωπα · αἰσθάνομαι, to perceive, ᾗσθόμην. Μαίνομαι, to rave, has the

perfect mid. μέμνηα, and the second aor. pass. ἐμάνην, and μάχομαι, to fight, the second fut. mid. μαχοῦμαι.

CONTRACT VERBS.

Verbs in αω, εω, and οω, are contracted in the present and imperfect: the other tenses admit no contraction, but are formed like those of baryton verbs.

Verbs in αω contract αω, αο, into ω · and αε, αη, into α · subscribing ι and dropping υ, whenever they happen to follow; as, τιμάω, τιμῶ, to honor; τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν · τίμαε, τίμα · τιμάητον, τιμᾶτον · τιμάοιμι, τιμῶμι · τιμάουσι, τιμῶσι.

Verbs in εω contract εε into ει, εο into ου, and in every other contraction drop ε · as, φιλέω, φιλῶ, to love; φιλέεις, φιλεῖς · φίλεε, φίλει · φιλέομεν, φιλοῦμεν.

Verbs in οω contract ο with a long vowel following into ω · with a short vowel, or ου, into ου · with any other diphthong, into οι · as, χρυσόω, χρυσῶ, to gild; χρυσόετε, χρυσοῦτε · χρυσόουσι, χρυσοῦσι · χρυσόης χρυσοῖς. Except οει in the infinitive, which is contracted into ου · as, χρυσόειν, χρυσοῦν.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Inf.	Part.
Pres.	τιμάω τιμῶ ἐτίμαον ἐτίμων	τίμαε τίμα	τιμ-άοιμι τιμ-ῶμι	-άω ῶ-	-άειν -ῶν	-άων -ῶν
Imp.						
1st F.	τιμήσω		τιμήσ-οιμι		-ειν	-ων
1st A.	ἐτίμησα	τίμησον	τιμήσ-αιμι	-ω	-αι	-ας
Perf.	τετίμηκα	τετίμηκε	τετιμήκ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἐτετιμήκειν					
2d A.	ἐτίμων	τίμε	τίμ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	τιμῶ		τιμ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

ΕΩ.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέω φιλῶ ἐφιλεῖον ἐφίλουν	φίλεε φίλει	φιλ-έοιμι φιλ-οῖμι	-έω -ῶ	-εῖν -εῖν	-έων -ῶν
Imp.	φιλήσω ἐφίλησα πεφίληκα ἐπεφιλήκειν	φίλησον πεφίληκε	φιλήσ-οιμι φιλήσ-αιμι πεφιλήκ-οιμι	-ω -ω	-ειν -εναι	-ων -ας -ως
1st F.						
1st A.						
Perf.						
Plup.						
2d A.	ἔφιλον	φίλε	φίλ-οιμι	-ω	-εῖν	-ῶν
2d F.	φίλω		φίλ-οῖμι		-εῖν	-ῶν

ΟΩ.

Pres.	χρυσόω χρυσῶ ἐχρύσων ἐχρύσουν	χρύσοε χρύσου	χρυσ-όοιμι χρυσ-οῖμι	-όω -ῶ	-όειν -οῖν	-όων -ῶν
Imp.	χρυσώσω ἐχρυσώσα κεχρυσώκα ἐκεχρυσώκειν	χρυσώσον κεχρυσώκε	χρυσώσ-οιμι χρυσώσ-αιμι κεχρυσώκ-οιμι	-ω -ω	-ειν -εναι	-ων -ας -ως
1st F.						
1st A.						
Perf.						
Plup.						

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	άω, άεις, άει,	άετον, άετον,	άομεν, άετε, άουσι.
φιλ-	ῶ, ῆς, ῆ,	ᾶτον, ᾶτον,	ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶσι.
	έω, έεις, έει,	έετον, έετον,	έομεν, έετε, έουσι.
	ῶ, εις, ει,	εῖτον, εῖτον,	οὔμεν, εἶτε, οὔσι.
χρυσ-	όω, όεις, όει,	όετον, όετον,	όομεν, όετε, όουσι.
	ῶ, οῖς, οῖ,	οὔτον, οὔτον,	οὔμεν, οὔτε, οὔσι.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐτίμ-	αον, αες, αε,	άετον, αέτην,	άομεν, άετε, αον.
	ων, ας, α,	ᾶτον, ᾶτην,	ῶμεν, ᾶτε, ῶν.
ἐφίλ-	εον, εες, εε,	έετον, εήτην,	έομεν, έετε, εον.
	ουν, εις, ει,	εῖτον, εῖτην,	οὔμεν, εἶτε, ουν.
ἐχρυσ-	οον, οες, οε,	όετον, οήτην,	όομεν, όετε, οον.
	ουν, ους, ου,	οὔτον, οὔτην,	οὔμεν, οὔτε, ουν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τίμ-	{ αε, αέτω,		άετον, αέτων,		άετε, αέτωσαν.
	{ α, άτω,		άτον, άτων,		άτε, άτωσαν.
φίλ-	{ εε, εέτω,		έετον, έέτων,		έετε, έέτωσαν.
	{ ει, είτω,		είτον, είτων,		είτε, είτωσαν.
χρύσ-	{ οε, οέτω,		όετον, οέτων,		όετε, οέτωσαν.
	{ ου, ούτω,		ούτον, ούτων,		ούτε, ούτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	{ άοιμι, άοις, άοι,		άοιτον, αοίτην,		άοιμεν, άοιτε, άοιεν
	{ ωμι, ως, ω,		ωτον, ωτην,		ωμεν, ωτε, ωεν.
φίλ-	{ έοιμι, έοις, έοι,		έοιτον, εοίτην,		έοιμεν, έοιτε, έοιεν.
	{ οίμι, οίς, οί,		οίτον, οίτην,		οίμεν, οίτε, οίεν.
χρυσ-	{ όοιμι, όοις, όοι,		όοιτον, οοίτην,		όοιμεν, όοιτε, όοιεν.
	{ οίμι, οίς, οί,		οίτον, οίτην,		οίμεν, οίτε, οίεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	{ άω, άης, άη,		άητον, άητον,		άωμεν, άητε, άωσι.
	{ ω, άς, ά,		άτον, άτον,		ωμεν, άτε, ωσι.
φίλ-	{ έω, έης, έη,		έητον, έητον,		έωμεν, έητε, έωσι.
	{ ω, ης, η,		ητον, ητον,		ωμεν, ητε, ωσι.
χρυσ-	{ όω, όης, όη,		όητον, όητον,		όωμεν, όητε, όωσι.
	{ ω, οίς, οί,		ωτον, ωτον,		ωμεν, ωτε, ωσι.

INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	{ άειν.
	{ άν.
φίλ-	{ έειν.
	{ εν.
χρυσ-	{ όειν.
	{ ον.

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	{ άων, άουσα, άον.
	{ ων, ωσα, ων.
φίλ-	{ έων, έουσα, έον.
	{ ων, ουσα, ουν.
χρυσ-	{ όων, όουσα, όον.
	{ ων, ουσα, ουν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	{ τιμάομαι	τιμάου	τιμ-αοίμην	-άωμαι	-άεσθαι	-αόμενος
	{ τιμῶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-ώμην	-ῶμαι	-ᾶσθαι	-ώμενος
Imp.	{ ἐτιμαόμην					
	{ ἐτιμῶμην					
Perf.	τετίμημαι	τετίμησο	τετιμ-ήμην	-ῶμαι	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Plup.	ἐτετιμήμην					
P. p. F.	τετιμήσομαι		τετιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐτιμήθην	τιμήθητι	τιμηθ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-είς
1st F.	τιμηθίσομαι		τιμηθησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐτίμην	τίμηθι	τιμ-είην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-είς
2d F.	τιμήσομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

εω.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέομαι φιλοῦμαι	φιλέου φιλοῦ	φιλ-εοίμην φιλ-οίμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	-έεσθαι -εῖσθαι	-εόμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	ἐφιλέομην ἐφιλοῦμην					
Perf.	πεφίλημαι	πεφίλησο	πεφιλ-ῆμην	-ῶμαι	-ῆσθαι	-ημένος
Plup.	ἐπεφίλημην					
P. p. F.	πεφιλῆσομαι		πεφίλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐφίληθην	φίληθτι	φίληθ-εῖην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
1st F.	φίληθήσομαι		φίληθσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐφίλην	φίληθι	φίλ-εῖην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
2d F.	φίλησομαι		φίλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

οω.

Pres.	χρυσόομαι χρυσοῦμαι	χρυσόου χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οοίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-όωμαι -ῶμαι	-όεσθαι -οῦσθαι	-οόμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	ἐχρυσόομην ἐχρυσοῦμην					
Perf.	κεχρύσωμαι	κεχρύσωσο	κεχρυσ-ώμην	-ῶμαι	-ῶσθαι	-ωμένος
Plup.	ἐκεχρύσωμην					
P. p. F.	κεχρυσώσομαι		κεχρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
1st A.	ἐχρυσώθην	χρυσώθτι	χρυσωθ-εῖην	-ῶ	-ῆναι	-εῖς
1st F.	χρυσωθήσομαι		χρυσωθσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	άομαι, άη, άεται,	άόμεθον, άεσθον, άεσθον,	άόμεθα, άεσθε, άονται.
φιλ-	ώμαι, ώ, άται,	ώμεθον, άσθον, άσθον,	ώμεθα, άσθε, ώνται.
χρυσ-	έομαι, έη, έεται,	έόμεθον, έεσθον, έεσθον,	έόμεθα, έεσθε, έονται.
	οῦμαι, η, εῖται,	οὔμεθον, εἰσθον, εἰσθον,	οὔμεθα, εἰσθε, οὔνται.
	δομαι, δη, δεται,	οόμεθον, όεσθον, όεσθον,	οόμεθα, όεσθε, όονται.
	οῦμαι, οἷ, οὔται,	οὔμεθον, οὔσθον, οὔσθον,	οὔμεθα, οὔσθε, οὔνται.

Imperfect Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
τιμ-	άμην, άου, άετο,	αυμεθον, άεσθον, άεσθην,	άόμεθα, άεσθε, άοντο.
φιλ-	ώμην, ώ, άτο,	ώμεθον, άσθον, άσθην,	ώμεθα, άσθε, ώντο.
χρυσ-	έόμην, έου, έετο,	έόμεθον, έεσθον, έεσθην,	έόμεθα, έεσθε, έοντο.
	οῦμην, οῦ, εῖτο,	οὔμεθον, εἰσθον, εἰσθην,	οὔμεθα, εἰσθε, οὔντο.
	οόμην, όου, όετο,	οόμεθον, όεσθον, όεσθην,	οόμεθα, όεσθε, όοντο.
	οῦμην, οῦ, οὔτο,	οὔμεθον, οὔσθον, οὔσθην,	οὔμεθα, οὔσθε, οὔντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	ἄου,	ἀέσθω,	ἀέσθον,	ἀέσθων,	ἀέσθε, ἀέσθωσαν.
	ῶ,	ἀσθω,	ἄσθον,	ἀσθων,	ἄσθε, ἀσθώσαν.
φιλ-	ἔου,	εἰσθω,	ἐέσθον,	ἐέσθων,	ἐέσθε, ἐέσθωσαν.
	οῦ,	εἰσθω,	εἴσθον,	εἴσθων,	εἴσθε, εἰσθώσαν.
χρυσ-	δου,	οἰσθω,	οἰσθον,	οἰσθων,	οἰσθε, οἰσθώσαν.
	οῦ,	οὔσθω,	οὔσθον,	οὔσθων,	οὔσθε, οὔσθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	αοίμην, αοιο, αοιτο,		αοίμεθον, αοισθον, αοίσθην,		αοίμεθα, αοίσθε, αοιντο.
	ώμην, ῶο, ῶτο,		ώμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθην,		ώμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶντο.
φιλ-	εοίμην, εοιο, εοιτο,		εοίμεθον, εοισθον, εοίσθην,		εοίμεθα, εοίσθε, εοιντο.
	οίμην, οιο, οἴτο,		οίμεθον, οἴσθον, οἴσθην,		οίμεθα, οἴσθε, οἴντο.
χρυσ-	σοίμην, σοιο, σοιτο,		σοίμεθον, σοισθον, σοίσθην,		σοίμεθα, σοίσθε, σοιντο.
	οίμην, οἴο, οἴτο,		οίμεθον, οἴσθον, οἴσθην,		οίμεθα, οἴσθε, οἴντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
τιμ-	ἄωμαι, ἄη, ἀηται,	ἀώμεθον, ἀησθον, ἀησθον,	ἀώμεθα, ἀησθε, ἀωνται.		
	ῶμαι, ῶ, ᾶται,	ῶμεθον, ᾶσθον, ᾶσθον,	ῶμεθα, ᾶσθε, ᾶνται.		
φιλ-	ἐώμαι, ἐη, ἐηται,	ἐώμεθον, ἐησθον, ἐησθον,	ἐώμεθα, ἐησθε, ἐωνται.		
	ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται,	ῶμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῆσθε, ῶνται.		
χρυσ-	δωμαι, δη, δηται,	δώμεθον, δησθον, δησθον,	δώμεθα, δησθε, δωνται.		
	ῶμαι, οἶ, ῶται,	ῶμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον,	ῶμεθα, ῶσθε, ῶνται.		

INFINITIVE.

τιμ-	ἄεσθαι.
	ᾶσθαι.
φιλ-	εἰσθαι.
	εἴσθαι.
χρυσ-	οἰσθαι.
	οὔσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

τιμ-	ἀόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	ᾶμεν-ος, η, ον.
φιλ-	εόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	οίμεν-ος, η, ον.
χρυσ-	οόμεν-ος, η, ον.
	οὔμεν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES OF VERBS IN

αω.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infín.	Part.
Pres.	τιμάομαι	τιμάου	τιμ-αοίμην	-άωμαι	-άεσθαι	-άμενος
Imp.	τιμῶμαι	τιμῶ	τιμ-ώμην	-ῶμαι	-ᾶσθαι	-ῶμενος
Perf.	ἔτιμα	τέτιμε	τετίμ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἔτετίμειν					
1st A.	ἐτιμησάμην	τίμησαι	τιμησ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	τιμήσομαι		τιμησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-δμενος
2d A.	ἐτιμόμην	τιμοῦ	τιμ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-δμενος
2d F.	τιμοῦμαι		τιμ-οίμην		-εἴσθαι	-οίμενος

ΕΩ.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	φιλέμαι φιλοῦμαι	φιλέου φιλοῦ	φιλ-εοίμην φιλ-οίμην	-έωμαι -ῶμαι	-έεσθαι -εῖσθαι	-έόμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	ἐφιλεδμήν ἐφιλοούμεν					
Perf.	πέφιλα	πέφιλε	πεφίλ-οιμι	-ω	-έναι	-ῶς
Plup.	ἐπεφίλειν					
1st A.	ἐφιλησάμην	φίλησαι	φιλησ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	φιλησομαι		φιλησ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος
2d A.	ἐφιλόμην	φιλοῦ	φιλ-οίμην	-ωμαι	-έσθαι	-όμενος
2d F.	φιλοῦμαι		φιλ-οίμην		-εῖσθαι	-ούμενος

ΟΩ.

Pres.	χρυσόμαι χρυσοῖμαι	χρυσόου χρυσοῦ	χρυσ-οοίμην χρυσ-οίμην	-δωμαι -ῶμαι	-δέσθαι -οὔσθαι	-οόμενος -ούμενος
Imp.	ἐχρυσόμην ἐχρυσοίμην					
1st A.	ἐχρυσώσασθαι	χρῶσσαι	χρυσωσ-αίμην	-ωμαι	-ασθαι	-άμενος
1st F.	χρυσώσομαι		χρυσωσ-οίμην		-εσθαι	-όμενος

OBSERVATIONS.

1. Dissyllables in *αω*, from which the Attics had excluded *ι*, are not contracted; as, κλάω, κάω, from κλαίω, καίω.

2. Dissyllables in *εω* commonly admit only the contraction in *ει*· as, πλέω, πλείς, πλεῖ, πλέομεν, πλεῖτε, πλείουσι. Yet we sometimes find δοῦν for δέον, δοῦσι for δέουσι, &c.

3. In some verbs, particularly ζάω, πεινάω, διψάω, and χράομαι, the Attics contract *αε* and *αι* into *η* and *η*. Thus, ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, &c. Imperf. ἔζων, ἔζης, &c. Inf. ζῆν. In the optative they change *μι* into *ην*· as, ἐρωτάμην, ἐρωτάης, ποιοίην· but the third person plural is, as in the common form, τιμῶεν, φιλοῖεν.

4. Several contracts vary in their characteristic, and consequently in their contraction; as, ξυράω or ξυρέω, συλάω or συλέω. Some verbs are both barytons and contracts; as, αἶδομαι or αἰδέομαι, διδάσκω or διδασκέω, ἔλκω or ἐλκέω, ἐπιμέλομαι or ἐπιμελέομαι, ῥίπτω or ῥιπτέω, ῥίγγω or ῥυγέω.

VERBS IN *μι*.

Verbs in *μι* are derived from verbs of the third conjugation in *αω*, *εω*, *οω*, and *υω*· as from

στάω,	ἵστημι, to stand;
θέω,	τίθημι, to place;
δόω,	δίδωμι, to give;
δεικνύω,	δείκνυμι, to show.

Verbs in *μι* are formed,

1. By changing *ω* into *μι*, and lengthening the penultima.

2. By prefixing the reduplication.

The reduplication properly consists in repeating the first consonant of the present tense with an *ι* · as, *δῶω*, *δίδωμι*. If the consonant be an aspirate, the corresponding smooth must be used; as, *θῑέω*, *τίθημι*, for *θίθημι*.

If the verb begin with a vowel, with *πτ* or *στ*, an aspirate *ι* only is prefixed, which is called the *improper* reduplication; as, *ἔω*, *ἵημι*, *to send*; *πτάω*, *ἵπτημι*, *to fly*; *στάω*, *ἵστημι*.

Verbs in *μι* have only three tenses of that form; the present, imperfect, and second aorist. They take the other tenses from verbs in *ω* · thus *δίδωμι* makes *δώσω*, *δέδωκα*, from *δῶω*.

Verbs in *νμι* have no second aorist; except dissyllables, in which this tense is the same as the imperfect. They likewise want the optative and subjunctive modes, which they borrow from verbs in *ω*.

Many verbs in *μι* have no reduplication, particularly all those derived from verbs of more than two syllables; as, *δείκνυμι* from *δεικνύω*, *ζεύγνυμι* from *ζευγνύω*, *κρέμνημι* from *κρεμνάω*, *δύμι* from *δύω*, *φημι* from *φάω*.

Obs. 1. The poets and Æolics give the terminations of verbs in *μι* to a great number of contract verbs, but without the reduplication; as, *γέλω*, *γέλημι* · *νικάω*, *νίκημι* · *δοῶ*, *δοημι* · *κτάω*, *κτῆμι* · *αἰνέω*, *αἶνημι* · *νοέω*, *νόημι* · *δνέω*, *δνημι* · *φιλέω*, *φιλημι*. Barytons sometimes become verbs in *μι* · as, from *βρίθω*, *ἔχω*, *φέρω*, we meet with *βρίθημι*, *ἔχημι*, *φέρημι* · though the *η* of the penultima discovers that they are properly derived

from βριθέω, ἐχέω, φερέω, obsolete, it being usual for barytons to be changed into contract verbs.

Obs. 2. The poets sometimes repeat the two initial letters for a reduplication; as, ἀλάω, ἀλάλημι · ἀχέω, ἀκάχημι. To the common reduplication they sometimes add μι · as, πλάω, πιμπλημι · πρῶω, πιμπροημι. They also make the reduplication in the middle; as, ὀνέω, ὀνινημι. The Ionic and Bæotic dialects make the reduplication by ε · as, ἐστημι, κέκλημι, νενόημι, τέθνημι, τετέλημι, τέτλημι.

ACTIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἵστημι	ἵσταθι	ἵσταίνην	ἵστώ	ἵσταναι	ἵστας
Imp.	ἵστην					
2d A.	ἕστην	σῆθι	σταίνην	σῶ	σῆναι	σας
1st F.	στήσω		στήσοιμι		στήσειν	στήσων
1st A.	ἕστησα	στήσον	στήσαιμι	στήσω	στήσαι	στήσας
Perf.	ἕστηκα	ἕστηκε	ἕστήκοιμι	ἕστηκω	ἕστηκέναι	ἕστηκώς
Plup.	ἕστήκειν					

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τίθημι	τίθετι	τιθείην	τιθῶ	τιθέναι	τιθείς
Imp.	τίθην					
2d A.	ἔθην	θες	θείην	θῶ	θεῖναι	θείς
1st F.	θήσω		θήσοιμι		θήσειν	θήσων
1st A.	ἔθηκα	θήκον	θήκαιμι	θήκω	θήκαι	θήκας
Perf.	τέθεικα	τέθεικε	τεθείκοιμι	τεθείκω	τεθεικέναι	τεθεικώς
Plup.	έτεθείκειν					

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δίδωμι	δίδοθι	διδοίην	διδῶ	διδόναι	διδούς
Imp.	ἔδιδων					
2d A.	ἔδων	δος	δοίην	δῶ	δοῦναι	δοὺς
1st F.	δώσω		δώσοιμι		δώσειν	δώσων
1st A.	ἔδωκα	δῶκον	δῶκαιμι	δῶκω	δῶκαι	δῶκας
Perf.	δέδωκα	δέδωκε	δεδώκοιμι	δεδώκω	δεδωκέναι	δεδωκώς
Plup.	ἔδεδώκειν					

	Indic.	Imperat.	Optat.	Subjunc.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυθι			δεικνύναι	δεικνὺς
Imp.	ἐδείκνυν					
1st F.	δείξω		δείξοιμι		δείξειν	δείξων
1st A.	ἐδείξα	δείξον	δείξαιμι	δείξω	δείξαι	δείξας
Perf.	δέδειχα	δέδειχε	δεδείχοιμι	δεδείχω	δεδειχέναι	δεδειχώς
Plup.	ἐδέδειχεν					

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰστ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ἄτον, ατον,	ἄμεν, ατε, ἄσι.
τιθ-ημι, ης, ησι,	ετον, ετον,	εμεν, ετε, εἰσι.
διδ-ωμι, ως, ωσι,	οτον, οτον,	ομεν, οτε, οὔσι.
δελκν-ῦμι, υς, ὕσι,	ὑτον, υτον,	ὑμεν, υτε, ὕσι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἰστ-ην, ης, η,	ἄτον, ἀτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν.
ἐτιθ-ην, ης, η,	ετον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
ἐδιδ-ων, ως, ω,	οτον, ὀτην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.
ἐδελκν-υν, υς, υ,	ὑτον, ὕτην,	ὑμεν, υτε, υσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔστ-ην, ης, η,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.
ἔθ-ην, ης, η,	ετον, ἐτην,	εμεν, ετε, εσαν.
ἔδ-ων, ως, ω,	οτον, ὀτην,	ομεν, οτε, οσαν.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.		Plur.		
ἵστα-θι,	τω,	τον,	των,	τε,	τωσαν.
τιθε-τι,					
δίδο-θι,					
δελκνῶ-θι,					

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
στῆθι, στήτω,	στήτον, στήτων,	στήτε, στήτωσαν.
θέε, θέτω,	θέτον, θέτων,	θέτε, θέτωσαν.
δόε, δότω,	δότον, δότων,	δότε, δότωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσταλ-ην, } τιθελ-ην, } διδολ-ην, }	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν & εν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>σταλ-ην,</i> <i>θελ-ην,</i> <i>δολ-ην,</i>	<i>ης, η,</i> <i>ητον, ἦτην,</i>	<i>ημεν, ητε, ησαν & εν.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.
ιστ-ῶ,	ᾶς, ᾶ,	ᾶτον, ᾶτον,	ῶμεν,	ᾶτε, ῶσι.
τιθ-ῶ,	ῆς, ῆ,	ῆτον, ῆτον,	ῶμεν,	ῆτε, ῶσι.
διδ-ῶ,	ῶς, ῶ,	ῶτον, ῶτον,	ῶμεν,	ῶτε, ῶσι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
σιῶ,	σιῆς,	σιῆ,	σιῆτον,	σιῆτον,	σιῶμεν,	σιῆτε,	σιῶσι.
θῶ,	θῆς,	θῆ,	θῆτον,	θῆτον,	θῶμεν,	θῆτε,	θῶσι.
δῶ,	δῶς,	δῶ,	δῶτον,	δῶτον,	δῶμεν,	δῶτε,	δῶσι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

ιστᾶναι. *τιθέναι.* *διδόναι.* *δεικνύναι.*

Second Aorist.

σιτῆναι. *θεῖναι.* *δοῦναι.*

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ιστ-ᾶς, ᾶσα, ἄν.
τιθ-εις, εισα, ἐν.
διδ-οὺς, οὔσα, όν.
δεικν-ὺς, ὕσα, ὕν.

Second Aorist.

σιτᾶς, σιτᾶσα, σιτάν.
θεις, θεῖσα, θέν.
δοὺς, δοῦσα, δόν.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. The third person plural of the present indicative is commonly terminated in *ᾶσι* by the Attics; as, *τιθεῖᾶσι, διδόᾶσι, δεικνύᾶσι*.

2. In the imperfect, use is generally made of the original contracted form with the reduplication; as, *ἴσταν, ας, α· ἐτίθουν, εις, ει· ἐδίδουν, ους, ου*. Sometimes also in the present; as, *τιθεῖς διδοῖ*

3. The second aorist indicative retains the long vowel in the penultima of the dual and plural, except in *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι* *ἵημι*.

The third person plural is often syncopated; as, *ἔβαν* for *ἔβησαν*, *ἔθεν* for *ἔθεσαν*.

4. The Æolics and poets retain the long vowel in the present imperative; as, *ἵστηθι*, *τίθητι*, *δίδωθι*. And from both forms *θι* is often rejected; hence *ἵστη* and *ἵστα*, *τίθη*, *δείκνυ*, &c. The contracted form is also frequently used; as, *τίθει*, *δίδου*.

The second aorist imperative ends in *θι*, except in verbs from primitives in *εω*, as also in *δίδωμι* as, *θῆς*, *σχῆς*, *φρῆς*, *δός*.

5. The present infinitive has always the short vowel. The second aorist assumes the long vowel, except in verbs from primitives in *εω*, as also in *δίδωμι*, which change the short vowel into a diphthong.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing *μι* into *ν*, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with *ι* as, *τίθημι*, *ἐτίθην* · *ἵστημι*, *ἵστην*.

Second Aorist.

The second aorist is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, *ἐτίθην*, *ἔθην* · or by changing the improper reduplication into the augment; as, *ἵστην*, *ἔστην*.

Obs. If the verb have no reduplication, the second aorist is the same as the imperfect.

PASSIVE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infin.	Part.
Pres.	<i>ἵσταμαι</i>	<i>ἵτασο</i>	<i>ἵσταίμην</i>	<i>ἵσῶμαι</i>	<i>ἵτασθαι</i>	<i>ἵτάμενος</i>
Imp.	<i>ἵτάμην</i>					
Perf.	<i>ἕσταμαι</i>	<i>ἕτασο</i>	<i>ἕσταίμην</i>	<i>ἕσῶμαι</i>	<i>ἕτάσθαι</i>	<i>ἕταμένος</i>
Plup.	<i>ἕτάμην</i>					
P. p. F.	<i>ἕτάσσομαι</i>		<i>ἕτασσοίμην</i>		<i>ἕτάσσεσθαι</i>	<i>ἕτασόμενος</i>
1st A.	<i>ἕτάθην</i>	<i>στάθῃτι</i>	<i>σταθείην</i>	<i>σταθῶ</i>	<i>σταθῆναι</i>	<i>σταθεις</i>
1st F.	<i>σταθήσομαι</i>		<i>σταθησοίμην</i>		<i>σταθήσεσθαι</i>	<i>σταθησόμενος</i>

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	τιθεμαι	τιθεσο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τιθεσθαι	τιθήμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
Perf.	τεθειμαι	τέθεισο	τεθείμην	τεθῶμαι	τεθεισθαι	τεθειμένος
Plup.	ἐτεθείμην					
P. p. F.	τεθεισομαι		τεθεισοίμην		τεθείσεσθαι	τεθεισόμενος
1st A.	ἐτέθην	τέθητι	τεθείην	τεθῶ	τεθῆναι	τεθείς
1st F.	τεθήσομαι		τεθησοίμην		τεθήσεσθαι	τεθησόμενος

Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	διδόμην	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην					
Perf.	δέδομαι	δέδοσο	δεδόμην	δεδῶμαι	δέδοσθαι	δέδομένος
Plup.	ἐδέδομην					
P. p. F.	δέδοσομαι		δέδοσοίμην		δέδόσεσθαι	δέδοσόμενος
1st A.	ἐδόθην	δόθητι	δοθείην	δοθῶ	δοθῆναι	δοθείς
1st F.	δοθήσομαι		δοθησοίμην		δοθήσεσθαι	δοθησόμενος

Pres.	δείκνυμι	δείκνυσο		δείκνυσθαι	δείκνυμένος
Imp.	ἐδείκνυμην				
Perf.	δέδειγμαι			δέδειχθαι	δέδειγμένος
Plup.	ἐδέδειγμην				
1st A.	ἐδείχθην			δείχθηναι	δείχθεις
1st F.	δείχθήσομαι			δείχθήσεσθαι	δείχθησόμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ισιᾶ- τιθε- δίδο- δείκνυ-	μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ισιᾶ- ἐτιθέ- ἐδιδό- ἐδείκνυ-	μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

			Present.			
Sing.			Dual.		Plur.	
ἴστα-	} σο, σθω,		σθον,	σθων,	σθε,	σθωσαν.
τιθε-						
δίδο-						
δεικνύ-						

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴστα-</i> <i>τιθε-</i> <i>διδό-</i>	<i>μην, ο, το,</i>	<i>μεθον, σθον, σθην,</i>
<i>μεθα, σθε, ντο.</i>		

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.		
Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἴστωμαι, εῖ, αῖται,</i> <i>τιθώμαι, ῆ, ῆται,</i> <i>διδώμαι, ῶ, ῶται,</i>	<i>ώμεθον, ᾤσθον, ᾤσθον,</i> <i>ώμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον,</i> <i>ώμεθον, ῶσθον, ῶσθον,</i>	<i>ώμεθα, ᾤσθε, ὦνται.</i> <i>ώμεθα, ῆσθε, ὦνται.</i> <i>ώμεθα, ῶσθε, ὦνται.</i>

INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴστασθαι.
τιθεσθαι.
διδόσθαι.
δεικνυσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἰστάμεν-ος,
τιθέμεν-ος,
διδόμεν-ος,
δεικνύμεν-ος,

η, ον.

OBSERVATION.

The Ionics drop *σ* from the second person singular in *σαι* and *σο*, and the Attics contract the syllables; as, *ἴστασαι*, Ion. *ἴστααι*, Att. *ἴστη· ἔθεσο*, Ion. *ἔθεο*, Att. *ἔθον· δίδοσο*, Ion. *δίδοο*, Att. *δίδου*.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

Present.

The present is formed from the present active, by changing *μι* into *μαι*, and shortening the penultima; as, *ἴστημι, ἴσταμαι* · except in *ἄημαι, ἀνά-*

χημαι, ἀλάλημαι, ἀλαλύκτημαι, ἀπόκταμαι, δίζημαι, and ὄνημαι, though ὄναμαι is also used.

Imperfect.

The imperfect is formed from the present, by changing μαι into μην, and prefixing the augment, except when the verb begins with ι· as, τίθεμαι, ἐτιθέμην· ἴσταμαι, ἰσταμην.

MIDDLE VOICE.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MODES AND TENSES.

	Indic.	Imper.	Optat.	Subj.	Infinit.	Part.
Pres.	ἵσταμαι	ἵτασο	ἵσταίμην	ἵσῶμαι	ἵτασθαι	ἵστάμενος
Imp.	ἵστάμην					
2d A.	ἱστάμην	στάσο	σταίμην	στῶμαι	στάσθαι	στάμενος
1st A.	ἑστησάμην	στήσαι	στησαίμην	στήσωμαι	στήσασθαι	στησάμενος
1st F.	στήσομαι		στησοίμην		στήσεσθαι	στησόμενος

Pres.	τίθεμαι	τίθεσο	τιθείμην	τιθῶμαι	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
Imp.	ἐτιθέμην					
2d A.	ἐθέμην	θέσο	θείμην	θῶμαι	θέσθαι	θέμενος
1st A.	ἐθηκάμην	θήκαι	θηκαίμην	θήκωμαι	θήκασθαι	θηκάμενος
1st F.	θήσομαι		θησοίμην		θήσεσθαι	θησόμενος

Pres.	δίδομαι	δίδοσο	διδοίμην	διδῶμαι	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
Imp.	ἐδιδόμην					
2d A.	ἐδόμην	δόσο	δοίμην	δῶμαι	δόσθαι	δόμενος
1st A.	ἐδωκάμην	δῶκαι	δωκαίμην	δῶκωμαι	δῶκασθαι	δωκάμενος
1st F.	δῶσομαι		δωσοίμην		δῶσεσθαι	δωσόμενος

Pres.	δείκνυμαι	δείκνυσο			δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος
Imp.	ἐδεικνύμην					
1st A.	ἐδείξάμην	δείξαι	δειξαίμην	δείξωμαι	δείξασθαι	δείξάμενος
1st F.	δείξομαι		δειξοίμην		δείξεσθαι	δείξόμενος

INDICATIVE MODE.

The Present and Imperfect as in the Passive.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἑσιᾶ- ἐθῆ- ἐδύ- } μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σιά- } θέ- } σο, σθω, δό- }	σθον, σθων,	σθε, σθωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σιά- } θέ- } μην, ο, το, δό- }	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
σι-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται, θ-ῶμαι, ῆ, ῆται, δ-ῶμαι, ῶ, ῶται,	ὤμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ὤμεθον, ῆσθον, ῆσθον, ὤμεθον, ὠσθον, ὠσθον,	ὤμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται. ὤμεθα, ῆσθε, ὠνται. ὤμεθα, ὠσθε, ὠνται.

INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

σιᾶσθαι.
 θέσθαι.
 δόσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

σιά- }
 θέ- } μενος, μένη, μενον.
 δό- }

Second Aorist.

The second aorist middle is formed from the imperfect, by dropping the reduplication; as, ἐτιθέμην, ἐδέμην · ἰσταμην, ἐσταμην.

X

TENSES PECULIAR TO THE PRIMITIVES OF VERBS
IN *μι*.

The tenses peculiar to the primitives of verbs in *μι* are regularly formed, according to the rules for verbs in *ω* · as, *στάω, στήσω, ἔστησα*. But there are some deviations in particular verbs.

1. The first future active has sometimes the reduplication of the present; as, *διδώσω, I will give*.

2. The perfect active and passive of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι* has *ει* instead of *η*, and the first aorist passive has *ε* only; as, *θήσω, τέθεικα, τέθειμαι, ἐτέθην* (for *ἐθέθην*, *τ* being put for *θ* on account of the *θ* which follows); *ῆσω, εἶκα, εἶμαι, ἐθήν* (though *εἴθην* is sometimes found).

3. The perfect and first aorist passive of *ἵστημι* and *δίδωμι* shorten the long vowel of the perfect active; as, *ἕστηκα, ἕσταμαι, ἐστάθην · δέδωκα, δέδομαι, ἐδόθην*.

Obs. 1 The perfect active of *ἵστημι* has sometimes *ᾱ* instead of *η* · as, *ἕστακα*, which is distinct from the Doric form *ἕστακα*. Very frequently it is syncopated; as, *ἕστα*, whence the participle *ἑσταῶς*, and by crasis *ἑστώς*. It is to be observed also, that the augment of *ἕστηκα* retains the rough breathing of the present, and further often takes an *ι* in the pluperfect; as, *εἰστίκειν*.

Obs. 2. The perfect, pluperfect, and second aorist active, of *ἵστημι*, have the intransitive signification *to stand*, and the rest of the tenses the transitive one *to place*. The perfect has also the signification of the present, and consequently the pluperfect that of the imperfect.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN *μι*.

Irregular verbs in *μι* may be divided into three classes, each containing three verbs.

I. From *ἔω* are derived *εἰμι, to be*; *εἶμι* and *ἵημι, to go*.

II. From *ἔω* are derived *ἵημι, to send*; *ἵμαι, to sit*; *εἶμαι, to clothe one's self*.

III. *Κεῖμαι, to lie down*; *ῖσθμι, to know*; *φημι, to say*.

CLASS I.

1. *Εἰμι, to be*.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἰμι, εἷς or εἴ, ἐστί,</i>	<i>ἐσίδν, ἐσίδν,</i>	<i>ἐσμεν, ἐστέ, εἰσι.</i>

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἦν, ἦς, ἦ or ἦν,	ἦτον, ἦτην,	ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν.

Imperfect Middle

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦτο,	ἤμεθον, ἦσθον, ἦσθην,	ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

Future Middle.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσομαι, ἔσῃ, ἔσεται,	ἔσόμεθον, ἔσεσθον, ἔσεσθον,	ἔσόμεθα, ἔσεσθε, ἔσονται.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσθι or ἔσο, ἔστω,	ἔστων, ἔστων,	ἔστε, ἔστωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἴην, εἴης, εἴη,	εἴητον, εἴητην,	εἴημεν, εἴητε, εἴησαν or εἴεν.

Future.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔσολμην, ἔσοιο, ἔσοιτο,	ἔσολμεθον, ἔσοισθον,	ἔσολμεθα, ἔσοισθε, ἔσονται.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ᾤ, ᾤς, ᾤ,	ᾤτον, ᾤτον,	ᾤμεν, ᾤτε, ᾤσι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.
εἶναι.

||

Future.
ἔσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.	Future.
ὄν, οὕσα, ὄν.	ἐσόμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. Εἶμι, to go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶμι, εἶς or εἴ, εἴσι,	ἔτον, ἔτον,	ἔμεν, ἔτε, εἴσι, ἔσι, or ἔασι.

Imperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶν, εἶς, εἴ,	ἔτον, ἔτην,	ἔμεν, ἔτε, ἔσαν.

Pluperfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶχ-εἰν, εἶς, εἴ,	εἶτον, εἶτην,	εἶμεν, εἶτε, εἶσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔον, ἔες, ἔε,	ἔετον, λέτην,	ἔομεν, ἔετε, ἔον.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔθι or εἴ, ἔτω,	ἔτον, ἔτων,	ἔτε, ἔτωσαν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔε, λέτω,	ἔετον, λέτων,	ἔετε, λέτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔοιμι, ἔοις, ἔοι,	ἔοιτον, λοίτην,	ἔοιμεν, ἔοιτε, ἔοιεν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἴω,	ἴῃς,	ἴῃ,		ἴητον, ἴητον,		ἴωμεν, ἴητε, ἴωσι.	

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

Second Aorist.

εἶναι or ἵναι.

||

ἰὼν, ἰοῦσα, ἰόν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Perfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
εἶα	εἶας,	εἶε,		εἶατον, εἶατον,		εἶαμεν, εἶατε, εἶασι.	

Pluperfect.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἔειν,	ἔεις,	ἔει,		ἔειτον, ἔειτην,		ἔειμεν, ἔειτε, ἔεισαν,	
					or ἔειμεν, ἔειτε, ἔεισαν.		

First Future.

First Aorist.

εἴσομαι,

||

εἰσάμην.

Obs. 1. The present εἶμι has regularly the signification of the future; as, εἶμι καὶ ἀγγελῶ, Eurip.; ἴμεν καὶ ἐπιχειρήσομεν, Demosth. So in the infinitive and participle.

Obs. 2. The imperfect and second aorist belong to epic poetry; but ἴε and ἵεν, ἵτην and ἵσαν, are all that can be found, except in composition. Ἦιον and ἦον, used by epic poets, and ἦειν, ἦια, and ἦα, in a pluperfect form, are also found in the sense of the imperfect.

3. Ἰημι, to go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἴημι,	ἴῃς,	ἴησι,		ἴετον, ἴετον,		ἴεμεν, ἴετε, ἴεσι.	

Imperfect.

—	—	—		—	—		—	—	ἴεσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
—	—	<i>ιελη.</i>	—	—	—	—	—

INFINITIVE.

Present.

λέναι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

λεῖς, λέντος.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
<i>ἔε-μαι,</i>	<i>σαι,</i>	<i>ται,</i>	<i>μεθον,</i>	<i>σθον,</i>	<i>σθον,</i>	<i>μεθα,</i>	<i>σθε, νται.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>λέ-μην,</i>	<i>σο,</i>	<i>το,</i>	<i>μεθον,</i>	<i>σθον,</i>	<i>σθην,</i>	<i>μεθα,</i>	<i>σθε, ντο.</i>
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IMPERATIVE.

Present.

ἔεσο, λέσθω,

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

λέμεν-ος, η, ον.

CLASS II.

1. *ἵημι, to send.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
<i>ἵημι,</i>	<i>ἵης,</i>	<i>ἵησι,</i>	<i>ἵετον,</i>	<i>ἵετον,</i>	<i>ἵεμεν,</i>	<i>ἵετε,</i>	<i>ἵεσι.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ἵην,</i>	<i>ἵης,</i>	<i>ἵη,</i>	<i>ἵετον,</i>	<i>ἰέτην,</i>	<i>ἵεμεν,</i>	<i>ἵετε,</i>	<i>ἵεσαν.</i>
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First Future.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦσ-ω,	εις,	ει,	εἶτον,	εἶτον,	οἰμεν,	ετε,	ουσι.

First Aorist.

ἦκα.

Perfect.

εἶκα.

Pluperfect.

εἰκειν.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
ἦν,	ἦς,	ἦ,	εἶτον,	εἶτην,	εἶμεν,	εἶτε,	εἶσαν,
					or εἶμεν,	εἶτε,	εἶσαν

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴεθι,	ἴέτω,		ἴετον,	ἴέτων,		ἴετε,	ἴτωσαν.
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First Aorist.

ἦχον.

Perfect.

εἶκε.

Second Aorist.

Sing.		Dual.		Plur.	
ἴς,	ἴτω,	ἴτον,	ἴτων,	ἴτε,	ἴτωσαν.

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴελ-ην,	ἦς,	ἦ,		ἦτον,	ἦτην,		ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.
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First Future.

ἦσοιμι.

Perfect.

εἶκοιμι.

Second Aorist.

Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
εἶ-ην,	ἦς,	ἦ,	ἦτον,	ἦτην,	ἦμεν,	ἦτε,	ἦσαν.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴῶ,	ἴῃς,	ἴῃ,		ἴῃτον,	ἴῃτον,		ἴῶμεν,	ἴῃτε,	ἴῶσι.
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Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
εἶκ-ω, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.

Second Aorist.

ῶ, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ὦσι.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

Present.

ἔναι.

||

First Future.

ἦσειν.

Perfect.

εἰκέναι.

||

Second Aorist.

εἶναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἰείς, ἰεῖσα, ἰέν.

||

First Future.

ἦσων, ἦσουσα, ἦσον.

Perfect.

εἰκώς, εἰκνῖα, εἰκός.

||

Second Aorist.

εἷς, εἷσα, εἷν.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἔε-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἔε-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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Perfect.

εἶ-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.
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Pluperfect.

εἶ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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Paulo-post-Future.

εἴσομαι.

||

First Aorist.

εἶθην & εἴθην.

||

First Future.

εἰθήσομαι.

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present and Imperfect like the Passive.

First Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἤκ-αμην, ω, ἄτο,	ἄμεθον, ασθον, ἄσθην,	ἄμεθα, ασθε, αντο.

First Future.

ἥσ-ομαι, η, εται,	ῥμεθον, εσθον, εσθην,	ῥμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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Second Aorist.

εἶμην, εἶσο, εἶτο,	ἔμεθον, ἔσθον, ἔσθην,	ἔμεθα, ἔσθε, ἐντο.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ἔσω, ἔσθω,	ἔσθον, ἔσθων,	ἔσθε, ἔσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

First Future.

ἥσολ-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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Second Aorist.

εἶ-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

ᾤουαι, ᾤῃ, ᾤηται,	ᾤμεθον, ᾤσθον, ᾤσθον,	ᾤμεθα, ᾤσθε, ᾤνται.
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INFINITIVE MODE.

First Future.

Second Aorist.

ᾤσσεσθαι.

||

ἔσθαι.

PARTICIPLES.

First Future.

Second Aorist.

ἡσόμεν-ος, η, ον,

||

ἔμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. 1. This verb is placed here among the rest derived from *ἔω*, whence it is formed by an improper reduplication; but it has scarcely any irregularities, since it conforms almost entirely to *τιθῆμι*.

Obs. 2. *ἴεμαι* and *ἰέμην*, the present and imperfect middle, signify *I send myself, &c., or I am impelled.* Hence they are generally used in the sense of *wishing*; thus *ἵεται ἀνρῶς*, *he earnestly wishes*, Hom. *Odys.* β'. 327.

2. *ἵεμαι, to sit.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>ἵεμαι, ἵσαι, ἵται,</i>	<i>ἵμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθον,</i>	<i>ἵμεθα, ἴσθε, ἵνται.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ἰέμην, ἴσο, ἴτο or ἴστο,</i>	<i>ἴμεθον, ἴσθον, ἴσθην,</i>	<i>ἴμεθα, ἴσθε, ἴντο.</i>
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

<i>ἴσο,</i>	<i>ἴσθω,</i>	<i> ἴσθον, ἴσθων,</i>	<i> ἴσθε, ἴσθωσαν.</i>
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἴμεν-ος, η, ον.

3. *εἵμαι, to clothe one's self.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present and Perfect.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
<i>εἵμαι, εἶσαι, εἶται & εἴται,</i>	— — — — —	— — — — — <i>εἴνται.</i>

Pluperfect.

<i>εἵμην, εἶσο & εἶσο, εἴτο,</i>	— — — — —	— — — — — <i>εἴντο.</i>
<i>εἴστο, εἶστο, & εἶστο,</i>		

First Aorist.

<i>εἶσ-</i>	} <i>ἄμην, ω, ἄτο, ἄμεθον, ἀσθον, ἀσθην, ἄμεθα, ἀσθε, ἀντο.</i>	
<i>ἔσσ-</i>		
<i>ἔεισ-</i>		

PARTICIPLES.

Present and Perfect.

εἰμένος.

First Aorist.

ἔσάμενος.

Obs. This verb may be considered as middle. The active is *ἔω* or *ἐννῶμι*, forming *ἔσω* 1st Fut., and *εἶσα* 1st Aor., Inf. *εἶσαι*, with *σ* generally doubled; thus *ἔσσω μιν*, *I will clothe him*, Hom. *Odys.* π'. 79.

CLASS III.

1. *Κεῖμαι, to lie down.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
κεῖ-μαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἐκελ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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First Future.

κελο-ομαι, η, εται,	όμεθον, εσθον, εσθον,	όμεθα, εσθε, ονται.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

κεῖσο, κελσθω,	κεῖσθον, κελσθων,	κεῖσθε, κελσθωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

κεοι-μην, ο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

κέωμαι.

||

First Aorist.

κελσωμαι.

INFINITIVE.

Present.

κεῖσθαι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

κελμεν-ος, η, ον.

2. *Ἵσθμι, to know.*

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσ-θμι, ης, ησι,	ἴτον, ατον,	ἴμεν & μέν, ατε & τε, ἄσι.

Imperfect.

ἴσ-ην, ης, η,	ἴτον, ἄτην,	ἴμεν, ατε, ἄσαν & αν.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

ἴσ-ἄθι & θι, ἄτω & τω,	ἴτον & τον, ἄτων & των,	ἴτε & τε, ἄτωσαν, τωσαν, & των.
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴσθναι.

||

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἴσα-ς, σα, ν.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἴσᾱμαι, σαι, ται,	μεθον, σθον, σθον,	μεθα, σθε, νται.

Imperfect.

ἰσᾶ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

ἴσασθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

ἰσάμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. The passive ἴσᾱμαι is seldom used. Ἐπίσῳμαι often occurs.

3. Φημι, to say.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φημι, φῆς, φησι,	φατὸν, φατὸν,	φάμεν, φατέ, φασί.

Imperfect.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η,	ἄτον, ἀτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, ασαν & αν.
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First Future.

φήσ-ω, εις, ει,	ετον, ετον,	ομεν, ετε, ουσι.
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First Aorist.

ἔφησ-α, ας, ε,	ἄτον, ἀτην,	ἄμεν, ατε, αν.
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Second Aorist.

ἔφ-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ῆτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present.

φάθι, φάτω,	φάτον, φάτων,	φάτε, φάτωσαν.
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OPTATIVE MODE.

Present.

φαί-ην, ης, η,	ητον, ῆτην,	ημεν, ητε, ησαν, or μεν, τε, εν.
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First Aorist.

φήσ-αιμι, αῖς, αἰ,	αἶτον, αἶτην,	αἶμεν, αἶτε, αἶεν.
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
φῶ, φῆς, φῆ,	φῆτον, φῆτον,	φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι.

First Aorist.

φῆσ-ω, ἦς, ἦ,	ἦτον, ἦτον,	ῶμεν, ἦτε, ῶσι.
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INFINITIVE.

Present.

φάναι.

First Aorist.

φῆσαι.

Second Aorist.

φῆναι.

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.

First Future.

φήσων.

First Aorist.

φήσας.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

Perfect. πέφᾶται.

INFINITIVE.

πεφᾶσθαι.

IMPERATIVE.

πεφάσθω.

PARTICIPLE.

πεφασμέν-ος, η, ον.

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

Sing.	Dual.	Plur.
ἐφᾶ-μην, σο, το,	μεθον, σθον, σθην,	μεθα, σθε, ντο

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Second Aorist.

φάσ-ο, θω,	θον,	θων,	θε, θωσαν.
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INFINITIVE.

Second Aorist.

φάσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Second Aorist.

φάμεν-ος, η, ον.

Obs. For ἔφην, ἔφη, are frequently put ἦν, ἦ · as, ἦν δ' ἐγώ, said I. ἦ δ' ὅς, said he. So ἦμι, for φημι, say I, Aristoph. Ran. 37

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Many Greek verbs are defective in some of their tenses, which they supply from other verbs of the same derivation and signification, or of the same signification only. Thus, λαμβάνω, *to receive*, and φέρω, *to bear*, are used only in the present and imperfect; the former borrows the other tenses from λήβω, and the latter from οἶω, &c. Such is the case in some Latin verbs: thus, *gigno* borrows *genui*, *genitum*, from the obsolete *gcnō*.

Obs. No Greek verb is used in all the modes and tenses, τίπτω and others having been given in the preceding pages merely as examples, to exhibit all the parts in one view; but those verbs only are here instanced as defective which are strikingly so, and which are obliged to borrow some of their principal parts from other forms related to them in derivation or signification.

The verbs in the first column of the following list, as also those whose terminations alone are given, are used only in the present and imperfect. The verbs in the next column are generally obsolete in the present and imperfect, and are followed by such of their tenses as are borrowed by the verbs in the first column.

A.

ἄγᾱμαι,	<i>to admire,</i>	ἀγάω,	ἀγάσομαι, ἡγασᾱμην, ἡγάσθην.
ἀγνύω,	} <i>to break,</i>	ἄγω,	ἄξω, ἤξα & ἔαξα, ἔαγην, ἔαγα,
ἀγνῡμι,			the syllabic augment being commonly used instead of the temporal.
ἄγω,	} <i>to bring,</i>	ἀγάγω,	ἡγάγον, ἡγαγόμεην.
ἄξω,			
ἤχα,	} <i>to please,</i>	ἀδέω,	ἀδήσω, ἤδηκα, ἤδον & ἔαδον,
ἄδω,			ἔαδα, Æol. εὔαδα.
ἀνδᾶνω,			

Verbs in αθω and αιω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, ἀμυνᾶθω from ἀμῦνω, *to defend*; σκεδαίω from σκεδάω, *to scatter*.

αἰρέω,	} <i>to take,</i>	ἔλω,	εἶλον, εἰλόμην, ἐλῶ, ἐλοῦμαι,
αἰρήσω,			εἰλάμην.
ᾄσθηκα,			
αἰσθάνομαι,	<i>to perceive,</i>	αἰσθέω,	αἰσθήσομαι, ᾄσθημαι, ᾄσθόμεην.
ἀλδαίνω,	} <i>to increase,</i>	ἀλδέω,	ἀλδήσω, ἡλδηκα.
ἀλδήσκω,			
ἀλέξω,	<i>to ward off,</i>	ἀλέκω,	ἀλέξασθαι.
		ἀλεξέω,	ἀλεξήσω, ἀλεξήσαι.

ἀλέομαι,	to avoid,	{ ἀλεύω,	ἤλευσα, ἤλευσμαι & ἤλεσμαι by syncope.
ἀλινδένω,	to roll,	{ ἄλλω,	ἄλιτσω, ἤλιτα.
ἀλίσκω,	to take,	{ ἄλωω,	ἄλῶ-σω, σομαι, ἤλωσα, ἤλωκα & ἐάλωκα, ἤλωμαι.
ἀλφάνω,	to find,	{ ἄλωμι,	ἤλων & ἐάλων.
		{ ἀλφένω,	ἀλφήσω & ἀλφέσω, ἤλφον.
ἁμαρτάνω,	to err,	{ ἁμαρτέω,	ἁμαρτή-σω, σομαι, ἡμάρτη-σα, κα, μαι, ἡμαρτήθην, ἡμαρτον.
ἁμβλίσκω,	to miscarry,	{ ἁμβροτέω,	ἡμβροτον.
		{ ἁμβλύνω,	ἁμβλώσω.

Verbs in *ανω*, derivatives from other verbs, take their tenses from their primitives; as, *αὐξάνω*, to increase, *αὐξήσω*, *ἡύξηκα*, from *αὐξέω*.

ἀνώγω, ἀνώξω, ἡνώγα & ἄνωγα,	} to order,	{ ἀνωγέω, ἀνώγημι,	Imp. ἡνώγου. Imper. ἀνώγηθι, ἀνω- χθι.
ἀπεχθάνομαι, to be hated,		{ ἀπεχθένω, ἀπεχθήσομαι, ἀπή- χθημαι, ἀπηχθόμην.	
ἀρέσκω, to please,		{ ἀρέω, ἄρε-σω, σομαι, ἤρεσα, ἤρεσάμην, ἤρεσμαι, ἤ- ρεσθην.	
αὐξᾶνω, αὐξέω, ἀέξω,		} to increase,	{ αὐξέω, αὐξή-σω, σομαι, ἡύξη- σα, κα, μαι, ἡύξηθην.
ἄχθομαι, to be indignant,	{ ἄχθέω, ἄχθέσομαι & ἄχθή- σομαι, ἄχθέσθην, ἀ- χθεσθήσομαι.		

Verbs in *αω*, desideratives, inceptives or imitatives, and poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, *μαθητιάω*, to desire to learn; *κελαινιάω*, to be blackish; *ισχανάω* from *ισχάνω*, to restrain.

B.

βαίνω,	to go,	{ βάω,	βή-σω, σομαι, ἔβησα, ἔβησμαι, βέβηκα & Ion. βέβᾶα, βέβημαι & βέβᾶμαι, ἐβάσθην, 2d F. M. βέομαι.
		{ βιβάω,	Pres. Part. βιβῶν.
		{ βιβημι,	2d A. ἐβην, Pres. Part. βιβός.

βάλλω, βαλῶ, ἐβάλλον,	} to throw,	{	βλέω,	βγήσω, βέβλη-κα, μαι, βεβλή- σομαι, ἐβλήθην, βληθήσομαι.
			βαλλέω, βλήμι,	βαλλήσω. ἐβλην, 2d A. Optat. M. 2d Pers. βλειο.
βιώσκω,	to live,	{	βολέω, βιώω, βίωμι,	βεβόλημαι, βέβολα. βιώ-σω, σομαι, ἐβίωσα, ἐβιω- σάμην, βεβίω-κα, μαι. ἐβίων.
βλαστᾶνω,	to bud,	{	βλαστέω,	βλαστήσω, ἐβλάστησα, βε- βλάστηκα & ἐβλάστηκα, ἐβλαστον.
βόσκω,	to feed,	{	βοσκέω, βόω, βόωμι,	βοσκή-σω, σομαι, ἐβόσκησα, βεβόσκηκα, βοσκηθήσομαι. βόσω, ἔβοσα & ἔβωσα, βέβο- κα & βέβωκα.
βούλομαι,	to will,	{	βουλέω, βρόω, βρώωμι,	βουλήσομαι, βεβούλημαι, ἐβουλήθην, προβέβουλα. βρώσω, βέβρω-κα, μαι, βε- βρώσομαι, ἐβρώθην, βρωθή- σομαι. ἔβρων.
βρώσκω, βιβρώσκω,	} to eat,	{	βροῶμι,	ἔβρων.
			βεβρώθω, βεβρώθοις.	

Verbs in βω, preceded by a consonant, or by ε· as, φέρω, to feed; σέβω, to honor.

Γ.

γαμέω, γαμήσω, γαμέσω, γεγάμηκα,	} to marry,	{	γάμω,	γαμῶ, ἔγημα, ἐγημαῖμην.
γηράσκω,			to grow old,	γηράω, γήρομι,
γίγνομαι, γίνομαι,	} to become,	{	γενέω, γείνω, γάω, γνόω,	γενήσομαι, ἐγενησάμην, γε- γέννημαι, ἐγενήθην, ἐγενόμην, γέγονα. γείνομαι, ἐγεινάμην. γέγαα, Ion. for γέγηκα. γνώσομαι, ἔγνωσα, ἔγνω-κα, σμαι, ἐγνώσθην, γνωσθήσο- μαι. ἔγνωv.
γινώσκω, γινώσκω,			to know,	γνώμι,

Δ.

δαλω,	to learn,	{	δαέω,	δαή-σω, σομαι, δεδάη- κα, μαι, ἐδάην, δέδαα, (P. M. δέδηα, 2d A. M. δάωμαι, from δαλω, to burn.)
δαλω,	to divide,	{	δάζω,	δάσομαι, ἐδασάμην, δέδασμαι.
δάκνω,	to bite,	{	δήκω,	δήξομαι, δέδηγμαί, ἐδήχθην, δηχθήσομαι, ἐδάκον.
δαρθάνω,	to sleep,	{	δαρθέω,	δαρθήσομαι, δεδάρ- θηκα, ἐδάρθην, ἐδαρ- θον & ἐδράθον.
δειδω,	to fear,	{	δέδῃμι,	Imperat. δέδῃθι, Poet. δειδίθι.
δελσω,			δλω,	ἐδιον, δέδια.
δέδεικα,	to want,	{	δέξω,	δεήσομαι, δεδέημαι, ἐδεήθην, δεηθήσομαι.
δέομαι,				
διδάσκω,	to teach,	{	διδασκέω,	διδασκήσω, ἐδιδάσκη- σα.
διδάξω,				
δεδίδαχα,	to run away,	{	δράω,	δρά-σω, σομαι, ἐδρά- σα, δέδρακα.
διδράσκω,			δρῆμι,	ἐδρην & ἐδραν.
δοκέω,	to seem,	{	δόκω,	δόξω, ἐδοξα, δέδογμαί.
Poet. δοκήσω,				
δεδόκηκα,	to be able,	{	δυνάω,	δυνήσομαι, ἐδυνήσα- μην, δεδύνημαι, ἐδυ- νήθην.
δύνάμαι,			δυνάζω,	ἐδυνάσθην.
	to go in, put on,	{	δύω,	δύ-σω, σομαι, ἐδύσα, ἐδυσάμην, δέδύ-κα, μαι, ἐδύθην, δυθή- σομαι.
δύνω,			δύμι,	ἐδυν.

Verbs in δω preceded by a consonant ; as, κυλινδω, to roll.

Ε.

ἐγείρω,	to rouse,	ἐγρω,	ἡγρόμην, ἐγρήγορα.
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ἔδω, ἔδομαι, 2d F. M. for } ἐδοῦμαι,	to eat,	ἔδέω, ἡδεκα & ἐδήδε-κα, σμαι, ἡδέσθην, ἡδα & ἔδηδα. ἔδόω, ἡδοκα & ἐδήδο-κα, μαι.
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Verbs in εἶω, poetic derivatives from other verbs; as, φλέ-
 γέω from φλέγω, *to burn*.

εἶδω, εἶσω, εἶδον, ἴδον, } οἶδα,	to see, or to know,	εἰδέω, εἰδήσω, εἶδησα, εἶδη- κα, Sync. εἶδα, Inf. εἰδέναι, Plup. εἰδή- κειν, Sync. εἶδεν, Att. ἥδεν. εἶδημι, Optat. εἰδείην.
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Verbs in εἰνω, polysyllable derivatives; as, ἀλεεῖνω from
 ἀλεύω, *to avoid*.

εἶρω, } ἐρῶ, }	to say, to ask,	ἐρέω, εἶρη-κα, μαι, Paul.-p.- F. εἰρήσομαι, εἰρέσθην.
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Verbs in εῶ, desideratives formed from futures; as, γαμη-
 σέω, *to desire to marry*, from γαμέω, γαμήσω.

ἐλαύνω,	to drive,	ἐλάω, ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ, ἡλᾶ- σα, ἡλασαμην, ἡλᾶκα & ἐλήλᾶκα, ἡλᾶμαι, ἐλήλᾶμαι & ἡλασμαι, ἡλᾶσθην & ἡλᾶσθην.
ἔρομαι, } εἶρομαι, } ἔρῳ, ἐρυθαίνω, } ἐρυθᾶνῶ, }	to ask, to go to ruin, to make red,	ἐρέω, εἰρέω, ἐρῶέω, ἐρυθέω, ἐρήσομαι. εἰρήσομαι. ἐρῶήσω, ἡρῶήσα. ἐρυθήσω, ἡρύθηκα.
ἔρχομαι,	to come,	ἐλεύθω, ἐλεύσομαι, ἡλευσα, ἡλύθον, Sync. ἡλθον, Perf. M. ἡλύθα & ἐλήλυθα.
ἔσθω, } ἐσθίω, } ἐμῶ,	to eat, to sleep,	ἔδω, which see. εὐδέω, εὐδέω, εὐδήσω, εὐρησάμην, Sync. εὐράμην, εὐρη- κα, μαι, εὐρέσθην, εὐρεθήσομαι, εὐρον, εὐρόμην.
εὐρίσκω,	to find,	

ἔχω, } ἔξω, }	<i>to have,</i>	{ σχεω, σχή-σω, σομαι, ἔσχη- κα, μαι, ἐσχέθῃ, σχε- θήσομαι, ἔσχον, ἐσχό- μην.
ἔψω,	<i>to cook,</i>	{ σχῆμι, 2d A. Imper. σχές. ἔψέω, ἐψή-σω, σομαι.

Z.

ζάω, } ζήσω, }	<i>to live,</i>	ζῆμι, ἔζην, ζῆθι & ζῆ.
ζωννύω, } ζώννυμι, }	<i>to gird,</i>	{ ζώω, ζώ-σω, σομαι, ἔζω- σα, ἐζωσάμην, ἔζω-κα, σομαι, ἐζώσθην.

H.

ἡβάσκω,	<i>to be young,</i>	ἡβάω, ἡβήσω, ἡβη-σα, κα
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Θ.

θέλω,	<i>to will,</i>	{ θέλέω, θελήσω, ἐθέλησα, τε- θέληκα.
θηγᾶνω,	<i>to sharpen,</i>	{ θήγω, θήξω, ἔθηξα, ἐθηξά- μην, τέθηγμαί.
θιγγᾶνω,	<i>to touch,</i>	{ θιγω, θι-ξω, ξομαι, ἔθιγον. θνάω, τέθνηκα, τέθνᾶα, τέ- θνεικα & τέθνεια, τεθνεὼς, (-ῶσα, gen. -ῶτος.)
θνήσκω, } θνήξω, }	<i>to die,</i>	{ θήνω, ἔθᾶνον, 2d F. M. θα- νοῦμαι. τεθνήκω, τεθνή-ξω, ξομαι. τέθνημι, Pr. Imperat. τέθνη- θι, Opt. τεθναίην, Inf. τεθνάσαι, Part. τεθνάς, 2d A. ἔθνην.
θορνύω, } θόρνυμι, } θρώσκω, }	<i>to leap,</i>	{ θορέω, θορήσω, ἔθορον, θο- ροῦμαι.

I.

ιδρύω, } ιδρύσθην, }	<i>to place,</i>	{ ιδρύω, ιδρῶσω, ιδρῶσα, ιδρυ- σάμην, ιδρύ-κα, μαι, ιδρύσθην.
ἵצᾶνω,	<i>to set,</i>	{ ἵצάω, ἵצή-σω, σομαι, ἵζησα. ἵצω, ἵ-σω, σομαι, ἵσα.

Verbs in *ιζω*, derived from contracts of the same signification; as, *νεμεσιζω*, from *νεμεσάω*, *to be angry*; *πολεμιζω*, from *πολεμέω*, *to wage war*.

<i>ιθύνω</i> ,	<i>to direct</i> ,	<i>ιθύω</i> ,	<i>ιθύσω</i> , <i>ιθύσα</i> .
<i>ικνέομαι</i> ,	<i>to come</i> ,	<i>ἴκω</i> ,	<i>ἴξομαι</i> , <i>ἴγμαι</i> , <i>ἰκόμην</i> .
		<i>ἴξω</i> ,	<i>ἴξον</i> .
<i>ιλάσκομαι</i> ,	<i>to propitiate</i> ,	<i>ιλάω</i> ,	<i>ιλάσομαι</i> , <i>ιλασάμην</i> ,
			<i>ἴληκα</i> , <i>ιλάσθην</i> , <i>ιλασθήσομαι</i> .
<i>ἔπιτιμι</i> ,	<i>to fly</i> ,	<i>ἴλημι</i> ,	<i>ἴλᾱθι</i> , Pr. M. <i>ἴλᾱμαι</i> .
<i>ἔπιτην</i> ,		<i>πιτάω</i> ,	<i>πιτή-σω</i> , <i>σομαι</i> , <i>πέπιτάμαι</i> .

K.

<i>καίω</i> ,	<i>to burn</i> ,	<i>κάω</i> ,	<i>ἔκηα</i> , <i>ἐκηᾶμην</i> .
<i>καύσω</i> ,		<i>κείω</i> ,	<i>ἔκεια</i> , <i>ἐκειᾶμην</i> .
<i>κέκαυκα</i> ,			
<i>κεραννύω</i> ,	<i>to mix</i> ,	<i>κεράω</i> ,	<i>κεράσω</i> , <i>ἐκέρασα</i> , <i>ἐκερασάμην</i> , <i>κεκέρασμαι</i> ,
<i>κεράννυμι</i> ,			<i>ἐκεράσθην</i> , <i>κερασθήσομαι</i> .
<i>κίρνημι</i> ,		<i>κράω</i> ,	<i>κράσω</i> , <i>ἐκράᾱ-κα</i> , <i>μαι</i> ,
			<i>ἐκράᾱθην</i> , <i>κραθήσομαι</i> .
<i>κερδαίνω</i> ,	<i>to gain</i> ,	<i>κερδέω</i> ,	<i>κερδή-σω</i> , <i>σομαι</i> , <i>ἐκέρδησα</i> , <i>κεκέρδηκα</i> ,
<i>κερδᾶνῶ</i> ,			<i>κερδηθήσομαι</i> .
<i>κεκέρδακα</i> ,			
<i>κίχᾱω</i> ,	<i>to overtake</i> ,	<i>κίχέω</i> ,	<i>κίχῆσομαι</i> , <i>ἐκίχῆσα</i> ,
<i>κίχημι</i> ,			<i>ἐκίχησάμην</i> , <i>ἔκίχον</i> .
<i>κλαίω</i> ,	<i>to weep</i> ,		
<i>κλαύσω</i> ,		<i>κλαίέω</i> ,	<i>κλαίῆσω</i> .
<i>κέκλαυκα</i> ,			
<i>κλύω</i> ,	<i>to hear</i> ,	<i>κλύμι</i> ,	Imperat. <i>κλύθι</i> & <i>κέκλύθι</i> .
<i>κορεννύω</i> ,	<i>to satisfy</i> ,	<i>κορέω</i> ,	<i>κορέσω</i> , <i>ἐκόρεσα</i> , <i>ἐκορεσάμην</i> , <i>κεκόρ-ηκα</i> ,
<i>κορέννυμι</i> ,			<i>ημαι</i> & <i>εσμαι</i> , <i>ἐκορέσθην</i> .
<i>κρεμάννυμι</i> ,	<i>to hang</i> ,	<i>κρεμάω</i> ,	<i>κρεμάσω</i> , <i>κρεμήσομαι</i> ,
<i>κρεμαννύω</i> ,			<i>ἐκρέμασα</i> , <i>ἐκρεμασάμην</i> , <i>ἐκρεμάσθην</i> .
		<i>κρέμημι</i> ,	<i>κρέμᾱμαι</i> .

<p>κτείνω, κτενῶ, ἐκτιᾶκα & ἐκταγκα, }</p>	to kill,	<p>κτῆμι, ἐκτην, 2d A. M. ἐκτιᾶ- μην, Inf. κτάσθαι, Part. κτάμενος.</p>
κυλινδω,	to roll,	<p>κυλίω, κυλλισω, ἐκύλισα, ἐκυ- λλισθην, κυλισθήσο- μαι.</p>
<p>κυνέω, κυνήσω, }</p>	to kiss,	<p>κυλινδέω, κυλινδήσω. κύω, κύσω, ἐκυσα & ἐκυ- σα.</p>

A.

λαγχάνω,	to obtain by lot,	<p>λήγω, λήξομαι, λέληχα, Att. εἴληχα, εἴληγμαι, ἔλᾱ- χον. λέλογχα.</p>
λαμβάνω,	to receive,	<p>λέγω, λήβω, λήψομαι, λέληφα, Att. εἴληφα, λέλημμαι & εἴλημμαι, ἐλήφθην, ληφθήσομαι, ἔλᾱβον, ἐλαβόμην. λαβέω, λάμβω, λάμψομαι, ἐλαμψά- μην, ἐλαμμαι, ἐλάμ- φθην.</p>
λανθάνω,	to be concealed,	<p>λήθω, Imp. ἔληθον, λή-σω, σομαι, λέλησμαι, & λέλασμαι, λελήσομαι, ἐλήσθην, ἔλᾱθον, ἐλα- θόμην, ἐλήθθα.</p>

M.

μανθάνω,	to learn,	<p>μαθέω, μαθήσομαι, μεμάθη- κα, ἔμαθον.</p>
μάχομαι,	to fight,	<p>μαχέω, μαχέσομαι & μαχή- σομαι, ἐμαχεσάμην & ἐμαχησάμην, μεμάχη- μαι, 2d F. μαχοῦμαι.</p>
μέλλω,	to be about to do,	<p>μελλέω, μελλήσω, ἐμέλλησα.</p>
μέλω,	to be a concern to,	<p>μελή-σω, σομαι, ἐμέ- λησα, μεμέλη-κα, μαι & μέμβλημαι, ἐμελή- θην, ἔμελον, μέμηλα.</p>

μιγνύω, } μῑγνῡμι, }	to mix,	{	μίγω, μί-ξω, ξομαι, ξμιξα, μέμιγμαί, μεμίξομαι, ἐμίχθην, ἐμίγην, μίγῃ- σομαι.
μιμνήσκω,	to remember,	{	μνάω, μνή-σω, σομαι, ξμνη- σα, ἐμνησάμην, μέ- μνημαι, μεμνήσομαι, ἐμνήσθην, μνησθήσο- μαι.
μῑμνω, μοργνύω, } μόργνῡμι, }	to remain, to wipe off,	μενέω, μόργω,	μεμένηκα. μόρξω, ἐμορξάμην.

N.

ναίω,	to dwell,	{	νάω, νάσομαι, ξνάσα, ἐνα- σάμην, ἐνάσθην.
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Verbs in *ναω* and *νεω*, formed from others by inserting *ν* · as, *περνάω*, to sell, from *περάω* · some of which change *ε* into *ι* · as, *πιτνέω*, to fall, from *πέτω*.

O.

ὀδάζω, ὄζω, ὄσω, ὄδα, Att. ὄδωδα, }	to bite, to smell,	{	ὀδαξέω, ὀδαξήσω. ὀξέω, ὀξέσω & ὀξήσω, ὠξεσα.
οἰδαίρω, } οἰδᾶνῶ, } οἰδίσκω, }	to swell,	οιδέω,	οιδήσω, ὤδη-σα, κα.
οἶομαι, } οἶμαι, }	to think,	{	οιέω, οίησομαι, ὤημαι, ὠή- θην. οιχέω, οίχίσομαι, ὤχη-κα, μαι. οιχόω, ὤχωκα.
οἶχομαι,	to go away,	{	ὀλισθέω, ὀλισθήσω, ὠλισθη- σα, κα, ὠλισθον, ὠλισθην.
ὀλισθαίνω, } ὀλισθαίνω, }	to slide,	{	ὀλέω, ὀλέσω, ὠλεσα, ὠλεκα & ὀλώλεκα, ὠλέσθην, ὠλον ὀλῶ, ὠλόμην, ὀλοῦμαι, ὠλα & ὠλω- λα.
ὀλλύω, } ὀλῡμι, }	to destroy,	{	

δυνῶ, } δυνῶμι, }	<i>to swear,</i>	{	δμόω, δμόσω, ὤμοσα, ὤμο- σάμην, δμώμο-κα, μαί & σμαι, ὠμόθην, 2d F. M. ὁμοῦμαι.
δύοργνῶμι,	<i>to wipe off,</i>	{	δμόργω, δμόρξω, ὠμορξάμην.
δνημι, } ἰνλημι, }	<i>to benefit,</i>	{	δνᾶω, δνῆ-σω, σομαι, ὠνησα, ὠνησάμην & ὠνᾶμην, ὠνημαι, ὠνῆθην.
δρνῶ, } δρνῶμι, }	<i>to excite,</i>	{	ῥω, ῥσω, ὤρσα, ὠρμαι, ῥωρα & ὠρορα, ὠρό- μην.
ὀσφραίνομαι,	<i>to smell,</i>	{	ὀσφρέω, ὀσφρήσομαι, ὠσφρό- μην.
ὀφείλω, } ὀφλω, } ὀφλισκᾶνω, }	<i>to owe,</i>	{	ὀφειλέω, ὀφειλήσω, ὠφείλη-σα, κα, ὠφειλον & ὠφελον. ὀφλέω, ὀφλήσω, ὠφλη-σα, κα.

II.

πασχω,	<i>to suffer,</i>	{	πήθω, πείσομαι, Bæot. for πήσομαι, ἔπησα, ἔπα- θον, πέπηθα.
πέσσω,	<i>to cook,</i>	{	παθέω, παθήσω, ἐπάθησα, πεπάθηκα.
πειαννῶ, } πειάννῶμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	{	πένθω, πέπονθα.
πέτομαι, } πέτᾶμαι, }	<i>to fly,</i>	{	πέπτω, πέψω, ἔπεψα, πέπεμ- μαι, ἐπέφθην.
πηγνῶ, } πήγνῶμι, }	<i>to fasten,</i>	{	πετάζω, πετᾶσω, ἐπέτᾶσα, πε- πέτασμαι, πέπτασμαι, & πέπτᾶμαι, ἐπειτά- σθην.
πίνω, } πῶμι, }	<i>to drink,</i>	{	πετάω, πετήσομαι, ἐπειτά- σθην.
		{	ποτάω, ποτήσομαι, πεπότη- μαι.
		{	πήγω, πήξω, ἔπηξα, ἐπηξά- μην, πέπηγμαί, ἐπή- χθην, ἐπάγην, παγή- σομαι, πέπηγα.
		{	πώω, πώσω, πέπωκα, πέπο- μαι, ἐπόθην, ποθή- σομαι.
		{	πίω, πίσομαι, ἐπιον, 2d F. M. πίομαι for πιού- μαι.
		{	πίμι, Imperat. πῖθι.

πιπίνσκω,	to give to drink,	πίω,	πίσω, ἔπισα.
πιπλήμι,	} to fill,	πλάω,	πλήσω, ἔπλησα, ἐπλη-
πιμπλήμι,		{	σᾶμην, πέπλησμαι,
πιμπλήνω,			ἐπλήσθην, πέπληθα.
			Imp. Pas. ἐπλήμην.
πιπράσκω,	to sell,	περάω,	Sync. πράω, πράσω,
		{	πέπρα-κα, μαι, πε-
			πράσομαι, ἐπραῖσθην,
			πραΐσσομαι.
πιπρημι,	} to burn,	πρήθω,	πρήσω, ἔπρησα, πέ-
πιμπρημι,		{	πρη-κα, σμαι, πεπρή-
			σομαι, ἐπρήσθην.
			πέπτωκα.
πιπτω,	to fall,	πέτω,	ἔπεσα, ἐπεσᾶμην.
		πεσέω,	ἔπεσον, 2d F. M. πε-
		{	σοῦμαι.
πιτρύνμαι,	to sneeze,	πιτάρω,	ἔπιτάρων.
πυνθάνομαι,	to inquire,	πεύθω,	πέυσσομαι, πέπυσμαι,
			ἐπυνθόμην.

P.

ῥέζω,	} to do,	{	Att. ῥοδω, ῥοξω, P.
ῥέξω,			M. ῥοργα.
ῥέρεξα,			
ῥέω,	to flow,	{	ῥυέω, ῥυήσομαι, ἐῤῥύηκα,
		{	ἐῤῥύην.
ῥηγνύω,	} to break,	{	ῥήξω, ἔῤῥήξα, ἐῤῥήξα-
ῥήγνυμι,			μην, ἔῤῥήγα & ἔῤῥω-
			γα, ἐῤῥάγην, ῥαγή-
			σομαι.
ῥωννύω,	} to strengthen,	{	ῥώω, ῥώσω, ἔῤῥώσα, ἔῤῥω-
ῥώννυμι,			μαι, ἐῤῥώσθην, ῥω-
			σθήσομαι, ἔῤῥώσο,
			farewell.

Σ.

σβεννύω,	} to extinguish,	σβέω,	σβέσω, ἔσβεσα, ἔσβεκα
σβέννυμι,		{	& ἔσβηκα, ἔσβεσμαι,
			ἐσβέσθην, σβεσθήσο-
			μαι.
σκεδαννύω,	} to scatter,	σβῆμι,	ἔσβην.
σκεδάννυμι,		σκεδάω,	σκεδάσω, ἐσκεδάσα,
			ἐσκεδασμαι, ἐσκεδά-
			σθην.

σκέλλω,	<i>to dry up,</i>	{ σκάλλω, ἔσκηλα. σκλάω, ἔσκληκα. σκλημι, 2d A. Inf. σκληῖναι.
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Verbs in σκω, derivatives from verbs in ω pure, form their tenses from their primitives; as, εὗρισκω, *to find*, εὕρησω, εὕρηκα, from εὕρεω.

σπένδω,	<i>to pour out.</i>	{ σπείω, σπει-σω, σμαι, ἔσπει- σα, ἔσπεισᾶμην, ἔσπει- σμαι, ἔσπεισθην.
στορεννύω, } στορεννῦμι, } σιδόνῦμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	{ στορέω, στορέσω, ἐσιδρέσα, ἐστορεσᾶμην, ἐστορέ- σθην.
στρωννύω, } σιρῶννῦμι, }	<i>to spread,</i>	{ στρώω, στρώσω, ἔστρωσα, ἐ- στρωσᾶμην, ἔστρωμαι.
σχέθω,	<i>to have,</i>	σχέω, See ἔχω.

T.

ταλάω, } τέτλημι, }	<i>to bear,</i>	{ τλάω, τλήσομαι, τέτληκα. τλήμι, ἔτλην.
τανύω, } τανῦσω, }	<i>to extend,</i>	τάζω, ἔτᾱγον, τέτᾱγα.
τέμνω, } τεμῶ, } τέτμηκα, }	<i>to cut,</i>	{ τεμέω, τεμήσω. τμήγω, τμήξω, ἔτμηξα, ἔτμᾶ- γον, ἔτμᾶγην.
τίκτω,	<i>to bring forth,</i>	{ τέκω, τέ-ξω, ξομαι, ἐτέχθην, ἔτεκον, ἐτεκόμην, τέ- τοκα.
τιτράω, } τίτρημι, } τειτραίνω, } τειτρανῶ, }	<i>to bore,</i>	{ τράω, τρήσω, ἔτρησα, τέτρη- μαι.
τιτρώσκω,	<i>to wound,</i>	{ τρώω, τρώ-σω, σμαι, ἔτρω- σα, τέτρωμαι, ἐτρώ- σθην, τρωθήσομαι.
τρέχω, } θρέξω, }	<i>to run,</i>	{ δραμέω, δεδράμη-κα, μαι. δρέμω, ἔδραμον, 2d F. M. δραμοῦμαι, δέδρομα.
τρώγω, } τρώξομαι, } ἔτρώγον, }	<i>to eat,</i>	{ φάγω, ἔφᾱγον, 2d F. M. φά- γομαι for φαγοῦμαι.

τυγχάνω, to obtain, happen,	{	τεύχω,	τεύξομαι, τέτευχα, ἔ- τυχον.
		τυχέω,	τυχήσω, ἐτύχησα, τε- τύχηκα.

Υ.

ὑπισχνέομαι, to promise,	{	ὑποσχέω,	ὑποσχήσομαι, ὑπέσχη- μαι, ὑπεσχ-έθην, ὀ- μην.

Verbs in υθω, poetic derivatives from other verbs ; as, φθινύθω from φθίνω, to destroy.

Verbs in υω, polysyllables ; as, δεικνύω, to show.

Φ.

φάσκω, πιφάσκω, } to say, πιφαύσκω, }	{	φάω,	φήσω, ἔφησα.
		φημί,	ἔφην, ἐφάμην.
φέρω, to bear,	{	οἶω,	οἶ-σω, σομαι, οἰσθή- σομαι.
		ἐνέγκω,	1st A. ἤνεγκα, ἤνεγκά- μην, ἤνεγκον, ἤνεγκό- μην.
		ἐνέκω,	ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνεγμαι, ἤνέχθην, ἐνεχθήσομαι.
		Ion. ἐνείκω, 1st A.	ἤνεια, ἤνει- κάμην, ἐνήνειγμαι, ἤνελχθην.
		φορέω,	φορήσω, ἐφόρησα, πεφόρημαι, Sync. φρέω, φρήσω, ἔφρησα.
φθάνω, to be sooner,	{	φρῆμι,	2d A. Imperat. φρές.
		φθάω,	φθάσω, φθήσομαι, ἔφθᾱ-σα, κα.
φθίνω, to destroy,	{	φθῆμι,	ἔφθην.
		φθίλω,	φθί-σω, σομαι, ἔφθι- σα, ἐφθικα, ἔφθίμαι.
φύω,	{	φῦμι,	ἔφυν.
φύσω,			
πέφῡκα,			

X.

χαιρῶ,	} to rejoice,	χαρῆω,	χαρῆ-σω, σομαι, νε-
χαρῶ,			χάρη-κα, μαι, νεχα-
κέχαρκα,			ρήσομαι, ἐχάρην.
χανδᾶνω,	to receive, hold,	χαιρέω,	χαιρήσω, ἐχάλρησα.
		χάζω,	ἔχᾶδον, κέχανδα for
			κέχᾶδα.
χάσνω,	} to gape,	χέλω,	χέλομαι.
χασκάζω,		χαλνω,	χανῶ, χανοῦμαι, ἔχᾶ-
χρῶννύω,	} to color,		νον, κέχηνα.
χρῶννῦμι,		χρόω,	χρώσω, ἔχρωσα, κέ-
			χρωσμαι.
χωννύω,	} to heap up,	χόω,	χώσω, ἔχωσα, κέχω-
χωννῦμι,			κα, σμαι, ἐχῶσθην,
			χῶσθήσομαι.

Ω.

ὠθέω,	} to push,	ὦθω,	ὦ-σω, σομαι, ὦσα &
ἐώθουν,			ἔωσα, ἐώσᾳμην, ἔω-
ὠθήσω,			κα, σμαι, ἐώσθην,
			ὠσθήσομαι

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are either used alone, or they are accompanied by an infinitive or part of a sentence with which they agree. Most of them are also more or less frequently used personally, sometimes with rather a different meaning. The following are some of those in most frequent use.

ἀνήκει, προσήκει, *it belongs, it is suitable*; ἀρέσκει, *it pleases*; δεῖ, *it is necessary*; δοκεῖ, *it seems*; ἐνδέχεται, *it is possible*; ἔνεστι, ἔξεστι, πάρεστι, *it is lawful, it is allowable*; εἰκε, *it befits, it is likely*; ἐπέρχεται, *it occurs, it offers*; μέλει, *it is a concern*; γίγνεται, *it becomes*; συμβαίνει, *it happens*; συμφέρει, *it is profitable*; φιλεῖ, *it is wont*; χρεῖ, *it behoves*; ἀπόχρη, *it suffices, it is sufficient*.

Obs. 1. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which denote changes of the weather, as, ὕει, νίφει, βροιτᾷ, which grammarians explain by an ellipsis of Θεός, Ζεὺς, or αἶρ, sometimes expressed, as, ὕει ὁ Θεός, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Many verbs are used impersonally in the passive voice, even neuters which otherwise can have no proper passive, as, λέγεται, λείπεται, ἔγνωται, εἴρηται, ἤκουσται, εἴμαρται, βεβίωται, κενόρεται.

PARTICLES.

The name of *particles* is given to the adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions, that is, to the indeclinable parts of speech.

ADVERBS.

I. The article, substantives, adjectives, pronouns, and verbs, are used adverbially.

1. Substantives and adjectives in the accusative, frequently with the article; as, *ἄρχην*, *altogether*; *τέλος*, *finally*; *τὴν πρώτην*, *at first*; *τὴν ταχίστην*, *in the quickest manner*. Particularly neuter adjectives; as, *ταχύ*, *quickly*; *συνεχῆς*, *continually*; *τὸ παλαιόν*, *formerly*; *ἡσυχά*, *quietly*; *τὰ τελευταῖα*, *at last*.

2. The article, substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the dative; as, *τῇ*, *here, or there*; *σπουδῇ*, *hardly*; *δημοσίᾳ*, *publicly*; *ιδίᾳ*, *privately*; *τῷ δικαίῳ*, *justly, with justice*; *ταύτῃ*, *this way, thus*.

3. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, in the genitive; as, *τοῦ λοιποῦ*, *henceforth, hereafter*; *αὐτοῦ*, *there, here*.

4. Substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, with prepositions preceding; as, *παράχρῃμα*, *immediately*; *ἐκποδῶν*, *out of the way, afar off*; *καθόλου*, *universally, altogether*; *καθ' ἅπερ*, *just as*.

5. The imperatives of some verbs; as, *ἄγε*, *φίρε*, *ἴθι*, *ἴτε*, *come on*; *ἀμείλει*, *nay, indeed, assuredly*. So the second aorist indicative *ᾤφελον*, or *ᾔφελον*, *I wish*; and the optative *εἴην*, *be it so, well*, from *εἶναι*.

II. Derivative adverbs come from nearly all the parts of speech, and are too numerous to be specified, but some of their principal terminations are *ως*, *δον*, *δην*, *ει*, *τι*, *ιστι*, *ακίς*, and *ω*.

1. Adverbs in *ως* are formed from the genitive plural; as, from *σοφῶν*, *σοφῶς*, *wisely*; *πρεπόντων*, *πρεπόντως*, *suitably, in a becoming manner*.

2. Those in *δον* are generally derived from the nominative; as, from *ἀγέλη*, *ἀγεληδόν*, *in flocks*; *ὁμόθυμος*, *ὁμοθυμαδόν*, *unanimously*; *κύων*, *κυνηδόν*, *like a dog*.

3. Others in *δην* generally come from verbs, but some in *αδην* or *ινδην* from substantives; as, from *συλλαμβάνω*, *συλλήβδην*, *in a word, summarily*; *κρύπτω*, *κρύβδην*, *secretly*; *σκορῶς*, *σκοραδην*, *here and there, scatteringly*; *πλουτίδην*, *according to wealth*.

4. Some adverbs derived and compounded from substantives and verbs end in *ει* and *τι*· as, *πανθιμει*, *in a body*; *ἀμαχητι* and *ἀμαχεί*, *without fighting*; *ἐγρηγορτι*, *watchfully*.

5. Those in *ιστι* are mostly derived from verbs; as, from *Ἑλληνίζω*, *Ἑλληνιστι*, *after the manner of the Greeks, in Greek*.

6. Those in *ακίς* come from numerals above *τρίς*· as, from *πέντε*, *πεντάκις*, *five times*.

7. Adverbs formed from prepositions end in *ω*· as, from *ἐξ*, *ἐξω*, *with-out*; *κάτω*, *below*.

III. Certain adverbs of place, answering to the questions *where? whither? whence?* are chiefly derived from nouns; those denoting the place *where* ending in *αι, ει, οι, ου, σι, θι, ω*, and a few in *χη* · *whither*, in *δε, ζε, σε* · and *whence*, in *θεν*.

PRIMITIVES.	WHERE.	WHITHER.	WHENCE.
	χαμαί, on the ground,	χαμᾶς, to the ground,	χαμόθεν, from the ground.
ἐκεῖνος,	ἐκεῖ, there,	ἐκεῖσε, thither,	ἐκεῖθεν, thence.
οἶκος,	οἶκοι, at home,	οἰκᾶδε, home, or towards home,	οἰκοθεν, from home.
ὁμῶς,	ὁμοῦ, in the same place,	ὁμῶσε, to the same place.	ὁμόθεν, from the same place
Ἀθῆναι,	Ἀθῆνῃσι, at Athens,	Ἀθίναζε, to Athens,	Ἀθίνηθεν, from Athens.
Ὀλυμπία,	Ὀλυμπιάσι, at Olympia,	Ὀλυμπιάδε, to Olympia,	Ὀλυμπιάθεν, from Olympia.
Οὐρανός,	Οὐρανόθι, in Heaven,	Οὐρανόσε, Οὐρανόνδε, to Heaven,	Οὐρανόθεν, from Heaven.
ἀνά,	ἄνω, above,	ἄνω, upwards,	ἄνωθεν, from above.
πᾶς, παντός,	πανταχῇ, every where,	πανταχόσε, to every side,	πανταχόθεν, from every side.

Obs. Adverbs derived from prepositions have but one termination for the place *where* and *whither*; thus, *κάτω* stands for *below* and *downwards*. Likewise *ἐνθάδε, ἐνταῦθα, ἐνταυθοῖ, ὧδε*, stand for *here* and *hither*; *οὔ, ὅπου, οἶ, ὅποι*, *where, whither*; *ἄλλ᾽χοῦ*, *elsewhere, to another place*; and sometimes *ἐκεῖ, there, thither*. Moreover some adverbs in *θεν* denote the place *where*, as *ἐγγύθεν, πρόσθεν, ἔμπροσθεν, ὀπίσθεν*.

IV. Some adverbs have such an affinity, that, beginning with a vowel, they are *indefinites*; with *π*, *interrogatives*; with *τ*, *redditives*.

INDEFINITE.	INTERROGATIVE.	REDDITIVE.
ἥ, ὅπῃ, { <i>which way,</i> { <i>by what means.</i>	πῇ; { <i>which way?</i> { <i>by what means?</i>	τῇδε, } <i>this way.</i> or ταύτῃ, } <i>by that means.</i>
ῥ, { <i>how far,</i> { <i>for what reason.</i>	πῶ; { <i>how far?</i> { <i>for what reason?</i>	τῷ, { <i>so far,</i> { <i>for that reason.</i>
ὅτε, ὁπότε, } <i>when.</i>	πότε; } <i>when?</i>	τότε, } <i>then.</i>
ἧνίκα, } <i>when.</i>	πηνίκα; } <i>when?</i>	τηνίκα, } <i>thence.</i>
ὅθεν, ὁπόθεν, <i>whence.</i>	ποθεν; <i>whence?</i>	τόθεν, <i>thence.</i>
ὅθι, <i>where.</i>	πόθι; <i>where?</i>	τόθι, <i>there.</i>
ὅσον, <i>how much.</i>	πόσον; <i>how much?</i>	τόσον, <i>so much</i>
οἷον, <i>after what manner.</i>	ποῖον; <i>after what manner.</i>	τοῖον, <i>after that manner.</i>
ὁσᾶκις, <i>how often.</i>	ποσᾶκις; <i>how often?</i>	τοσᾶκις, <i>so often.</i>

ADVERBIAL PARTICLES USED IN COMPOSITION.

Αρι, ερι, βου, δα, ζα, λα, λι, βρι, prefixed to words, increase their signification; as, *αριδηλος*, *very manifest*; *εριβρομος*, *loudly roaring*; *βουλιμος*, *excessive hunger*; *δασκιος*, *very shady*; *εαπλουτος*, *very rich*; *λαβρος*, *voracious*; *λιπώνηρος*, *very bad*; *βριήπυος*, *loudly shouting*.

Αυς signifies *trouble, difficulty, or misfortune*; as, *δυσβάστακτος*, *difficult to be borne*; *δυστυχείω*, *to be unfortunate*. Its opposite is *ευ*, which, however, is not an inseparable particle; as, *εὐβάστακτος*, *easy to be borne*; *εὐτυχείω*, *to be fortunate*.

Νε and *νη* denote *privation*; as, *νέποδες*, *having no feet, or very short feet*; *νίχστος*, *incurable*; *νίριθμος*, *innumerable*: but sometimes *νη* increases; as, *νιήνυτος*, *widely flowing*.

Α from *ἄνεν* or *ἄτερ* signifies *privation*; as, *ἀόρατος*, *invisible*. From *ἄγαν* it denotes *increase*; as, *ἄξυλος*, *very woody*. From *ἅμα* it implies *union and collection*; as, *ἅλοχος*, *one of the same bed, a wife*. Sometimes it is redundant; as, *ἅσπαγυς*, the same as *σταχύς*, *an ear of corn*. It often assumes *ν* before a vowel; as, *ἀνάξιος*, *unworthy*.

INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are included in Greek under adverbs of exclamation, of which the following are the principal.

1. *Rejoicing*; as, *ιού*.
2. *Grieving*; as, *ιού, ὦ*.
3. *Laughing*; as, *ἄ, ἔ*.
4. *Bewailing*; as, *αἶ, οἶ, ἰὼ, ὀτοτοῖ, οἱ ὀτοτοῖ*.
5. *Wishing*; as, *εἰ, εἴθε*.
6. *Rejecting*; as, *ἄπ᾿αγε*.
7. *Praising*; as, *εἰα, εὖγε*.
8. *Condemning*; as, *ὦ, φεῦ*.
9. *Admiring*; as, *ὦ, βαβαί, παπαί, αἰβοῖ*.
10. *Deriding*; as, *ιού*.
11. *Calling*; as, *ὦ*.
12. *Enjoining silence*; as, *ἤ, ἦ*.
13. *Threatening*; as, *οὐαί*,
14. *Raging*; as, *εὐοῖ*.

Obs. The Greek grammarians seem to have improperly reckoned as adverbs, what in the Latin, and other languages, are called interjections; since the latter are mere sounds excited by strong emotion, and have no close connection with the rest of the sentence, for the cases joined with some of them may be easily explained by an ellipsis, except the vocative, which is always placed absolutely; while, on the contrary, adverbs, properly so called, always qualify the signification of some verb, participle, adjective, or other adverb. It may be further observed, that many words are considered as adverbs by some grammarians, and as conjunctions by others.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs derived from the genitive plural by changing *ων* into *ως*, form their comparative and superlative in the same manner from the genitive plural of the comparative and super-

lative; as, σοφῶς, *wisely*, σοφωτέρως, σοφωτάτως, from σοφῶν, σοφωτέρων, σοφωτάτων, the genitive plural of σοφός, *wise*, σοφώτερος, σοφωτάτος.

Obs. Instead of the comparative and superlative in ως, the adjective is frequently used adverbially in the neuter singular of the comparative, and the neuter plural of the superlative; as, σοφῶς, σοφώτερον, σοφώτατα· αἰσχροῦς, *basely*, αἰσχρίον, αἰσχιστα. After the same analogy are compared adverbs not derived from adjectives; as, μάλα, *very*, μᾶλλον, μάλιστα· ἄγχι, *near*, ἄσσον, ἄγχιστα.

Adverbs formed from prepositions, as well as some others, are compared in τίρω and τάτω· as, ἄνω, *above*, ἀνωτίρω, ἀνωτάτω· ἐγγύς, *near*, ἐγγυτίρω, ἐγγυτάτω. Yet instead of these we as often find ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγιον, ἐγγιστα, &c.

PREPOSITIONS.

The prepositions are eighteen, six of which are monosyllables, viz. εἰς, ἐκ or ἐξ, ἐν, πρό, πρὸς, σύν, and twelve dissyllables, viz. ἀμφί, ἀνά, ἀντί, ἀπό, διά, ἐπί, κατὰ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περί, ὑπέρ, ὑπό. Their meaning and construction will be given in the Syntax.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be divided, in reference to their signification, into the following classes.

1. *Copulative*; as, καί, τὲ, Poet. ἰδὲ, *and*; μηδὲ, μήτε, οὐδὲ, οὔτε, *neither, nor*.
2. *Disjunctive*; as, ἢ, Poet. ἢἕ, *or*.
3. *Concessive*; as, καὶν, καίπερ, *although*.
4. *Adversative*; as, ἀλλὰ, ἀτάρ, ἀντάρ, πλὴν, *but*; δέ, *but*, which answers to μὲν, *indeed*; ὁμως, ἔμπης, *yet, nevertheless*.
5. *Causal*; as, γάρ, *for*; οὖνεκα, *because*; ὅτι, *that, because*; ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπειρή, ἐπείπερ, ἐπειδὴπερ, ἐπεὶτοι, *since, for as much as*.
6. *Illative or rational*; as, ἄρα, οὖν, ὥστε, *therefore*; διόπερ, *wherefore*; likewise, τοίνυν, τοιγάροτοι, τοιγαροῦν, *therefore*.
7. *Final or perfective*; as, ἵνα, ὅρῳ, ὅπως, ὥς, *that, in order that*.
8. *Conditional*; as, εἰ, εἰν, ἢν, ἂν, *if*.
9. *Potential*; as, ἄν, Poet. κέ, κέν, in rendering which use is commonly made of *may, can, might, could, would, or should*.
10. *Expletive*; as, ἄρ, αὖ, γέ, δὲ, δήτα, θίγ, μίγ, νύ or νύν, πέρ, πού, πώ, ῥά, τοί, which are not easily translated into other languages, but have a peculiar expression, the loss of which would be discovered by a critical judge of the niceties of Greek composition.

SYNTAX.

EVERY sentence, even the simplest, must contain a *subject* and a *predicate*.

The subject is that of which any thing is declared, and the predicate that which is declared concerning the subject, as, ὁ ἥλιος λάμπει, *the sun shines*; ἁθάνατός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ, *the soul is immortal*; where ὁ ἥλιος, ἡ ψυχὴ, are the subjects, and λάμπει, ἁθάνατός ἐστιν, the predicates, the substantive verb, which is commonly called the *copula*, being considered as forming a part of the predicate.

Words in sentences have a two-fold relation to one another, namely, that of *concord* or *agreement*, and that of *government* or *influence*.

Concord is when one word agrees with another in some accidents, as in gender, number, person, or case; and government, when one word requires another to be put in a certain case or mood.

CONCORD.

Agreement of one Substantive with another.

RULE I. Substantives signifying the same thing agree in case; as,

Ὁμηρος ὁ ποιητής, *Homer the poet*; Ὁμήρου τοῦ ποιητοῦ, *of Homer the poet*.
ἡ πόλις Θῆβαι, *the city Thebes*; τῆς πόλεως Θηβῶν, *of the city Thebes*.

Obs. 1. The substantive added to another in the same case contains generally an explanation, or fuller definition, but not unfrequently it denotes character or purpose; as, ἐμοὶ συμβούλῳ χρώμενος, *using me as a counsellor*, Plato.

Obs. 2. Sometimes one of the substantives is understood; or its place supplied by an infinitive or part of a sentence; as, Θεμιστοκλῆς ἔκω παρὰ σέ, sc. ἐγώ, Thucyd.; Ἐλένην κτάνωμεν, Μενέλεω λύπην πικρὰν, Eurip. Orest. 1103.

Hither are to be referred the following and similar examples, where τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, τὸ λεγόμενον, &c. stand in the accusative, in apposition with the rest of the sentence: ἀλλὰ γὰρ, τὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ἔργον οὐδὲν ὀνειδος, *but, as the poet says, no labor is a reproach*; ἀλλ' ἢ, τὸ λεγόμενον, κατόπιν ἑορτῆς ἵκομεν; *but do we, as the saying is, come after the feast*? Plato;

τὸ δὲ πάντων μέγιστον, τὴν σὶν χώραν αὖξανομένην ὄραξ, *but what is the greatest of all, you see your own territory increased*, Xen.; καὶ, τὸ πάντων κεφάλαιον, σκόπει, Plato.

Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.

II. An adjective agrees with a substantive in gender, number, and case ; as,

δίκαιος ἀνὴρ, *a just man.* ποταμοὶ μεγάλοι, *large rivers.*
 γυνὴ καλὴ, *a beautiful woman.* ὑψηλὰ ὄρη, *high mountains.*

This rule applies to the article, adjective, adjective-pronoun, and participle ; as, τὸ ἐμὸν ἄρμα, *my chariot* ; τὰ νόμιμὰ τοῦτω, *these two laws* ; οἱ στρατιῶται ἀκούσαντες, *the soldiers having heard*.

Obs. 1. Sometimes an adjective does not agree in gender and number with the substantive to which it is joined, but with another of equivalent signification ; as, φίλε τέκνον, of Hector, Hom. ; ἐλθόντες ἐς τὴν Σικελίαν στρατὸς πολὺς, Thucyd. ; ἴδωρα τὸ στρατοπέδον ἀγανακτοῦντας, for τοὺς στρατιώτας, Dionys. Halicar.

Sometimes an adjective is referred to a substantive implied in a preceding word ; as, ἐντυχοῦσαι δὲ πρώτῳ ἵπποφορβίῳ, τοῦτο διήρπασαν· καὶ ἐπὶ τούτων (sc. ὑπῶν) ἱππαζόμεναι, Herodot. iv. 110.

Obs. 2. The feminine dual is often joined with masculine adjectives ; as, τῷ πόλει τούτῳ, Isocr. ; προλιπόντε ἀνθρώπους Αἰδῶς καὶ Νέμεσις, Hesiod. "Erg. 197.

Sometimes also masculine adjectives are found with the feminine singular and plural ; as, θήλυς ἔκρη, *the suck-giving dew*, Hom. Odys. ε'. 467.

The tragedians use the masculine for the feminine, especially when the plural instead of the singular of a female is used ; as, οἱ προθυήσκοντες, spoken by Alcestis of herself, Eurip. Also when a chorus of women are speaking of themselves.

Obs. 3. An infinitive, or part of a sentence, often supplies the place of the substantive, and then the adjective is put in the neuter singular ; as, χαλεπὸν ἐστὶ τὸ ζῆν, Theophrast. ; ὅτι μέχρι Ἀσπένδου ἀφίκοντο, σαφές ἐστι, Thucyd. Sometimes in the neuter plural ; as, θέρους δι' ἀνυδρίαν ἀδύνατα ἦν ἐπιστρατεύειν, Thucyd. iii. 88. ; δῆλόν ἐστι, ὅτι ἐμῶν μεγάλως, Herodot. iii. 38.

Frequently a substantive verb takes for its subject, instead of an infinitive or part of a sentence, the subject of an infinitive or part of a sentence, with which the adjective agrees in gender, number, and case ; as, σὲ δίκαιός εἰμι κολάζειν, for δίκαιόν ἐστιν ἐμὲ κολάζειν σὲ, *I am right to punish you*, Aristoph. ; καὶ τούτῳ εἰσι δῆλοι, ὅτι εἰσι ξεῖνοι, for καὶ τούτῳ ἐστὶ δῆλον, ὅτι εἰσι ξεῖνοι, Herodot. ; οἱ Θηβαῖοι φανεροὶ ἦσαν ἀναγκασθησόμενοι, for φανερόν ἦν, τοὺς Θηβαίους ἀναγκασθήσεσθαι, Demosth.

Obs. 4. An adjective in the neuter gender must often be referred to *χρῆμα* or *πρᾶγμα* understood; as, *ισχυρόν ἐστιν ἡ ἀλήθεια*, *truth is powerful*, Æschin.; *δολερόν πέφυκεν ἄνθρωπος*, *man is naturally deceitful*, Aristoph.; *καλὸν οἱ νόμοι εἰσι*, Menand. Sometimes the substantive is expressed; as, *κοῦφον χρῆμα ποιητῆς ἐστὶ*, *a poet is a light thing*, Plato. Thus in Latin, *triste lupus stabulis*, Virg.

The neuters *πλεῖον*, *πλείω*, *μείον*, &c. may be joined with substantives of any gender, number, or case; as, *ἑπτάς μὲν ἄξει οὐ μείον δισμυρίων*, *he will bring not less than twenty thousand horse*, Xen.; *ἐν μάρτυσι πλεον ἢ τρισμυρίοις*, Plato; *παραμένει ἡμέρας πλείω ἢ τρεῖς*, Id.

Proper names in the singular are often accompanied by the neuters *πρώτα*, *πάντα*, and others; as, *ἴσθι τῶν Ἀθηναίων τὰ πρώτα*, *keep thou the first rank amongst the Athenians*, Lucian; *Εὐβοία αὐτοῖς πάντα ἵν*, Thucyd.

Obs. 5. A substantive dual may have an adjective plural; as, *χεῖρε ἀμφοτέρως*, Hom. Also a substantive plural may have an adjective dual, when no more than two persons or things are alluded to; as, *αἰγυπιοὶ πλάζοντε*, Hom. Π. π'. 428, where two vultures only are meant.

Obs. 6. The adjectives *μέσος*, *ἄκρος*, *λοιπός*, and others of the same kind, usually signify *the middle*, *the summit*, &c. of any thing; as, *ἐν μέσῃ τῇ λίμνῃ*, *in the middle of the lake*, Herodot.; *σὺν τῷ λοιπῷ στρατῷ*, Id.

Obs. 7. Substantives are often used as adjectives; as, *γλῶσσαν Ἑλλάδα ἐδίδαξε*, *she taught the Greek language*, Herodot. Sometimes one of the substantives is put in the genitive; as, *ὃ χρυσὸν ἀγγείλας ἐπὼν*, for *ἐπη χρυσᾶ*, Aristoph.; *ὁ τῆς ἡσυχίας βλοτιος*, for *βλος ἡσυχος*, Eurip.

Obs. 8. Adjectives referred to substantives are often used for adverbs, or for substantives in the dative, particularly adjectives denoting time; as, *ἀσμενος πορεύεται πρὸς Κῦρον*, for *ἀσμένως*, *he gladly goes to Cyrus*, Xen.; *εὐδον παννύχιοι*, for *νυκτὶ*, *they slept all night*, Hom.; *χθιὺς ἐβη μετὰ δαῖτα*, for *χθές*, Id.; *δευτεράτος ἀφίκετο*, for *τῇ δευτέρᾳ ἡμέρᾳ*. So also participles in some instances; as, *τελευτῶν ἔλεγε*, *at last he said*, Herodot.; *τελευτῶντες ἐχλεύαζον*, *at last they derided me*, Demosth.; *θαρδῶν αἰρεῖ*, *choose boldly*, Aristoph.; *ἀνδοσάντες φρονίσωμεν*, *let us quickly consider*, Id.

Obs. 9. An adjective may be used without a substantive, the one from which it takes its gender, number, and case, being understood; as, *ὁ σοφός*, *the wise man*; *ἡ ἄνυδρος*, sc. *γῆ*, *the desert*, Herodot.; *τοὺς ἀγάθους φιλει*, Aristoph. So the pronouns *οὗτος*, *ἐκεῖνος*, *τις*, &c. Also participles; as, *γελῶσιν οἱ θεώμενοι*, *the spectators laugh*, Aristoph.; *ὁ θανὼν οὐκ ἐπιθῶμεῖ*, Anacr;

μισει τοὺς κολακεύοντας, Isocr. Neuters in particular are frequently used in this way; as, τὸ ἀληθὲς οὕτως ἔχει, *the truth is thus*, Plato; χαλεπὰ τὰ καλὰ ἐστί, *beautiful things are difficult*, Id.; τὸ ἱππικόν, sc. σιράτευμα, *the cavalry*, Xen.; τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, *the Greeks*, Thucyd.; πρὸ τῶν Τρωϊκῶν, literally, *before the Trojan affairs, before the Trojan war*, Id.; μετὰ τὰ Λευκτοῦρά, *after the battle of Leuctra*, Strabo; τὸ μέλλον ἀδελον πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις, *the future is unknown to all men*, Dem.; ἐὰν τὰ παρεληλυθότα μνημονεύῃς, *if you remember the past*, Isocr. Words thus taken are said to be taken substantively.

Obs. 10. Frequently adverbs with the article prefixed are equivalent to adjectives; as, ἡ ἄνω πόλις, *the upper city*, Thucyd.; οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι, *the men of that time*, Herodot.; οἱ ἐγγυτάτῳ τοῦ γένους, *the nearest relations*, Aristoph. Hence they acquire the character of substantives; as, οἱ πέλαις, *the neighbors*; ἡ αὔριον, sc. ἡμέρα, *the morrow*; οἱ πάνν, *the illustrious*.

Obs. 11. Neuter adjectives, with and without the article, are very frequently used adverbially; as, πρῶτον, τὸ πρῶτον, τὰ πρῶτα, *first, at first*; λοιπὸν, τὸ λοιπὸν, *for the future, henceforth*; ἐπίτηδες, *diligently*; ἄελπτα, *unexpectedly*.

Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

III. A verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as,

ἐγὼ γράφω, *I write.*

σφὼ ἀκούετον, *you two hear.*

οἱ ποιηταὶ φάσκουσι, *the poets say.*

Obs. 1. The nominative is commonly omitted where it is known from the form of the verb, or from the connection, and no stress is laid on it; as, φιλῶ, φιλεῖς, φιλεῖ, *I love, thou lovest, he loves.*

In particular, verbs indicating the employment of a definite person are often used without a nominative expressed; as, ἐσήμηνε or ἐσάλπιγγε, sc. ὁ σαλπικτής, *the trumpeter gave a signal*, Xen. So frequently the plurals λέγουσι, φασί, and others, sc. ἄνθρωποι. Also verbs whose subject is construed with the preceding verb; as, τὸν Κριτόβουλον ἐπύθετο, ὅτι ἐφίλησε, *for ἐπύθετο ὅτι ὁ Κριτόβουλος ἐφίλησε*, Xen.; as in Latin, *nōsti Marcellum quān tardus sit*, Cæs. ap. Cic.

Obs. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative; as, αἰσχρὸν ἦν προδοῦναι τοὺς εὐεργέτας, *it was base to betray your benefactors*, Thucyd.:

ὅτι βασιλεὺς ἐξεπλήγην, δῆλον ἦν, *that the king was terrified was manifest*, Xen. Thus also with impersonal verbs; as, ἔξεσι μοι ἀπέρχαι, *it is lawful for me to depart*, Plato; which otherwise have no nominative; as, πτερόν σοι δεῖ, *you have need of wings*, Aristoph.; ὕει, *it rains*.

Exc. 1. The nominative of the neuter plural is commonly joined with a verb singular; as,

τὰ ζῶα τρέχει, *animals run*.
τὰ ἄρματ' ἔφευγε, *the chariots fled*
ὅπλα ἐλ' ἔφθη πολλά, *many arms were taken*.

Exc. 2. Sometimes, though rarely, the nominative of the masculine and feminine plural is joined with a verb singular; as, μελιάρους ὕμνοι ὑστέρων ἀρχαὶ λόγων τέλλεται, *for τέλλονται, the soft harmony of the hymns serves as a prelude to the verses that follow*, Pind.

Exc. 3. A nominative dual is often put with a verb plural; as, ἄνδρες δεῦρ' ἀφίκοντο, *two men came hither*, Aristoph. Also a nominative plural, meaning but two persons or things, may be put with a verb in the dual; as, ἐμοὶ περιβάλλετον ἵπποι, *my two horses excel*, Hom.

Exc. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number; as, τὸ πλῆθος ἐψηφίσατο, or ἐψηφίσαντο, *the multitude decreed*.

A plural verb is often joined with ἕκαστος and ἄλλος, on account of the notion of plurality which is involved; as, ἔμενον ἐν τῇ ἐνωϊτοῦ τάξι ἕκαστος, Herodot.; ἡρώτων δὲ ἄλλος ἄλλο, Plato. This construction may be explained by the following passage, where the plural is placed first, and then the singular, denoting its parts; ἵπποι δὲ, παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἕκαστος, ἐσιᾶσαν, Hom.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

IV. The infinitive mode has an accusative before it; as,

οἶμαι σε πλουτεῖν, *I think that you are rich*.

Obs. 1. The pronoun accusative before the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, εἴ τις σοῦ λαβόμενος, εἰς τὸ δεσμοωτήριον ἀπάγοι, φάσκων ἀδίκειν, sc. σέ, *if any one should seize you, and lead you away to prison, saying that you acted unjustly*, Plato. Thus in Latin, *nos abiisse rati*, sc. *eos*, Virg.

An adjective or participle expressed may agree with the pronoun understood; as, ἀφ᾽ ἡμέ μοι, ἐλθόντα λέγειν τᾷ ληθῆ, that is, ἐμὲ ἐλθόντα λέγειν, *he gave me leave to come and represent the truth*, Xen.; δέομαι ὑμῶν, μεμνημένους τῶν εἰρημένων, βοηθεῖν ἡμῖν, sc. ὑμᾶς, *I entreat you, remembering what has been said, to assist us*, Lys.

Obs. 2. The accusative with the infinitive is put especially after the verbs λέγω, ἀγγέλλω, and similar verbs of speaking. When these are in the passive, either the accusative remains before the infinitive, or it is changed into the nominative of the leading verb; as, τὸν Κῦρον λέγεται εἰπεῖν, Xen.; λέγεται εἰπεῖν ὁ Κῦρος, Id. *Δοκεῖ, videtur*, has the same construction.

Obs. 3. Use is very frequently made of ὅτι or ὥς with the indicative or optative, instead of the accusative with the infinitive; as, νομίζω ὅτι στασιάζει, Xen.; ἔλεγον ὥς ἄνθρωπος ἦκοι, Herodot. Both constructions are sometimes united; as, τοῦ Νίσου λέγεται θυγατέρα ἐρασθῆναι Μίνω, καὶ ὥς ἀπέκτειρε τὰς τρίχας τοῦ πατρὸς, *it is said that the daughter of Nisus fell in love with Minos, and that she sheared off her father's hair*, Pausan. Sometimes even the accusative with the infinitive follows ὅτι or ὥς: as, μυθολογοῦσιν ὅτι τὰς μοῖρας εἰπεῖν, *they relate that the fates said*, Diod. Sic.; ἐλπίζειν δὲ χρηρῆ, ὥς ἄνδρας ἀγᾶθούς αὐτοὺς γενήσεσθαι, Xen. In a few instances ὅπως has a similar construction.

Exc. The infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person; as,

φησὶν αὐτὸς γεγενῆσθαι αἴτιος, *he says that he was the cause.*

Obs. 1. As the infinitive takes before it the same case as the preceding verb, when both verbs relate to the same person, and the accusative when they do not, it sometimes takes both the nominative and accusative; as, οὐκ ἔφη αὐτὸς ἀλλ' ἐκείνον στρατηγεῖν, *he said that not he, but the other, had the command*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. When the infinitive and the preceding verb relate to the same person, the subject of the infinitive is generally omitted, but expressed when an emphasis lies upon it; as, ἔφη ἀκούειν, sc. αὐτὸς, *he said that he heard*, Xen.; ἔφησθα οὐ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι, sc. αὐτῇ, *you said that you alone warded off destruction*, Hom. Thus also before the infinitives of verbs which take the same case after as before them; as, ἔφρασκες εἶναι δεσπότης, sc. αὐτὸς, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. This rule obtains also, when the infinitive is preceded by the article τὸ, or by the particle ὥστε: as, οὐ σεμνύνο-

μαι τῷ γραφεὶς ἀποφυγεῖν, *I am not proud of having escaped when accused*, Demosth.; διεπράξατο, ὥστε αὐτὸς ἐκπεῦσαι ἀρμοστικῆς εἰς Ἀβύδον, *he brought it to pass, that he himself sailed out governor to Abydus*, Xen.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive has before it an accusative, and the preceding verb a nominative, although both verbs relate to the same person; as, οἰμᾶί με σοφίας πληρωθῆσεσθαι, *I think that I shall be filled with wisdom* Plato; ἔλεγεν αὐτὸν εἶναι Δία, Apollod.

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

V. Any verb may have the same case after it as before it, *when both words refer to the same thing*; as,

ἐγὼ εἰμι Σωκράτης, *I am Socrātes*.

σύ μένεις δούλος, *you remain a slave*.

ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Εὐφράτης, *the river is called Euphrātes*.

σύ φης εἶναι θεός, *you say that you are a god*.

ἔδεοντο αὐτοῦ εἶναι προθύμου, *they begged him to be zealous*.

ἀπεῖπεν αὐτοῖς ταῦταις εἶναι, *he forbade them to be navigators*.

νομίζομεν τὴν γῆν σφαῖραν εἶναι, *we think the earth to be a sphere*.

ἀντὶ τοῦ πόλις εἶναι, προύριον κατέστη, *instead of being a city, it became a castle*.

Obs. 1. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are,

1. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, εἰμι, ὑπάρχω, γίγνομαι, μένοι, πέφῶκα, κατέστην, &c.

2. The passive of verbs of calling or naming, choosing, appearing, &c.; as, καλοῦμαι, ὀνομάζομαι, αἰροῦμαι, χειροτονοῦμαι, φαίνομαι, νομίζομαι, &c.

Obs. 2. To this rule belongs also ἀκούω, signifying *to be called*; as, οὐρ' ἀκούσομαι κακός, Soph.; ὄφρα ἐσθλὸς ἀκούσης, Theocrit. So in Latin, *rexque paterque audisti coram*, Hor. Epist. 1. 7, 37.

Obs. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers, they are commonly governed in number by the former; as, ἡ τὰς ἑκατὸν ἄνδρες, *the division was a hundred men*, Xen.; στίφαροι εἰσιν ἀρετῆς σημεῖον, Demosth.; but sometimes by the latter; as, ἐστὶν δ' αὖ λόφω ἡ Ἰδομένη νηπιῶ, Thucyd. III. 112. So participles standing between two substantives of different genders commonly agree with the former, but sometimes with the latter; as, λίμνη ἐστὶν ὀνομαζόμενον Νύμφαιον, Pausan.

Obs. 4. An infinitive having the genitive or dative before it, governed by any other word, may be followed by the accusative; as, σοὶ εἰξαίνεω ἔδονε νέον εἶναι, *that is, σὲ νέον εἶναι, she granted your petition to be young*, Lucian; Ἀθηναίων ἐδείξαν βοήθους γεέσθαι, αὐτοὺς being understood, *they entreated the Athenians to assist them*, Herodot.

Obs. 5. The Latin poets, in imitation of the Greeks, sometimes put the nominative instead of the accusative after the infinitive, when it relates to the same person with the nominative to the preceding verb; as, *rettūlit Ajax esse Jovis pronēpos*, for *se esse pronepōtem*, Ovid.

The Construction of Relatives.

VI. The relative $\delta\varsigma$, η , δ , agrees with the antecedent in gender, number, and person; and is construed through all the cases as the antecedent would be in its place; as,

$\sigma\upsilon$ $\delta\varsigma$ $\xi\mu\epsilon$ $\xi\sigma\omega\sigma\alpha\varsigma$, *you who saved me.*

$\omicron\iota$ $\sigma\tau\tau\alpha\tau\iota\omega\tau\alpha\iota$ $\omega\upsilon\upsilon$ $\eta\rho\chi\epsilon$, *the soldiers whom he commanded.*

$\alpha\iota$ $\kappa\omega\mu\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\upsilon$ $\alpha\iota\varsigma$ $\epsilon\sigma\kappa\iota\gamma\omicron\upsilon\nu$, *the villages in which they encamped.*

η $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\omicron\lambda\eta$ $\eta\upsilon$ $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\alpha\psi\epsilon$, *the letter which he wrote.*

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be the nominative to the verb.

But if a nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative will be of that case, which the verb or noun following, or the preposition going before, usually governs.

Obs. 1. The antecedent often stands in the same clause, and in the same case, with the relative; as, $\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\epsilon\sigma\tau\iota\nu$ $\delta\nu$ $\epsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\varsigma$ $\alpha\upsilon\delta\rho\alpha$, *this is the man whom you saw*; $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\eta\nu$ $\alpha\phi\iota\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$ $\kappa\omega\mu\eta\nu$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\lambda\eta$ $\eta\upsilon$, Xen.; $\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\upsilon\iota$, $\omega\upsilon$ $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\mu\epsilon\gamma\alpha\lambda\alpha$ $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\pi\iota$ $\sigma\omicron\phi\iota\alpha$, *Πιπτιᾶκού τε καὶ Βιαντος*, Plato; $\tau\alpha\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ $\alpha\varsigma$ $\xi\lambda\acute{\alpha}\beta\epsilon$ $\phi\alpha\nu\epsilon\rho\alpha\iota$, sc. $\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$, Xen.; $\omega\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\eta\kappa\acute{\alpha}\mu\epsilon\nu$, $\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$ $\omicron\upsilon$ $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\sigma\kappa\alpha\lambda\omicron$ $\mu\eta\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\alpha\theta\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\epsilon$, $\tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron$ $\delta\iota\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\omicron\nu$ $\mu\eta$ $\epsilon\iota\tau\alpha\iota$, Plato.

Obs. 2. The relative frequently stands alone, the antecedent being understood; as, $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$ $\omicron\delta\varsigma$ $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$, for $\sigma\acute{\omega}\zeta\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$ $\tau\omicron\upsilon\delta\varsigma$ $\alpha\nu\theta\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$ $\omicron\delta\varsigma$ $\phi\iota\lambda\omicron\upsilon\sigma\iota$. Sometimes the relative is expressed in one case, and must afterwards be supplied in another; as, $\delta\iota\alpha$ $\tau\iota\nu\omicron\varsigma$ $\mu\eta\chi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\varsigma$, $\eta\nu$ $\epsilon\pi\epsilon\nu\omicron\eta\sigma\epsilon$ $\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ Ἀρχιμήδης , $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\delta\grave{\epsilon}$ $\kappa\omicron\chi\lambda\iota\alpha\varsigma$, for η $\delta\nu\omicron\mu\acute{\alpha}\zeta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, *by means of a certain engine, which Archimēdes invented, and is named cochliās*, for and which is named, Diod. Sic.

Obs. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ δ' $\epsilon\gamma\omega$ $\beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\varsigma$ $\delta\varsigma$ $\tau\iota\mu\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, Hom.

Obs. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a preceding word; as, $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\alpha$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\iota\zeta\omega\nu$ η $\delta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$ $\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\xi\mu\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota$ $\gamma\epsilon$ $\omicron\iota\kappa\iota\alpha$ $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\theta\epsilon$ $\gamma\eta$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\kappa\alpha\iota$ $\omicron\delta\rho\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$, where $\omicron\iota$ is referred to the personal pronoun contained in $\delta\mu\epsilon\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha$, Xen.; $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\iota$ $\iota\delta\omicron\nu\tau\omicron$ $\phi\acute{\alpha}\omicron\varsigma$, where $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\iota$, contained in $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\sigma\tau\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, is the antecedent to $\omicron\iota$, Hesiod. Theog. 450.

Obs. 5. The indefinite adjectives ὅτος, οἷος, &c. are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, γῇ πᾶσα, ὅσης ᾠρχει, Herodot. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, σίτω τοσοῦτω ἐχρήτο, ὅσον ἰδέως ἤσθιε, Xen.; and are often applied to different substantives; as, οὕτω Φίλιππος ἐστι τοιοῦτος, οἷοι ποτ' ἦσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι, Demosth.

Exc. 1. The relative is often *attracted* into the case of its antecedent; as,

σὺν ταῖς ναυσὶν αἷς εἶχε, *with the ships which he had.*

μετασχέτω τῆς ἰδονῆς ἡς ἔδωκα ὑμῖν, *let him partake of the joy which I gave you.*

Obs. 1. The antecedent is often found in the same clause with the relative attracted; as, ἀπολαύω ὧν ἔχω ἀγαθῶν, *I enjoy what goods I have*: ἐπορεύετο σὺν ᾗ εἶχε δυνάμει, Xen. Frequently it is understood; as, μεμνημένος ὧν ἔπραξε, for τῶν πρᾶγματων ὧν ἔπραξε, and this for ἃ ἔπραξε, Lucian; πληρώσας ναῦς ἐννέα πρὸς αἷς εἶχε, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Other relatives also undergo a similar attraction; as, ἐλάττω τῶν τοιούτων κακῶν, οἷων νῦν εἵπομεν, *fewer of such evils as we have now mentioned*, Plato. Frequently οἷος, with the substantive belonging to it, is attracted into the case of its antecedent, instead of standing in the nominative with εἰμί: as, πρὸς ἀνδρας τολμηροὺς, οἷους καὶ Ἀθηναίους, for οἷοι Ἀθηναῖοι εἰσὶ, Thucyd.; χαριζόμενον οἷ᾽ σοὶ ἀνδρὶ, for ἀνδρὶ, οἷος σὺ εἶ, Xen. Also when it stands for ὥστε: as, τοιοῦτους ἀνθρώπους, οἷους μεθύσθοντας ὀρεῖσθαι, Demosth. In like manner ἰλλίκος: as, ἐκείνο δεινὸν τοῖς ἰλλίοις ἦν, for τηλικούτοις, ἰλλίκοι νῶ ἔσμεν, Aristoph.

Obs. 3. The relative ὅσος is sometimes used in phrases which seem to have been originally formed from two clauses referring to each other; as, ἐκεῖνος θανμαστὴν ὅσην περὶ σέ προθυμίαν ἔχει: thus, θανμαστὸν ἐστὶν ὅσην προθυμίαν ἔχει, instead of θανμαστή ἐστι προθυμία, ὅσην ἔχει, Plato, Alcibiad. II. pr. fin. ἦν περὶ αὐτὸν ὄχλος ὑπερφυῖς ὅσος, *exceedingly great*, Aristoph. Plut. 750.

Obs. 4. The phrase οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ is usually considered as one word, in the sense of the Latin *nemo non*, *every one*, in which case οὐδεὶς is put in the same case as the pronoun relative following; as, οὐδένα κινδύνον ὄντιν' οὐχ ὑπέμειναν, *they underwent every danger*, Demosth.; οὐδένα ἐφάσαν ὄντιν' οὐ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφεισθαι, for οὐδεὶς ἦν ὄντιν' ἐφάσαν οὐ δακρύοντ' ἀποστρέφεισθαι, *they said that every one returned weeping*, Xen.

Obs. 5. The antecedent is sometimes put in the case of the relative, and the latter omitted, when the former is a demonstrative pronoun, with or without a substantive, and would otherwise be joined with εἰμί: as, τοῦτο οὐδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιον ἐρωτᾶς, for οὐδ' ἀποκρίσεως ἄξιόν ἐστι τοῦτο, δ ἐρωτᾶς, *what you ask is not worthy of an answer*, Plato; τίνας τοῖσδ' ὁρῶ ξένους; for τίνας εἰσὶν οὗτοι οἱ ξένοι, οὓς ὁρῶ; *who are these strangers whom I see?* Eurip.

Exc. 2. The relative frequently differs in number from the antecedent, when the idea of plurality is involved in the singular; as,

πάντας ἀνθρώπους θίλγουνσιν, ὅ, τις σφίας εἰσαφίκεται, *they fascinate all men who approach them*, Hom.; ἀσπάζεται πάντας, ᾧ ἂν περιτυγχᾶν, he

salutes all whom he meets, Plato; οἷς ἂν ἐπιῶ, ἥσόν τις ἐμοὶ πρόσσεισι, every one to whom I apply will take part with me the less, Thucyd.

Obs. The singular ἔστι is followed by relatives both singular and plural, and the phrase is regarded altogether as one word, equivalent to the adjective ἔνιοι, ἔνιοι, ἔνια, some; as, καὶ ἔστιν οἱ ἐτιγῆανον θωράκων, and some hit breastplates, Xen.; ἔστιν οὐστῖνας ἀνθρώπων τεθαυμάκας ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ; have you admired some men for their wisdom? Id.

In the same manner ἔστι is often used with a relative adverb following, in which case the two are put for an adverb; as, ἔστιν ὅτε, sometimes, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ὅπου, somewhere.

Exc. 3. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it sometimes agrees in gender with the latter; as,

τὸ ἄστρον, ἣν ὀνομάζουσιν Αἶγα, the constellation which they call the Goat, Pausan.

Obs. When the antecedent is part of a sentence, the relative is put in the neuter gender; as, ἐὰν ἀποφύγῃ με οὗτος, ὃ μὴ γένοιτο, Demosth. Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word implied; as, τέκνα οἷ, for υἱοὶ οἷ, Eurip.; ἐμοὶ γὰρ οὐδ', ὃ πᾶσι λείπεται βροτοῖς, σύνεστιν ἑλπίς, sc. χρεῖμα, for neither hope, which is left to all mortals, remains with me, Id.

Agreement of an Adjective, Verb, or Relative, with Substantives coupled by a Conjunction.

VII. Substantives singular connected by a copulative conjunction, have an adjective, verb, or relative plural; as,

Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης, οἱ ἀθάνατοι εἰσι, Castor and Pollux, who are immortal.

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἐλογίζομεθα, Xen.; σὺ καὶ ὁ Θεόδωρος ἐλέγετε, Plato.

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, πατήρ καὶ μήτηρ ἐλίσσονται, γουνόμενοι, Hom.; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life.

Obs. 3. If the substantives signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, αἱ δυναστεῖαι καὶ ὁ πλοῦτος διὰ τὴν τιμὴν ἔστιν αἰρετὰ, powers and riches are desirable on account of honor, Aristot.; σῖτον καὶ

ὑδωρ καὶ οἶνον ἐνθίσω, ἃ κέν τοι λιμὸν ἐρύκοι, *I will put on board bread and water and wine, which shall keep off hunger from you*, Hom.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with one of the substantives, mostly with the nearest, and is understood to the rest; as, αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φιλῆ, πόλεμοι τε, μάχαι τε, *for contention is always agreeable to you, and wars, and battles*, Hom.; οἱ ξένοι καὶ ὁ ἄλλος ὄχλος ἦκε, *the strangers and the rest of the multitude came*, Thucyd.; ἔστιν ἐν ταῖς ἄλλαις πόλεσιν ἄρχοντες τε καὶ δῆμος; *are there in the other cities both magistrates and people?* Plato.

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after μετὰ or σὺν put for καὶ as, Δειφόντης δὲ σὺν τοῖς παισὶν ἀναλαβόντες τὸν νεκρὸν, κομίζουσιν ἐς τοῦτο τὸ χωρίον, *Deiphontes and his children, having taken up the corpse, convey it to this place*, Pausan.

The Use of the Article.

VIII. The article is used before substantives which represent determinate individuals, or whole classes. But more particularly,

1. The article is used especially before substantives which denote something that has been already mentioned, or that is commonly known; as,

ἐπεδίωκον μέχρι κόμης τινός· ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἔστησαν· ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κόμης γήλοφος ἦν, *they pursued as far as a certain village; there they halted; for above the village was an eminence*, Xen.; ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ βουκόλος, καὶ ἀναλῶν τὸ παιδίον, *the herdsman having heard this, and having taken up the child* (that is, the herdsman and child of which mention had before been made), Herodot. Again, ὁ ποιητής, *the poet*, it being commonly understood that Homer is intended thereby; ὁ Σταγειρίτης, *the Stagirite*, that is, Aristotle. Hence proper names often receive the article; as, ὁ Σωκράτης, *Socrates*; αἱ Ἀθῆναι, *Athens*.

2. The article is prefixed to substantives which denote, not determinate individuals of a class, but the whole class; as,

ὁ ἀνθρώπος ἐστὶ θνητός, *man is mortal*; αἱ ἀλώπεκες φωλεοὺς ἔχουσι, *foxes have holes*, Luke ix. 58. Hence it is put with abstract nouns; as, οὐκ ἐκ χρημάτων ἡ ἀρετὴ γίγνεται, *virtue is not produced from riches*, Plato.

3. The article is generally prefixed to substantives which are accompanied by the demonstrative pronouns οὗτος, ὁδε, ἐκεῖνος, or the adjectives πᾶς ὅλος· as,

οὗτος ὁ ποταμός, *this river*; αἱ νῆσοι αὗται, *these islands*; ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁδε, *this man*; ἐκεῖνη ἡ ἡμέρα, *that day*; πάντες οἱ ἄνθρωποι, *all the men*;

ἡ πόλις ὅλη, *the whole city*; but πάντες ἄνθρωποι, *all men generally*; ἐνιαυτὸν ὅλον, *a whole year*. It is likewise used with the possessive pronouns ἐμός, σός, &c.; as, ο σός υἱός, like ὁ υἱός σου, means *thy son*, but σός υἱός, like υἱός σου, *a son of thine*. Also with the interrogatives ποῖος, τίς, but only with reference to something preceding; as, τὰ ποῖα ταῦτα; *what sort of things are these?* that is, to which you refer, Eurip.

4. The article is generally put with the subject of a proposition, and omitted in the predicate; as,

ἡδονὴ ἢ εὐδαιμονία, *happiness is pleasure*; ἡ ἡδονὴ εὐδαιμονία, *pleasure is happiness*. In some cases it is used in the predicate only; as, εὐρίνη ἐστὶ τἀγαθόν, *peace is the abstract good*, Philem. Sometimes both subject and predicate receive it, and sometimes neither of them; as, ὁ λίχνος τοῦ σώματος ἐστὶν ὁ ὀφθαλμός, *the light of the body is the eye*, Matt. vi. 22.; πάντων μέτρον ἄνθρωπος ἐστὶ, *man is the measure of all things*, Plato.

5. The neuter article is used with infinitives, to which it gives the signification of substantives; as,

τὸ κολάζειν, *the punishing*; τὸ κακῶς ποιεῖν, *the doing ill*; τῷ δὲ χαίρειν ἔπεται τὸ θαυμάζειν, *admiration follows joy*, Plut. Also with words and sentences taken materially, or for themselves; as, τὸ ἄρετή, *the word ἀρετή*; τὸ Γινῶθι σαυτὸν, *the maxim, Know thyself*, Plato.

6. The article is often separated from its substantive by adjectives, participles, adverbs, or prepositions with their cases; as,

ἡ Ἐρυθρὴ θάλασσα, *the Red Sea*, Herodot.; τὰ κατεστραμμένα ἔθνη, *the nations that had been subdued*, Xen.; οἱ τότε Ἕλληνες, *the Greeks of that time*, Plato; ἵπεμεῖν τε τὸν πρὸς ἐκείνους πόλεμον, *you sustained the war against them*, Demosth. When these words, for the sake of greater emphasis or clearness, are put after the substantive, they are preceded by the article; as, σίτειμι ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *I associate with good men*, Xen.; πολεμεῖν Τισσαφέρνηι τῷ ἡμᾶς ἀδικήσαντι, *to make war against Tissaphernes who injured you*, Id.; ἡ ἀμέλεια αὕτη ἢ ἄγαν, *this excessive negligence*, Demosth.; τὸ ὕδωρ τὸ ἐν τῇ λίμνῃ, *the water in the lake*, Herodot. When the article is put with an adverb or a preposition, grammarians suppose an ellipsis of some convenient participle, particularly of ὦν, or γενόμενος, sometimes expressed; as, εἰς τὸν νῦν ὄντα χρόνον, Eurip.; ἐν τῇ πρὸς Μεγαρέας γενομένῃ στρατηγίῃ, Herodot.; κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄκραν φέρουσαν, Xen.

In like manner genitives are placed either between the article and the substantives by which they are governed, or after the substantive with the article before them; as,

αἱ βασιλῆως νῆες, and αἱ νῆες αἱ βασιλῆως, *the king's ships*, Thucyd. In the former case two and even three articles may stand together; as, τὸ τῆς Ἀρτέμιδος ἱερὸν, *the temple of Diāna*, Thucyd.; τὸ τῆς τοῦ ξαίνοντος τέχνης ἔργον, Plato; ἔροχος ἔστω τῷ τῆς τῶν ἑλευθέρων φθορῶς νόμῳ, Æschin.

Very frequently the article is used without a substantive expressed; as,

ἐν τῇ βασιλῆως, sc. χώρῃ, *in the land of the king*, Thucyd.; τὰ τῶν Ἀρκάδων, sc. πράγματτα, *the affairs of the Arcadians*, Xen.; οἱ ἐν τῷ ἄσκει, *the*

people in the city, Thucyd.; τὰ κατὰ Πausανίαν, the affairs of Pausanias, Id.; τὰ ἐς τὸν πόλεμον, Herodot.; οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ, Xen.

The neuter article standing alone with the genitive of a substantive, signifies every thing that pertains to the person or thing denoted by the substantive; as, δεῖ φέρειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, it is necessary to bear what comes from the gods, Eurip. It signifies particularly that which any one has done, or is wont to do, or that has befallen him; in which case it is put in the singular; as, τὸ τῶν ἁλιέων, what fishermen are accustomed to do, Xen. Similarly τὸ τοῦ Ὅμηρου, the saying of Homer, Plato. Sometimes it is merely a periphrasis of the substantive in the genitive; as, τὰ τῆς τύχης, fortune, that is, the things of fortune, Soph.; τὸ τῶν θεῶν, for οἱ θεοί, Plato. In the same manner the possessive pronouns with the article are put instead of the personal pronouns; as, τὸ ἐμέτερον, as if τὸ ἐμῶν, for ἐμεῖς, Herodot.; τὰμὰ for ἐγώ, Eurip.

The plural article, followed by ἐμφί or περὶ with a proper name in the accusative, signifies, 1. the companions of the person named; as, οἱ περὶ Ἀρχίδαμον, the companions of Archidamus, Xen.; 2. the person alone; as, οἱ δ' ἐμφί Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον, Priam and Panthöus, Hom.; 3. the person and his companions; as, οἱ περὶ Θρασύβουλον, Thrasybülus with his soldiers, Thucyd. But when followed by ἐμφί or περὶ with an appellative, it signifies office or relation; as, οἱ περὶ ἱερά, the priests.

Frequently the neuter article, with whatever it is attached to, is used adverbially; as, τὸ πρῶτον and τὰ πρῶτα, at first; τὸ λοιπὸν, for the future; τὸ πρὶν, formerly; τὸ αὐτίκα, immediately; τανῦν, now; τὸ πάνπαν, τὸ πάσπαν, entirely; τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε, from henceforth; τὸ πρὸ τοῦτου, before this; τὸ ἐπ' ἐμὲ, τοῦπ' ἐμὲ, τοῦπι σέ, as far as lies in me, in you. Also with an infinitive; as, τὸ τίμερον εἶναι, to-day; τὸ κατὰ τοῦτον εἶναι, as far as regards him.

Obs. In the old Greek poets ὁ, ἡ, τὸ, is rather a demonstrative pronoun, and the substantives for the most part stand alone, as in Latin, where we use the article *the*. Later writers also very frequently omit it.

The Use of the Article as a Pronoun.

IX. The article is often used for the relative and demonstrative pronouns.

1. For the relative pronoun; as,

Ἦετιών ὃ μ' ἔτρεφε, *Eëtion who brought me up*, Hom.

τὸ οἴκημα ἐν τῷ κοιμώμεθα, *the chamber in which we sleep*, Herodot.

2. For the demonstrative pronouns; as,

ὁ γὰρ ἦλθε, *for he came*, Hom.

τίην δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω, *but I will not release her*, Hom.

Obs. 1. The article is very often used as a relative pronoun in Ionic and Doric writers. Of Attic writers the tragedians only use it in this sense, and these only in the neuter and the oblique cases; as, τὸν θεόν, τὸν νῦν ψέγεις, Eurip.

Obs. 2. The use of the article as a demonstrative pronoun is likewise chiefly confined to Ionic and Doric writers, though it is found in this sense in Attic writers also, but for the most part in the neuter and the oblique

cases ; as, ὁ δὲ εἶπε, *but he said*, Xen. ; τὸ δ' οὐχ οὕτως ἔχει, *but this is not so*, Plato ; τοῖς δὲ ἄλλῃ γῆ ἐστί πολλή, Thucyd. ; τῆς γὰρ πέφυκα μητρὸς, Soph. Especially in the accusative with the infinitive after καί · as, καὶ τὸν κελεύσαι δοῦναι, *and that he commanded to give it him*, Xen. In the nominative the relative ὅς is used in this sense ; as, καὶ ὅς εἶπε, *and he said*, Xen. Thus also ὃ δ' ὅς, *said he*, which is very frequent in Plato.

Obs. 3. The Attics moreover use the article as a demonstrative pronoun before the relatives ὅς, ὅσοι, οἷοι · as, περὶ τεχνῶν τῶν ὅσαι περὶ ταῦτα εἰσὶ, *concerning those arts which treat of these things*, Plato ; but particularly in a division, where ὁ μὲν, ὁ δὲ, are opposed to each other, *this....that, the one....the other*, &c. ; as, τῶν μὲν πολλοὶ ἐτιτρώσκοντο, τῶν δὲ οὐδεὶς, *of these many were wounded, of those not one*, Xen. ; ὁ μὲν μαίνεται, ὁ δὲ σωφρονεῖ, *the one is mad, the other is rational*, Plato ; τῶν ἄλλων Ἑλλήνων (otherwise quite as often οἱ ἄλλοι "Ἕλληνες"), οἱ μὲν ἑμῖν, οἱ δὲ ἐκείνοις, *of the other Greeks, some were subject to you, some to them*, Demosth. In this construction ὁ μὲν commonly refers to the nearer of two things, but sometimes to the more remote ; as, κρεῖττον τὸ νοουθετεῖν τοῦ δειδίζειν · τὸ μὲν γὰρ ἡπιὸν τε καὶ φίλον, τὸ δὲ σκληρόν τε καὶ ὑβριστικόν, *it is better to admonish than to reproach ; for the former is mild and friendly, the latter harsh and affronting*, Epictet. If ὁ μὲν and ὁ δὲ be used in speaking of one thing alone, they may each be rendered *partly*, or *in part*. Sometimes the relative pronoun is used instead of the article ; as, πόλεις Ἑλληνίδας, ἃς μὲν ἀναιρῶν, εἰς ἃς δὲ τοὺς φυγάδας κατὰγων, *destroying some of the Greek cities, and bringing back the exiles into the others*, Demosth.

GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

X. One substantive governs another in the genitive (*when the latter substantive signifies a different thing from the former*) ; as,

τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα, *the chariot of Cyrus, or Cyrus's chariot*.

Obs. 1. The genitive most commonly indicates that which does something, or to which something belongs ; as, τὰ Ὀμήρου ποιήματα, Æschin. ; τὸ τοῦ Κύρου ἄρμα. But frequently the genitive is also taken in a passive sense ; as, ἡ Σωκράτους κατηγορία, *the accusation against Socrates* ; εὖνοια Ἀθηναίων, *good-will towards the Athenians*, Thucyd. Sometimes one substantive governs two genitives, one of which has an active and the other a passive sense ; as, τὰς τῶν οἰκείων προσηλαχίσσεις τοῦ γήρωος δίδυονται, *they lament the insults which the relations offer to old age*, Plato.

Obs. 2. A possessive adjective is frequently used instead of the genitive ; as, οἱ Ἡράκλειοι παῖδες, *for Ἡρακλίδους*.

Obs. 3. The substantive which governs the genitive is often understood ; as, Σωκράτης ὁ Σωφρονίσκου, *sc. υἱός*, Plato ; ἐν Κροίσου, *sc. οἴκῳ*, Herodot. ; εἰς ἄδου, *sc. δόμον*, *to the shades below* ; ἐν ἄδου, *sc. δόμῳ*, *in the shades below*.

Obs. 4. The dative is frequently used for the genitive, particularly by the poets; as, οὐκέτι σοι τέκνα λεύσσει φάος, for τέκνα σου, *no longer do your children see the light*, Eurip.; οὐδ' Αἴαντι ἰνδάνε θυμῶ, nor did it please the mind of Ajax, Hom. Sometimes both cases are put; as, Ἀχιλλῆος ὀλοὺν κῆρ γηθεῖ, φόνον Ἀχαιῶν δερκομένῳ, *the slaughterous heart of Achilles rejoices, as he beholds the slaughter of the Greeks*, Hom.

Obs. 5. Prepositions with their respective cases often serve as a circumlocation of the genitive; as, αἱ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα ἰδοῖναι, αἱ διὰ τοῦ σώματος ἰδοῖναι, *the pleasures of the body*, Plato; ὁ περὶ τοὺς Φωκίας ὄλεθρος, for ὁ τῶν Φωκίων ὄλεθρος, Demosth.

Substantive pronouns are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, *our city*.

So also adjective pronouns when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, ἡ θυγάτηρ ἐκείνου, *his daughter*; ὧν οἱ πατέρες, *whose fathers*.

The genitive is likewise governed by the relative and demonstrative pronouns; as, ταῦτά ἐστιν ἃ Σωκράτους ἐπαινῶ, *this is what I commend in Socrates*, Plato; τὰδ' αὐτοῦ ἄγαμαι, *I admire this in him*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns are equivalent in signification to the genitive of the personal pronouns. Thus, ἡ ἡμετέρα πόλις, ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ, is the same as ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν, ὁ πατήρ μου. Sometimes also, like the genitive, they are taken passively; as, σὸς πόθος, *longing for thee*, Hom.; εὐνοίᾳ καὶ φιλίᾳ τῇ ἐμῇ, *through good-will and friendship towards me*, Xen.

The possessive pronouns have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, τοῦτο σὸν ἂν εἴη τοῦ δικαστοῦ, Lucian; τὸ σὸν μόνης δόρημα, Soph.; σὴν αὐτοῦ φρένα τέρπει, Hom.

XI. The genitive is used to express that one thing is the quality or circumstance of another; as,

δένδρον πολλῶν ἐτῶν, *a tree of many years*.

ἀνὴρ μεγάλῃς ἀρετῆς, *a man of great virtue*.

λίμνη σταδίων εἴκοσι τὴν περίμετρον, *a lake of twenty stadia in circumference*.

Obs. This genitive frequently stands alone, ἄνθρωπος, χορῆμα, or the like, being understood; as, τοῦτου τοῦ τρόπου εἰμι, *I am of this disposition*, Aristoph.; ἀπέθ᾽ ἑνεν ἐτῶν ὀγδοίκοντα, *he died when eighty years of age*, Lucian.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

XII. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive governs the genitive; as,

τὸ πλεῖστον τοῦ χρόνου, *the most of the time*.

εἰς τοσοῦτον τόλμης, *to such a pitch of boldness*.

τὸ τετραμμένον τῶν βαρβάρων, *that part of the barbarians which had been put to flight*.

Obs. 1. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive; as, τὰ κράτιστα τῆς γῆς, Thucyd.; τὰ στενόπορα τῶν ὁδῶν, *angusta viarum*, Diod. Sic. ἄρτων ἡμίσεα, Xen.

Obs. 2. Instead of the neuter, the adjective frequently takes the gender of the substantive in the genitive; as, ἡ πολλὴ τῆς Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; τοῦ χρόνου τὸν πλεῖστον, Thucyd.

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives governing the Genitive.

XIII. Adjectives of plenty, want, diversity, property, worth, cause, also verbals, compounds of α privative, and those signifying an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

δείματός μεστός, *full of fear*. ἀνδρῶν κενός, *destitute of men*.
 ἕτερός ἐστί τοιμοῦ πατρός, *he is different from my father*.
 ἴδιος ἀνθρώπου, *peculiar to man*. ἄξιος ἐπαίνου, *worthy of praise*.
 τῆς νίκης αἰτιώτατος ἦν, *he was the principal cause of the victory*.
 ἀνατρεπτικὸς τῆς πόλεως, *subversive of the state*.
 ἄπαις ἀρρένων παιδων, *childless with respect to male children*.
 γεωμετρίας ἔμπειρος εἶ, *you are skilled in geometry*.

πλήρης οἴνου, Herodot.; ἔρημος φίλων, Eurip.; γυμνὸς ὄπλων, Xen.; φρόνυς ἄγνους, Plato; ψιλὸς δειδυμένων, Herodot.; ὀρφανὸς τοῦ πατρός, Demosth.; τυράννων ἐλεύθερος, Herodot.; δημοκρατίας ἀλλότρια, Lys.; ἱερὸς τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς, Æschin.; ἀνάξιος τοῦ συμποσίου, Lucian; λυτῆροι δειμάτων, Soph.; τῆς ἰδουῆς ἐγκρατής, Xen.; ἀπᾷθις κακῶν, Herodot.; ἐπιμελής τῶν φίλων, Xen.; θέλω δ' αἰδοῖς μᾶλλον ἢ σοφὸς κακῶν εἶναι, Æschyl.

Obs. 1. Adjectives of worth and cause govern the genitive and dative; as, ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεύς ἄξιος τιμῆς, *Achilles deserves honor of us*, Eurip.; πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν αἵτιοι τοῖς Ἕλλησι κατέστισαν, *they were the authors of many good things to the Greeks*, Isocr.

Obs. 2. Adjectives of plenty and want sometimes govern the dative; as, ἀφνειοὶ μήλοισι, *abounding in fruits*, Hesiod.

Obs. 3. In the old poets participles also are construed with the genitive like adjectives; as, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης, *well acquainted with all the modes of fighting*, Hom.; διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο, Id.

XIV. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural ; as,

τις τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *some one of the soldiers.*

ὁ νεώτερος τῶν υἱῶν, *the younger of the sons.*

ὁ σοφώτατος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *the wisest of the Greeks.*

τίς τ' ἄρα θεῶν ; *which then of the gods ?*

μία τῶν νήσων, *one of the islands.*

ὁ τέταρτος τῶν ποταμῶν, *the fourth of the rivers.*

μόνος πολιτῶν, Eurip. ; τῶν Ὑππων ὁ μὲν ἀγαθός, ὁ δ' οὐδ', Plato ; πρὸς οὓς ἂν ἐγὼ Ἀνδῶν ἐθέλω, Xen. ; ὁ βουλόμενος τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Æschin.

Obs. 1. Other adjectives in the positive degree frequently take their substantives in the genitive, where otherwise instead of the genitive the case of the adjective would be used ; as, οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, for χρηστοὶ ἄνθρωποι, *good men*, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The genitive plural is also put with some adjectives which have the positive form, but the force of superlatives ; as, διὰ γυναικῶν, *the most excellent of women*, Hom. ; δαιμόνιε ἀνδρῶν, Herodot. ; ἔξοχος Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

Obs. 3. The genitive is often governed by εἷς or τις understood ; as, τούτων ἦν Θαλῆς, sc. εἷς, *of these Thales was one*, Plato ; πέμπων τῶν Ἀνδῶν ἐς Δελφοῦς, sc. τινάς, *sending some of the Lydians to Delphi*, Herodot. ; γυνή τῶν ἐπιφάνων, Plut.

Obs. 4. The case of the partitive is often put instead of the genitive ; as, οἱ παρόντες δέ, οἱ μὲν ἡδοῦντο, οἱ δὲ ἐγέλων, for τῶν παρόντων, *of those present, some were ashamed, some laughed*, Lucian. Sometimes prepositions with their respective cases are used ; as, ἐκ τούτων εἷς, Herodot. ; ἐξ ἀπᾶσιν ἡ καλλίστη, Lucian ; πρῶτος ἐν ποιηταῖς, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. Partitives, &c. are put in the gender of the substantives which are in the genitive ; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitives, &c. are sometimes put in the gender of the former, though almost always in that of the latter ; as, ὁ δὲ παῖς πάντων θηρίων ἐστὶ δυσμεταχειριστότατον, *the boy of all wild beasts is the most difficult to manage*, Plato.

Obs. 6. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed ; as, τῆς στρατιᾶς πολλοί, Thucyd.

XV. The comparative degree governs the genitive ; as,

λευκότεροι χιόνος, *whiter than snow.*

ᾗν ἀμείνων τοῦ πατρὸς, *he was better than his father.*

Obs. 1. Instead of the genitive, comparatives are also construed with the conjunction *ἢ* or *ἥπερ*, followed by the same case with that of the thing compared; as, ἀρείοσιν ἥπερ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὠμίλησα, *I have associated with braver men than you*, Hom.; μέλλεις ἐπ' ἀνδρας στρατεύεσθαι πολὺ ἀμεινονας ἢ Σκύθας, Herodot. vii. 10. But sometimes *ἢ* is followed by the nominative, if *εἶμι* or some other verb may be supplied; as, ἀμεινονας, ἥπερ οἶδε (sc. εἰσι), ἵππους δωρήσαιο, *he might give better horses than these*, Hom.

The genitive commonly follows the comparative instead of *ἢ*, only where *ἢ* would be put with a nominative or an accusative. Sometimes, however, the genitive is put for *ἢ* with the dative; as, ἔξεστιν ἡμῖν μᾶλλον ἐτέρων, for μᾶλλον ἢ ἐτέρους, Thucyd.

Sometimes the genitive is used instead of *ἢ*, where *ἢ* would be put with a different case from that of the word to which the comparative is joined; as, τοῦ Πλούτου παρέχω βελτίονας ἀνδρας, for ἢ ὁ Πλούτος, not ἢ τὸν Πλούτον, Aristoph.

Obs. 2. The comparative is sometimes followed both by the genitive, and by *ἢ* with a clause explanatory of the genitive; as, οὗ τί γένοιτ' ἂν ἀποπώτερον, ἢ θεραπεύειν ἐκ προστάγματος; Lucian.

Obs. 3. When ἑλαττον, πλεον, πλεω, are followed by a numeral, *ἢ* is often omitted; as, μὴ ἑλαττον δέκα ἔτη γεγονότες, *not less than ten years old*, Plato.

Sometimes *ἢ* is placed between two comparatives; as, γυναῖκα εὐγενεστέραν ἢ πλουσιωτέραν ἔγημε, *he married a wife more noble than wealthy*, Plut. Or it is followed by *κατὰ* or *πρὸς* with an accusative; as, ὅπλα πλεω ἢ κατὰ τοὺς νεκροὺς ἐλήφθη, *more arms were taken than the number of dead led one to expect*, Thucyd.; ἐλάττω ἢ πρὸς τὸ κατόρθωμα νομίζειν εἶναι τὴν δόξαν, *to think the honor inferior to the merit of the action*. Or by an infinitive, commonly with, but sometimes without, ὥς or ὥστε before it; as, νεώτεροι εἰσιν ἢ ὥστε εἰδέναι, *they are too young to know*, Lys.; μεῖζον ἢ φέρειν, *too great to endure, or to be endured*, Soph.

Obs. 4. Substantives are sometimes used elliptically for propositions in comparison; as, μελίων λόγου, for μελίων ἢ λέγειν ἐστι, ἔξεστι, *greater than can be expressed*, Aristoph.; μελίων ἐλπιδος, Æschyl.; ἑλαττον τῆς ἀξίας, Xen.

In a similar manner the comparative is followed by the genitive of the pronouns *ἐαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, *ἑαυτοῦ*, when any thing is compared with itself at different times; as, ἀνδρείστερος γίνεται αὐτὸς αὐτοῦ, for ἢ πρότερον ἦν, Plato. The superlative is frequently used instead of the comparative; as, ὅτε δεινότητος σεαυτοῦ ἦσθα, *when you even surpassed yourself*, Xen.

Obs. 5. Proportional numbers are construed like comparatives; as, *στράτευμα πολλαπλήσιον τοῦ ἡμετέρου*, *an army much greater than ours*, Herodot.; *διπλάσια ἐκείνῳ διδόναι, ἢ ἄλλῳ τινι τῶν σιτραιηγῶν*, *to give him twice as much as any other of the commanders*, Lys.

Obs. 6. The excess or defect of measure is put in the dative; as, *ἐνιαυτῷ πρεσβύτερος*, *older by a year*, Aristoph.; *δραχμῇ τιμιώτερον*, Lys.; *ὅσῳ περ σωφρονέστερος, τοσούτῳ εὐδαιμονέστερος*, *by how much the more temperate, by so much the happier*, Plato; *πολλῷ καλλίων*, Æschin. Also with superlatives; as, *μακρῷ ἄριστος*, Herodot.

Adjectives governing the Dative.

XVI. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative; as,

τῇ πατρίδι ὠφέλιμος, *profitable to the country.*
βλαβερός τοῖς πολεμίοις, *hurtful to the enemy.*
ὁμοίος Ἀχιλλεῖ, *like to Achilles.*

To this rule belong;

1. Adjectives of profit or disprofit; as, *τῇ πόλει χρήσιμος, ἄχρηστος*, Demosth.

2. Of pleasure or pain; as, *ἱδιστον ὑμῖν*, Xen.; *ἀλγεινόν ἐμοί*, Eurip.

3. Of friendship or hatred; as, *τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις εὖνοι ἦσαν*, Thucyd.; *τῇ ἐχθρῶς τῷ Διμαρχίῳ*, Herodot.

4. Of clearness or obscurity; as, *δῆλός ἐστιν ἐμοί*, Aristoph.; *ἀφανὴς ὦν ἐξείνοις*, Xen.

5. Of nearness; as, *πλησίοι ἀλλήλοισι*, Hom.

6. Of fitness or unfitness; as, *τοῖς πλείουσιν ἐπιτηδειότερος ὁ Πειραιεύς*, Pausan.

7. Of ease or difficulty; as, *εὐαδίον ἐστὶ μοι*, Demosth.; *χαλεπὸν ὑμῖν ἐστι*, Plato.

8. Of equality or inequality; as, *οὐ καὶ σὺ τύπτει τὰς ἴσας πληγὰς ἐμοί*, *as many blows as I*, Aristoph. Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *τῇ φρίσει ὅμοιον ἔχει ταῖς ἐταίραις*, Isocr.

9. Of obedience or disobedience; as, *Κροίσῳ ἦσαν κατήκοοι*, Herodot., *γορευθῆναι ἀπειθεῖς*, Rom. i. 30.

10. Of trust; as, *πιστὸς θεοῖς*, Æschyl.

To these add many other adjectives of various significations; as, *οὐδέ μιν ζήμια ἔνοχος ἦν*, Lys.; *ὁ κοινὸν ἀπᾶσιν ἐστι*, Demosth., &c.—particularly,

Compounds of *σύν* and *ὁμοῦ*, also verbals in *τος* taken passively, govern the dative; as, *ξυνήθης μοι ἐστὶ*, *he is accustomed to me*; *ὁμογλωσσοι τοῖς Καρίσι*, *of the same language with the Carians*; *τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ὑποπίτος*, *suspected by the Greeks*; *ἄγνωστος ἡμῖν*, *unknown to us*; *οὐδὲ ἡγά μοι*, Soph.

Obs. 1. Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them, and, among these, substantives from primitives governing a dative; as, *σύ μοι ἐσσι πατὴρ καὶ μήτηρ*, *you are father and mother to me*, Hom.; *ὕπηρεσα τοῖς θεοῖς*, Plato; *πυρὸς βροτοῖς δοτῆρ' ὀρέας*, *you behold the giver of fire to mortals*, Æschyl.

Obs. 2. Ὁ αὐτὸς, *the same*, governs the dative; as, *τὸ αὐτὸ ὄνομα ἢ γῇ τῷ ποταμῷ ἔχει*, *the country has the same name as the river*, Herodot.; *ταῦτά ἐμοὶ πέπονθας*, *you have suffered the same things as I*, Aristoph. Sometimes εἰς has a similar construction; as, *ὅς ἐμοὶ μιᾷς ἐγένετ' ἐκ μητέρος*, *who was born of the same mother as I*, Eurip. In Latin, *invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti*, Hor.; *eādem illis censēmus*, Cic.

Obs. 3. Many adjectives which usually govern the dative, are sometimes found with the genitive; as,

ἡ πορεία ὁμοία φυγῆς ἐγένετο, Xen.; *ἀδελφὰ τῶν εἰρημίων*, Isocr.; *ἐχθρὸς τοῦ ἀνθρωπίνου γένους*, Plato; *τὸ ἀνόσιον τοῦ ὀσίου ἱκανταῖοι*, Id.; *ὑπὴχοι τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ἦσαν*, Xen.; *οὐδεὶς ξυγχός ἐστι λειποταξίου*, Lys.; *κοινὸν πάντων ἀνθρώπων*, Plato. Particularly compounds of *σύν* and *ὁμοῦ*: as, *καὶ ὅσα τοῦ γένους ἐστὶ τούτου ξίμφωνα*, Plato; *οἱ Ὑρκάνιοι ὁμοιοὶ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων ἐσσι*, Xen.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

Verbs which govern the Genitive.

XVII. *Εἶμὶ* and *γίγνομαι*, signifying possession, property, or duty, govern the genitive; as,

Κίρου ἦσαν, *they belonged to Cyrus.*

ἔστιν ἀνδρὸς ἀγαθοῦ, *it is the part of a good man.*

ἐγένετο Μεσσίην Λοκρῶν, *Messēne was under the dominion of the Locrians.*

Obs. 1. The neuters *ἐμὸν*, *σὸν*, &c. are used in this sense, instead of the genitives of the personal pronouns *ἐμοῦ*, *σοῦ*, &c.; as, *ἐμὸν ἐστι*, *it is my duty.*

Obs. 2. The genitive often takes *πρὸς* before it; as, *δεξιῷ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστι*, Aristoph. Sometimes *ἔργον* is expressed; as, *τῶν ἀρχόντων ἔργον ἐστὶ*, Isocr. So *ὁν ἔργον ἐστὶ*, Aristoph.

XVIII. Verbs of remembering, forgetting, beginning, ceasing, desiring, ruling, &c. govern the genitive; as,

μύμνησ' Ὀρέστου, *remember Orestes.*

τῆς ὀργῆς ἐπαΐσατο, *he ceased from his anger.*

Ψαμμήτιχος ἐβαοίλευσεν Αἴγυπτου, *Psammetichus reigned over Egypt.*

Verbs govern the genitive, which signify,

1. To remember, to forget; as,

οὐκ ἐπιλήσεται αὐτοῦ, *I will not forget him.*

τῆς ἀρχῆς μνημονεύειν, Isocr.; οὐποτε λήσεται αὐτῶν, Hom.

Obs. These verbs are often construed with the accusative; as, *Τυδεΐα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι*, Hom.; *τὰς τύχας, ἃς νῦν ἔχω, ἐπελάθοντο*, Eurip. Sometimes *μνᾶσθαι*, *to make mention of*, is joined with *περί* as, *περί Ὀμήρου μνησθήναι*, Plato.

2. To care, to neglect; as,

ὑγίειας ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, *to take care of health.*

τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσι, *they neglect their brothers.*

κίθεται τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Isocr.; σοῦ δ' οὐ φροντῶ, Aristoph.; οὐδ' ἀλλήλων ἀλέγουσι, Hom.; οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότιτος ἑταίρων, Id.; οὐκ ὠλιγόρουν τῶν κοινῶν, Isocr.; εἴ τι παρημέληκας τῆς μητρὸς, Xen.

Obs. The construction of these verbs is also varied; as, *περί τῶν ἐνθάδε φροντίζειν*, Xen. Sometimes *ἀμελέω* is found with the accusative; as, *ταύτην τὴν ὁδὸν ἡμέλησε*, Herodot. So *ἀθερίζω*, *to slight*, in Homer has the accusative, but elsewhere the genitive.

3. To admire, to despise; as,

ἄγᾶμαι σοῦ, *I admire you.*

κατεφρόνησε τῶν νόμων, *he despised the laws.*

σοῦ θαυμάζω, Plato; περιφρονῶ τοῦ ζῆν, Æschin. Socr.; ὑπερορᾷ τῶν καθεστώτων νόμων, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of admiring and despising frequently take the accusative; as, *τὸν Θαλῆν θαυμάζομεν*, Aristoph.; *καταφρονεῖ με*, Eurip. So *Γοργίου ταῦτα ἄγᾶμαι*, where *Γοργίου* is governed by *ταῦτα*, *I admire this in Gorgias*, Plato.

4. To desire; as,

ἐὰν μὴ ἐπιθῶμῃς εἰρήνης, *unless you desire peace.*

τιμῆς ὀρέγεσθαι, Xen.; τοῦ αὐτοῦ γλιχόμεθα, Herodot.; τῶν δ' ἀλλοτρίων οὐκ ἐφίεται, Aristot. Thus also *ἐρᾷν χρημάτων*, Isocr.; *δς πολέμου ἐρᾷται*, Hom. Likewise *ἀρχὴς ἀντιποιεῖται*, Xen.

Obs. 1. To this class belong *ἐπειγόμενος*, *λιλαιόμενος* ὁδοῖο, *ἐσσίμενος* πολέμοιο, Hom.

Obs. 2. *Ποθέω* and *ἐπιποθέω* govern the accusative, and sometimes other verbs of desiring.

5. To enjoy; as,

πολυτελῶν ὁσμῶν ἀπολαίειν, *to enjoy costly perfumes.*

ἐπαίρασθαι, καὶ βίου, καὶ τέχνης, Hippocr.; δαιτὸς ὄνησο, Hom.

Obs. Ἀπολαύω sometimes governs the accusative; as, *φλαῦροι δ' οὐδὲν ἀπέλαυσα*, Isocr.; and *καρπύομαι* always.

6. To abound, to want; as,

ὁ λιμὴν ἔγεμε πλοίων, *the harbor was full of ships.*

χρημάτων ἐδέοντο, *they were in want of money.*

γάμοι πλήθουσιν ἀνίας, Theocr.; εὐπορεῖν τῶν ἐφοδίων, Plut.; πλουτεῖ φίλων πολλῶν, Xen.; περισσεύουσιν ἄρτων, Luke xv. 17;

σπανίζειν ἀργυρίου, Aristoph. ; οὐδ' ἐμοῦ διδασκᾶλου χρήξεις, Æschyl. , τῶν ἐπιτηδείων οὐκ ἀπορήσομεν, Xen. ; νῆσος ἀνδρῶν χηρείει, Hom. ; τῶν σοφῶν πένησθαι, Æschyl. ; καθαρεῖν ἀμαρτημάτων, Plut.

Obs. 1. *Δέομαι* and *χρήζω*, in the derivative sense of to *entreat*, to *desire*, are likewise construed with the genitive ; as, *δέομαι σου παραμεῖναι*, *I entreat you to stay*, Plato.

Obs. 2. Verbs of abounding are also found with the dative ; as, *εὐπορεῖν τοῖς ἀναγκαίοις*, Polyb.

7. To lay hold of, to let go ; as,

ἐλάβετο τοῦ ἀνδρός, *he laid hold of the man.*
ἀφίεται τοῦ δόρατος, *he lets go of the spear.*

ἐπελαμβάνοντο τῶν ἀμαξῶν, Plut. ; *ἀντιλάβεσθε τῶν πραγμάτων*, Demosth. ; *τῇσδε παιδὸς οὐ μεθήσομαι*, Eurip.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also used with the accusative

8. To obtain, to miss ; as,

τῆς τιμῆς ταύτης τυγχάνειν, *to obtain this honor.*
ἡμαρτήκαμεν τῆς ὁδοῦ, *we have missed the way.*

δῶρον λαχεῖν, Hom. ; *ξενίων ἤντησε μεγάλων*, Herodot. ; *σοφῶν ἐκύρησαν αἰδῶν*, Theocr. Likewise, *ἔσφαλται τῆς ἀληθείας*, Plato ; *ψευσθῆναι τῆς ἐλπίδος*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. Verbs of obtaining are very often construed with the accusative ; as, *τυγχάνειν τὰ πρόσφορα*, Æschyl. ; *λαγχάνειν κακὰ*, Soph.

Obs. 2. In like manner *κληρονομέω* takes the genitive ; as, *κληρονομεῖν τῆς οὐσίας*, Demosth. ; but in later writers, the accusative ; as, *τὴν ἐκείνου δόξαν ἐκληρονόμησε*, Diod. Sic.

9. To hear, to touch, to smell, to taste ; as,

ἐμοῦ ἀκουσον, *hear me.*
θίγειν νεκροῦ, *to touch a corpse.*
ᾤσφραντο τῶν καμήλων, *they smelt the camels.*
οὐ γεύονται τοῦ οἴνου τούτου, *they taste not of this wine.*

ἀκροάσσομαι τοῦ κατηγόρου, Demosth. ; *κλύειν στεναγμῶν*, Eurip. ; *βοῆς ἀεῖν*, Hom. ; *πυρὸς ἄπτεσθαι*, Xen. ; *ψαύειν ροσοῦντος ἀνδρός*, Eurip. Also, *αἰσθάνομαι ψόφου τινός*, Aristoph. ; *ἐπύθοντο τῆς Πύλου κατελημμένης*, Thucyd. In like manner, *συνῆκαν ἀλλήλων*, Herodot.

Obs. 1. With *ὀζω*, to *smell*, that of which any thing smells is put in the genitive ; as, *ὀζει μύρου*, *he smells of ointment.* The part likewise which emits the smell, is at the same time put in the genitive ; as, *τῆς κεφαλῆς ὀζω μύρου*, Aristoph. The verb is also used impersonally ; as, *ἰμῖν δι' ἔτους τῶν ἱματίων ὀξήσει δεξιότητος*, *there will be a smell of dexterity from your clothes*, Aristoph. In the same manner *πνέω*, to *breathe*, sometimes takes the genitive of that which is breathed ; as, *μύρου πνέειν*, Anacr.

Obs. 2. Some of these verbs are frequently joined with the accusative ; as, *οὐδὲ φωνὴν ἤχουν*, Demosth. ; *ἤσθετο τὸν ψόφον*, Aristoph.

10. To begin, to cease ; as,

κατάρχεσθαι τοῦ λόγου, *to begin the discourse.*
ἔληξαν τῆς θήρας, *they ceased from the chase.*

μάχης ἄρχειν, Herodot. ; τῆς ἔχθρας πρότερος οὗτος ὑπῆρξε, Demosth. ; τῆς μάχης ἐπαύσαντο, Herodot. Also τοῦ μεγα φρονεῖν ὑφίενται, Xen.

Obs. Verbs of beginning sometimes take the accusative ; as, κατάρχομαι στεναγμόν, Eurip.

11. To rule ; as,

ἔτυράννευε Μήδων, *he reigned over the Medes.*

ἤρχον τῆς στρατιᾶς, *they commanded the army.*

ἤρασσε Μυκίτης, Hom. ; πάντων κυριεύειν, Xen. ; τῇσδε κοιρανεῖ χθονός, Æschyl. ; στρατοῦ ἄλλου σημαίνειν, Hom. ; δς κραίνει στρατοῦ, Soph. ; τῆς θαλάσσης ἐκράτησαν, Thucyd. ; ποῦ σὺ στρατηγεῖς τοῦδε ; Soph. ; τῆς πόλεως ἡγεῖσθαι, Xen. ; δεσπόζειν τῆς Σικελίας, Polyb. ; ἐπιτροπεύειν τοῦ πλῆθους, Herodot.

Obs. Some of these verbs are also construed with a dative or accusative ; as, δς πᾶσιν ἀνάσσει, Hom. ; Ἀθηναίοις ἤρξε, Thucyd. ; Μήσοις ἡγησάσθην, Hom. ; τοὺς σοὺς θρόνους κρατοῦσι, Soph. ; τοὺς ξυμμάχους ἐξηγοῖμεθα, Thucyd. ; δς Σηστόν ἐπετρόπευε, Herodot.

12. To excel, and the contrary ; as,

σοφίᾳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων περιέεισι, *they excel the Greeks in wisdom.*

ἐνέουσιν οὐδενός λείπεται, *he is inferior to no one in prudence.*

περιγίγνεσθαι τῶν ἐχθρῶν, Demosth. ; τοσοῦτον διέμεγε τῶν ἄλλων βασιλέων, Xen. ; πολὺ λίαν ἀπολειφθῶ τῶν πεπραγμένων αὐτῷ, Isocr. ; ἐπιδεύεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν, Hom.

So verbs derived from comparatives and superlatives ; as, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν ἐκρατίστευσε, Isocr. ; τῶν καθ' ἑαυτοὺς ἀνθρώπων ἀριστεύειν, Xen. ; καλλιστεύσει πασέων τῶν γυναικῶν, Herodot. ; εἰ ἡττώμεθα αὐτοῦ εὖ ποιοῦντος, Xen. ; οὐδενός δευτερεύειν, Polyb. ; ὑστερίζουσι τῶν ἀντιπᾶλων, Xen.

Obs. The construction is the same when any of these verbs are used in other senses ; as, ὑστέρησε τῆς μάχης, *he came after the battle*, Xen. ; οὐκ ἀπολείπονται τῶν καιρῶν, *they do not miss the right opportunity*, Isocr.

13. To abstain, to be distant ; as,

διέσχον ἀλλήλων ὥς τριάκοντα στάδια, *they were distant from each other about thirty stadia.*

ἀπέχεσθαι τῶν ἄλλοτρίων, Plato ; ἀπεῖχον τοῦ Ἑρινεοῦ ὥς εἴκοσι σταδίου, Thucyd. ; τῆς θαλάσσης οὐ πολὺ διέστηκε, Polyb.

Obs. This genitive frequently takes ἀπὸ before it ; as, διεῖχον δὲ πολὺ ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thucyd.

14. To try, to spare, to differ ; as,

πειρᾶσθαι τῶν φίλων, *to try one's friends.*

γυναικῶν οὐδὲν διαφέρειν, *they differ in nothing from women.*

ἀπεπειρώμην αὐτοῦ, Xen. ; φεῖδεσθαι τέκνων, Eurip. ; μεγέθει καὶ μικρότητι διαλλάττομεν τῶν ἀκροῦστων, Lucian.

Obs. Verbs of trying are likewise joined with the accusative.

15. Origin ; as,

ᾧς ἔφν, *of whom he was born.*

ἔσθλων γενέσθαι, Eurip.; ποτ᾽ αὖ μοῦ (κατὰ) γένος εἶναι, Aib. εἶναι γενεῖν, Hom.

Obs. The preposition *ἐκ* is often expressed before this genitive; as, *ἐξ ἧς ἐφῶσαν*, Isocr.

To these add several verbs of various significations; as, *ἀίθεσσαν αὐτῶν*, Hom.; *τῆς θαλάσσης ἀντίχοιτο*, Thucyd.; *εἴχετο τῆς παρθένου*, Plut.; *τοῦ σκοποῦ στοχάζεσθαι*, Polyb. Likewise some which more commonly take the accusative; as, *οὐκ ἀλύξετον μύθου κακίστου*, Soph.; *δουλοσύνης ἀνέχεσθαι*, Hom.; *ἐνθῶ μοῦ τῶν εἰδύτων*, Xen. Mem. iii. 6. 17.

XIX. Transitive verbs govern the genitive, when the action does not affect the whole of any thing, but a part only; as,

πιεῖν οἴνου, to drink some wine.

τῶν κηρίων ἔφαγον, they ate of the honey-combs.

ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων, I gave you of my wealth.

Obs. To this, in connection with Rule XXVII. Obs. 1., belong such phrases as the following: *κατέαγα τοῦ κρανίου*, literally, *I am broken as to a part of my skull, my skull is broken*, Lucian; *ξυνετέβη τῆς κεφαλῆς*, Aristotle.

Verbs governing the Dative.

XX. Any verb may govern the dative in Greek, which has the sign *to* or *for* after it in English; as,

ἔνευσε τῷ παιδί, he beckoned to the boy.

οὐχ ὑμῖν ἐπόνονι, I labored not for you.

But as the dative after Greek verbs is not always rendered in English by *to* or *for*, and as these particles are not always the sign of the dative in Greek, it will be necessary to be more particular.

I. *Εἶμι*, *γίγνομαι*, and *ὑπάρχω*, in the sense of *ἔχω*, to have, govern the dative; as,

τρῆς δέ μοι εἶσι θυγατρεις, I have three daughters.

μηδέν σοι καὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἐκείνῳ, sc. *ἔστω*, have thou nothing to do with that just man, Matth. xxvii. 19.; *τρίρεις ἐκᾶτὸν ὑπὲρχον αὐτοῖς*, Thucyd.

Ἔστιν ἐμοὶ ὄνομα, therefore, is equivalent to *I am called*, and the name itself stands in the same case with *ὄνομα*, and not in the genitive or dative, as in Latin, *est mihi nomen Tullii* or *Tullio*; as, *ἔστι δέ τῳ χώρῳ τούτῳ οὖνομα Ἰσῶσα*, Herodot.

II. Many verbs compounded with *ἔμω*, or with prepositions, often govern the dative; as,

ὁμορεῖ ἡ Συρία Αἰγύπτῳ, Syria borders upon Egypt.
προσέρχεται τῷ Ξεινοφῶντι, he comes to Xenophon.

Ἡσίοδω ὁμολογεῖ, Plato; Κύρος ἀντιστρατοπεδεύσατο Κροίσω, Herodot.; εἰσέρχεται αὐτῷ θεός, Plato; ἐμοὶ ἐπιστρατεύσῃτο, Aristoph.; ταῖς πράξεσι ταῖς αὐταῖς ἐπεχείρησαν, Isocr.; παρεγένετο τῷ Σωκράτει, Xen.; οἱ Λάζιοι προσπίπτουσι τοῖς Μεσσηνίοις, Thucyd.

III. Verbs govern the dative, which signify,

1. To order, to exhort, to obey, to disobey; as,

ἐκέλευσε τοῖς ὑπηρεταῖς, *he ordered his servants.*

πέισομαι τῷ Θεῷ μᾶλλον ἢ ὑμῖν, *I will obey God rather than you.*

τοῖς ἄλλοις παρηγγίλα, Xen.; ἐππεῦσιν ἐπετίλλετο, Hom.; παραινῶ σοι σιωπᾶν, Aristoph.; σοὶ προστάσσω μένειν, Eurip.; παρεκλείοντο αὐτῷ μὴ μάχεσθαι, Xen.; πειρώσομαι σοι συντόμως ὑποτίθεσθαι, Isocr.; ὑπακούειν τῷ στρατηγῷ, Xen.; πειθαρχεῖν τοῖς νόμοις, Aristoph.; τῷ Θεῷ ἀπειθεῖν, Plato.

Obs. 1. Κελεύω and προστάσσω take not only the dative, but also the accusative with the infinitive; as, ἐκέλευσεν ἡμᾶς εἰσιέναι, Plato. On the other hand, τουθετιώ, παρακαλέω, προτρέπω, παρορμίζω, &c. take only the accusative.

Obs. 2. Verbs of obeying and disobeying are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, μὴ πειθώμεθα αὐτοῦ, Herodot.; ὑπάρχουσέ μου, Xen.; ἀνηκουστέιν τῶν πατρὸς λόγων, Æschyl.

2. To reproach, to threaten, to be angry; as,

ἐπιτίμα τῷ Ἀχιλλεῖ, *he reproves Achilles.*

ἔχaleπαινον τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, *they were angry with their commanders.*

ἡμῖν ὀνειδίζειν, Plato; ἐμίμνετο ἐμοί, Demosth.; Λακεδαιμονίοις ἐγκαλοῦσι, Isocr.; τοῖς κακνυμένοις ἀπειλεῖν, Xen.; Ἀθηναῖοι ἡμῖν μνηριοῦσι, Herodot.; ὀργίζετο τοῖς ὀπλίταις, Thucyd.; οὐ νεμεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, Hom.; ὀδύσαντο αὐτῷ, Id.

Obs. Μέμφομαι and ἐπιπλήττω are also found with the accusative; as, μέμφεται τὸν Πιττάκον, Plato; ἐπέπληττε τὸν μὴ καλῶς ἀνλούντα, Id. Λοιδορέω usually takes the accusative, but the middle λοιδορέομαι, the dative; as, ἐλοιδύρουν αὐτὸν, Xen.; λοιδορεῖται τῷ Διὶ, Aristoph.

3. To assist, to profit, to hurt; as,

ἐβοήθησε τοῖς Ἕλλησι, *he assisted the Greeks.*

λυμαίνεται τοῖς μειρακίοις, *he corrupts the youth.*

τοῖς φίλοις ἀργίρειν, Xen.; τῇ πόλει ἀνῡναι, Aristoph.; Τρωσὶν ἀλεξέσθαι, Hom.; ἐπικουρεῖν Λακεδαιμονίοις, Thucyd.; τοῖς θανοῦσι πλοῦτος οὐδὲν ὠφελεῖ, Æschyl.; δς οὔτε αὐτῷ, οὔτε πόλει, λυσιτελεῖ, Plato; ἐμοὶ οὐκ ἀρέσκουσι, Herodot.; ᾧ τὸ ἄδϊκον λωβᾶται, Plato.

Obs. Some of these verbs often take the accusative; as, δς ὠφέλησε Πίρσας οὐδὲν, Herodot.; σὲ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀρέσκει, Aristoph.; διαλυμαίνεται τὴν γυναῖκα, Herodot.; λωβῶνται τοὺς νέους, Plato; Ὀνίνημι, βλάπτω, and some others, the accusative only.

4. To contend, to serve; as,

Διὶ ἐρίζειν, *to contend with Jupiter.*

ὑπηρετῶ τοῖς θεοῖς, *I serve the gods.*

μάχεται τοῖς πολέμοις, Plato; ἀνδρῶσι μάχασθαι, Hom.; πολεμεῖν τοῖς βαρβάροις, Isocr.; Σκίθαις διαγωνίζεσθαι, Xen.; τοῖς ἐχθροῖς στασιάζει, Aristoph.; θηροῖσι παλαίειν, Bion; δεσπόταις ἀμιλλᾶσθαι, Eurip.; ταῖς ἰδοναῖς δουλεύειν, Isocr.; δεσπότη διακονεῖν, Demosth.

Obs. 1. Frequently verbs of contending, instead of the dative, take πρὸς with the accusative; as, πρὸς ἄνδρας δέκα μάχεσθαι, Herodot. Πολεμῶ likewise takes the accusative, in the sense of *to attack*; as, ἐπολέμησε τὰς Ἀθηνας, Apollod.

Obs. 2. Λατρεύω is sometimes found with the accusative, as, παῖδ' Ἀγαμέμνοϊαν λατρεύω, Eurip.

5. To approach, to meet, to follow; as,

πλησιάζομεν τῇ Ἀττικῇ, *we approach Attica.*

ἀπαντᾷ τῷ Ξενοφῶντι, *he meets Xenophon.*

ὁ Κρίτων εἶπετο αὐτῷ, *Crito followed him.*

θηροῖς πελάζειν, Xen.; Κύρος ἡγιοῦτο Κροίσῳ, Herodot.; ἐν τυγχάνῳ τῷ Εὐκράτει, Lucian; ἐμοὶ ἀκολουθεῖν, Aristoph.; πλούτῳ κύδος ὀπηδεῖ, Hesiod.

Obs. 1. Verbs of approaching sometimes take the genitive; as, τῆς Αἰτωλίας ἐγγίξειν, Polyb.

Obs. 2. Ἀντάω is likewise found with the genitive; as, ἀντίσω τοῦδ' ἀνέρος, Hom. Also ἀντιάω with the accusative; as, ἀντιάζομεν τὸν ἐπίνοντα, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Verbs of following are often construed with μετὰ, σύν, ἅμα, &c.; as, ἀκολουθεῖ μετ' ἐμοῦ, Plato; ξύν Ἡρακλεῖ ἐσπύμην, Soph.

6. To pray, to converse; as,

εὐχέτο τοῖς θεοῖς, *he prayed to the gods.*

Ἀλκιβιάδῃ διαλέγεται, *he converses with Alcibiades.*

θεοῖς ἀρῶται, Soph.; προσευξάμεθα τῇ θεᾷ, Aristoph.; τοῖς ἄλλοις λαλεῖν, Theophrast.

Obs. Προσεύχομαι is also joined with the accusative by the Attics; as, ἵνα προσεύξῃ τὸν θεόν, Aristoph.

7. To use, to trust, to associate; as,

μὴ χρῆσθαι ἐλαίῳ, *not to use oil.*

τοῖς χρηστοῖς πιστεύειν, *to trust the good.*

ἀποχρῆσθαι τῷ πλουτεῖν, Demosth.; τοῖς πονηροῖς ἀπιστεῖν, Isocr.; τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ὀμῶν, Pind.

8. To befit, to be like; as,

ἀνδρὶ ἐλευθέρῳ πρόπει τοῦτο, *this befits a freeman.*

ὁ πᾶσιν ἀρμόσει, Polyb.; μεθύουσιν ἐώκεσαν, Xen.

To these add several verbs of different significations; as, Ἀγκαλῶ ἦρσαν, Apoll. Rh.; τοῖς ἄλλοις κατήνει, Thucyd.; προσεκύνησαν αὐτῷ, Matth. ii. 11.; ὑπέπτηsson αὐτῷ, Xen. The accusative, however, is also put; as, προσεκύνησαν τὸν θεόν, Xen.

iv. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing often take the dative instead of εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, ἤξω ὑμῖν, for πρὸς ὑμᾶς, *I will come to you*, Lucian; ἦλθεν αὐτῷ Ζηνὸς ἄγρουπνον βέλος, for εἰς αὐτὸν, Æschyl.

v. Εἶμι and γίγνομαι frequently take the dative of a personal pronoun, with a participle agreeing with it, where the whole is translated by the verb from which the participle is derived; as,

εἴ σοι βουλομένῳ ἐστὶν ἀποκρίνασθαι, *if you are willing to answer*, Plato; εἴ σοι ἰδομένῳ ἐστὶ, *if you please*, Id.; οὐκ ἂν ἔμοιγε ἐλπομένῳ τὰ γένοιτο, *I had not hoped this*, Hom.

vi. Verbs of all kinds are sometimes accompanied by the dative of a personal pronoun, which might have been omitted without injury to the sense; as,

μὴ μοι μῖνε ἀνέρα τοῦτον, *do not await this man*, Hom.; τυφλὸς εἶμι σοι, Lucian.

Verbs governing the Accusative.

XXI. Verbs of a transitive signification govern the accusative; as,

τὸν Ἀχιλλεῖα ἐτίμησαν, *they honored Achilles*.

Obs. 1. Any verb may govern the accusative of a noun having the same derivation, or a similar signification; as,

πολεμεῖν πόλεμον, Lys.; κινδύνους κινδυεύειν, Plato; ἐμάχοντο μάχην, Hom.; πολλὰς πρεσβείας ἐπρέσβενσαν, Æschin.; ἰσθιένησε ταίτην τὴν ρόσον, Isocr.; ἰδίστον ζῶμεν βίον, Soph.; ἦξαν δρόμημα δεινόν, Eurip.; γονυπετεῖς ἔδρας προσπιτνῶ σε, Id.; ἐπορεύετο τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, Xen.; ὤμοσα καρτερόν ὄρκον, Hom.; ἰδεσθαι μεγάλῃ ἰδονίῃ, Plut.; αἰσχροὺς φόβους φοβοῦνται, Plato; τέρπου νεκρῶν ὀνησιν, Eurip.; τίν' ὄρκον ὀρκώσεις ἡμᾶς; Aristoph.; Μέλλιτος με ἐγράψατο τὴν γραφὴν ταύτην, Plato; τὴν ἐν Νάξῳ ναυμαχίαν Λακεδαιμονίους ἐνίκησαν, Æschin.

A dative is often put for the accusative; as, ἀποθᾶνείν βιαίῳ θανάτῳ, Herodot.; ἀπώλετο λυγρῷ ὀλέθρῳ, Hom.; Μαιᾶδος νιδὸν ἐφίλησε παντοίῃ φιλότῃ, Id.; τῇ μάχῃ ἐνίκησαν τοὺς Ἡρακλεώτας, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Several intransitive verbs are sometimes used transitively; as,

ἤξεν χεῖρα, *he thrust his hand*, Soph. Ajac. 40.; ἄνδρας ἐπ' αὐτὰς ἀνέβησε, *he placed men upon them*, Herodot. i. 80.; Ἱμέρα ἀνθ' ὑδάτος ῥείτω γάλα, *let Himera flow milk instead of water*, Theocr. v. 124.; δύο κακὰ σπεύδεις, Eurip. So βοᾶν τινα, *to call any one*; as, Κῦρον ἐβόα, Xen. Also βλέπειν, *to look*; as, φόβον βλέπειν, *to look fearful*, Æschyl.

Obs. 3. Several intransitive verbs which express an emotion, and in which an action is implied, though not described, govern the accusative; as,

ἦν (πρᾶξιν) ἤλγησ' ἐγὼ, Soph. Ajac. 790.; τίς ἂν τὰδε γηθήσειεν, Hom. Il. i. 77.; τοὺς εὐσεβεῖς θεοὶ θνήσκειν οὐ χαίρουσι, Eurip. Hipp. 1339.; ἡδ' ἔην πατέρα τὸν ἐμὸν εὐλογοῦντά σε, Soph. Philoct. 1314. Also οὔτε Φίλιππος ἐθαύόει τοὺς, οὐθ' οὔτοι Φίλιππον, Demosth.; δυσχεραίνειν τὴν ἀδικίαν, Plato.

Obs. 4. Verbs of swearing govern the accusative of the object sworn by; as, *ῥαυῖμι πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς*, Aristoph.

Obs. 5. The accusative is often understood; as, *ἐγγὺς ἦγον οἱ Ἕλληνες*, sc. *τὴν στρατίαν*, Xen.; *ὃς ἔτι παῖς ὦν ἐτελεύτησε*, sc. *τὸν βίον*, Demosth.; *εἰσβάλλειν*, *ἐμβάλλειν*, sc. *ἐαυτὸν*, to make an irruption, to overflow, of a river. Xen.

Verbs governing the Dative and the Genitive.

XXII. Verbs of giving way, with *μετέχω*, *μεταδίδωμι*, *κοινωνέω*, *φθονέω*, and *ἀμφισβητέω*, govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

παρὰχωρῶ σοι τοῦ βήματος, I give way to you from the tribunal.
τοῦ κινδύνου μετέχειν αὐτοῖς, to share with them the danger.
μεταδίδωμι σοι τοῦ πλούτου, I impart to you of my riches.

εἴζειν τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Herodot.; *ἔδρας ὑπάριστανται βασιλεῖ*, Xen.; *κοινωνήσατέ μοι τοῦ στόλου*, Lucian; *ὦν ἐγὼ σοι οὐ φθονήσω*, Xen.; *ἀμφισβήτησεν Ἐρεχθεὶ τῆς πόλεως*, Isocr.

To these add *μεγαίρω*, *συγγιγνώσκω*, and some others; as, *οὐ μεγαίρω τοῦδε σοι δωρίματος*, Æschyl.; *συλλήψομαι δὲ τοῦδε σοι κατὰ πόνου*, Eurip.

Obs. Frequently verbs of giving way have only the dative after them: as, *οὐδ' εἴζεις κακοῖς*, Æschyl. Sometimes the genitive has *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ* before it; as, *εἴκουσ' ἐκ χώρης*, Tyrt. Some of the other verbs also vary their construction; as, *ἡμῖν μετὰσχῃ τοῦδε τοῦ πλούτου μέρος*, Aristoph.; *εἰ μὴ μεταδοῖεν αὐτοῖς πυρούς*, Xen. Also *ἀμφισβητῶ σοι τοῦτο*, or much oftener *περὶ τοῦτου*.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

XXIII. Verbs of reminding, filling, emptying, depriving, delivering, prohibiting, and restraining, govern the accusative and the genitive; as,

μή με τούτων μίμνησκε, do not remind me of these things.
ἄσκούς ἔπλησεν οἶνου, he filled bottles with wine.

Θέτιν ἐστέρησα Ἀχιλλέως, I deprived Thetis of Achilles.

ἀπὶ ἄλλαξε τῆς νόσου τὸν Ἀλέξανδρον, he freed Alexander from the disease.

εἴργειν ἐκείνους τῆς θαλάσσης, to keep them from the sea.

ἐκείνον τῆς ὕβρεως ἔπασσεν, they made him desist from his insolence.

ὦν ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς ἀναιμνήσκω, Plato; ἐγέμυσε δύο ταύς σίτου, Isocr.; σὲ αἰμάτος κορίσω, Herodot.; μυριάδας πύλεις ἀνδρῶν ἀγᾶθων ἐκέτωσε, Eurip.; γυμνοῦσι τὰ ὁστέα τῶν κρεῶν, Herodot.; ἡμᾶς Μεισίηνς ἀποστεροῦσι, Isocr.; Πάριν τοσφίεις βίου, Soph.; σὲ τοῦδ' ἐλευθερῶ φόνου, Eurip.; ὅκνου σε λύσω, Soph.; ῥῦσαί με δουλοσύνης, Herodot.; μηδέ μ' ἔρῳκε μάχης, Hom.; κωλύσαι τῆς εἰσόδου τὸν Ἀντίγονον, Polyb.

To these add verbs of separating, repelling, begetting, and esteeming worthy; as,

χωρίζουσιν ἀλλήλων λόχους, Eurip.; Τρώων λοιγὸν ἀλάλχειν, Hom.; Ἀτλας θεῶν μιᾶς ἔφῃσε Μαΐαν, Eurip.; τιμῆς ἀξιοῦσιν ἑαυτούς, Aristot.

Obs. 1. Several of these verbs are also construed with ἀπὸ or ἐκ· as, ἀπὸ βαρβάρων ἡλευθέρωσε τὴν πόλιν, Plato; πόνων ἐκ τῶνδ' ἐμὲ λύσει, Æschyl.; τοὺς νείεις εἰργουσιν ἀπὸ τῶν πονηρῶν ἀνθρώπων, Xen.; χωρίζειν ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος τὴν ψυχὴν, Plato; παῦσον ἐκ κακῶν ἐμὲ, Soph.

Obs. 2. Verbs of reminding often take two accusatives; as, ταῦθ' ὑπέμνησα ὑμᾶς, Demosth.; Also ἀποστερῶ· as, τοὺς στρατιώτας τὸν μισθὸν ἀπεστέρησε, Isocr.

Obs. 3. Some verbs frequently take the accusative of a thing, with the genitive of a person or thing from which it proceeds; as,

τὰ ἐπίλοιπα ἤκουον Θερασάνδρου, the rest I heard from Thersander, Herodot.; πύθεσθ' ἐμὸν ταδὶ, Aristoph.; μάθε μου τάδε, learn this from me, Xen. An infinitive or part of a sentence may supply the place of the accusative; as, ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρους, ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶν, Xen. The genitive often has a preposition expressed before it; as, τάδε παρ' αὐτίων πυθέσθαι, Herodot.

Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

XXIV. Any transitive verb may govern the accusative and the dative (*when, together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted*); as,

δείξόν μοι τὸν Σωκράτη, show me Socrates.

ἃ ὀνειδίζεις πατρί, with which you reproach my father.

τὴν σκηνὴν Κυαζάρει ἐξεῖλον, they selected the tent for Cyazares.

ἵνα μοι λοιγὸν ἀμύνης, that you may avert destruction for (or from) me.

Ἀχιλλεὺς τὸν ἡμέτερον ἄρχοντα εἵκαζε, he compared our chief to Achilles.

Obs. The dative is often used for εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς, with the accusative; as, σέ μοι ἤγαγε, he brought you to me, Hom.; and sometimes for ἀπὸ or παρὰ with the genitive; as, οἱ εἰδέσθ' ἐγχοσ, he took the spear from him, Hom.

Verbs governing two Accusatives.

XXV. Verbs of doing, speaking, asking, taking, teaching, clothing, and concealing, govern two accusatives, the one of a person and the other of a thing; as,

πολλὰ ἀγᾶθὰ ὑμᾶς ἐποίησε, *he did you many services.*

ὅ, τι ἐροῦσιν ἡμᾶς, *what they will say of us.*

ἐμὲ σίτον αἰτοῦσι, *they ask food of me.*

Τροίαν ἀφείλον Πριάμον, *you took Troy from Priam.*

ταῦτα πάντα ἐδίδασκέ με, *he taught me all this.*

ἐξέδυσάν με εἰμᾶτα, *they took off my clothes from me.*

μὴ με κρύψῃς τοῦτο, *do not conceal this from me.*

ὁ Ζεὺς με ταῦτ' ἔδρασε, Aristoph. ; κακὰ εἰργασμαι τὸν οἶκον, Thucyd. ; τίς σε τοιαῦτ' ἔρεξε ; Hom. ; Θηβαῖοι πολλὰ καὶ ἄλλα ἡμᾶς ἰδίκησαν, Thucyd. ; ταῦτά με λέγουσι, Aristoph. ; πολλὰ με ἐξεῖπας, Soph. ; πρὸς τί με ταῦτα ἔρωτᾷς ; Xen. ; τάδε αὐτὸν εἶρετο ὁ Ἀστυάγης, Herodot. ; ὑμᾶς ὁ βασιλεὺς τὰ ὄπλα ἀπαιτεῖ, Xen. ; Εὐρυμέδοντα χροῖμᾶτα ἐπράξαντο, Thucyd. ; ἡμᾶς ἀποστερεῖ τὸν μισθόν, Xen. ; τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους σευληγᾶσι, Demosth. ; ταῦτα παίδευσόν με, Lucian ; τὴν ἐσθῆτα ἀπέδυσαν αὐτὸν, Id. ; οὐδὲν ἀποκρύψομαι σε, Plut.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs are also found with two accusatives; as,

οὐκ αἰτιῶμαι τάδε τὸν θεόν, *instead of τῶνδε, Xen. ; ἀναμνήσω ὑμᾶς τὰ τοῦτο πεπραγμένα, Id. ; ὅς σε κωλύσει τὸ δρᾶν, Soph. ; ἔπεισα ταῦτα τὴν βουλὴν, Demosth.*

Obs. 2. Verbs of doing and speaking often take the adverb εὖ or κακῶς instead of the accusative of the thing; as,

τοὺς Ἀργεῖους εὖ ποιεῖ, Demosth. ; μὴ δρᾷ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, Soph. ; κακῶς σε λέγω, Id. In like manner τὴν πόλιν ἱκανὸς εὐεργετῇν, Plato ; ἐκακούργουν τὴν Περδίκκου, Thucyd. Also εὖλογεῖν κακολογεῖν τινα.

Obs. 3. Verbs of doing sometimes take the person in the dative; as, οὐκ ἂν ἔχοιμεν, ὅ, τι ποιούμεν σοι, Plato ; ἀγᾶθόν τι πράξει τῇ πόλει, Lys. So ἀφαιροῦμαι, which is also construed with the genitive of the person and the accusative of the thing, and sometimes with the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing; thus, ἀφαιροῦμαί σοι τοῦτο, ἀφαιροῦμαί σου τοῦτο, or ἀφαιροῦμαί σε τοῦτον.

Obs. 4. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative neuter of an adjective in the sense of an adverb; as, δυνάμενος τὰ μέγιστα αὐτοὺς ὠφελεῖν, Plato ; πολλὰ ἡμᾶς ἐβλαπτον, Thucyd. ; μεγᾶλα ὑμᾶς εὐεργετήσῃ, Demosth.

Obs. 5. A preposition must often be supplied before the accusative of the thing; as, ὑμᾶς τὴν εἰρήνην προκαλοῦνται, Aristoph., sc. εἰς, or ἐπὶ, sometimes expressed; as, Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑμᾶς προκαλοῦνται εἰς σπονδὰς, Thucyd.

Verbs of dividing, especially, are construed with two accusatives, one of which is governed by εἰς understood; as, διέλωμεν αὐτὴν δύο μέρη,

Plato. The preposition is often expressed; as, διέλλον σφῶς αὐτοὺς εἰς τέτι' ἄρα μέρος, Polyb. Sometimes the whole, which is divided, is put in the genitive, and the word μέρος, μέρος, &c. governed by the verb; as, δύο μοίρας διέλε Ἀνδῶν πάντων, for Ἀνδῶν μοίρας πάντας (ἐς) δύο μοίρας διέλε, Herodot. So in the passive, δώδεκα Περσῶν φυλαὶ διήρηνται, for Πέρσαι (εἰς) δώδεκα φυλὰς διήρηνται, Xen.

Obs. 6. Some verbs take the accusative of a person, with the accusative of an adjective or substantive which expresses a quality or property attributed to the person by the verb. These verbs are those which signify to call or name, to make, to choose, and when in the passive take the same case after as before them. Thus, σὲ Προμηθεΐα καλοῦσι, Æschyl.; Ἰῶνα ὀνομάζω σε, Eurip.; βασιλεῖα σε ἐποίησαν, Xen.; ἡγεμόνα αἰρουῦνται Ἀγμοσθένην, Thucyd.; στρατηγὸν τοῦ πεζοῦ Ἀμᾶσιν ἀπέδεξε, Herodot. Likewise, τὸν υἱὸν ἱππεῖα ἐδιδάξατο, Plato; σὲ Θῆβαι οὐκ ἐπαίδευσαν κακόν, Soph.; καὶ τοῦτον τρέφειν τε καὶ αὔξειν μέγαν, Plato.

These verbs frequently take the infinitive εἶναι, from which, however, it does not follow that this word is to be supplied where it does not appear; as, σοφιστὴν ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι, Plato; εἶλοντο βασιλεῖα εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Herodot.; ἀπέδεξε δικαστὴν εἶναι τὸν παῖδα, Id.

The Government of Verbs having a Causative Signification.

XXVI. Verbs signifying *to cause one to do something* govern the accusative, with the case of the included verb; as,

ἔγενούς με εὐδαιμονίας, *you made me taste of happiness.*
γάλα ἱμᾶς ἐπότισα, *I caused you to drink milk.*
ὀρκίζω ἱμᾶς τὸν Κύριον, *I adjure you by the Lord.*

Obs. Verbs signifying *to taste* govern the genitive; hence those signifying *to cause to taste* govern the accusative and the genitive; and so of the others.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

XXVII. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

εἰρογοντο τῆς θαλάσσης, *they were kept from the sea.*
τὴν ἰατρικὴν ἐδιδάχθη, *he was taught the healing art.*
ἀφηρέθησαν τὰ κτήνη, *they were stript of their possessions.*

Obs. 1. Some verbs in the passive retain the former case, and the latter is made their nominative; as,

ὁ Ἄρης ἐπιτρέπεται τὴν διαίταν, for τῷ Ἄρει ἐπιτρέπεται ἡ διαίτα, *Mars is intrusted with the decision,* Lucian; τὴνδ' ἐκ χειρῶν ἀρπάσσομαι, *this is snatched from my hands,* Eurip.; ὁ τυράννος ὑπὸ τῶν γυπῶν κείσθω τὸ ἥπαρ, *let the tyrant's liver be torn by the vultures,* Lucian.

The accusative with the passive may often be referred to *κατά* understood ; as,

τιτρώσκεται τὸν μηρόν, he is wounded in the thigh, Herodot.

Obs. 2. Verbs passive, or of a passive signification, are followed by a genitive governed by *ὑπό, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρὰ, or πρὸς* · as,

ἐπολιορχοῦντο ὑπὸ τῶν Πελοποννησίων, they were besieged by the Peloponnesians, Thucyd. ; *ἐπαινέσθαι πρὸς τῶν θεῶν, to be praised by the spectators, Lucian* ; *τίθνηκεν ὑφ' ἑμῶν, he was killed by you, Xen.* ; *καὶ νῦν φεύγουσιν ὑπ' ἐμοῦ, and now they are banished by me, Id.* ; *οὔτι πρὸς ἡμῶν ὤλετο, Eurip.* ; *ἔπесον ὑπὸ Ἀθηναίων, Herodot.* Thus in Latin *periit ab Hannibale, Plin.* ; *torqueor infesto ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ovid.*

The preposition is sometimes understood ; as,

νικῶμαι Ἡρας, I am overcome by Juno, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Passive verbs are often followed by a dative, sometimes with, but frequently without, a preposition ; as,

οὐχ ὑπ' ἀνδράσι ναίεται ἄστυ, the city is not inhabited by men, Apoll. Rh. ; *ταῦτα πέπρακται μοι, this has been done by me, Demosth.* ; *τοῖς δὲ Κερκυραίοις οὐχ ἑωρῶντο, they were not seen by the Corcyreans, Thucyd.* Thus also impersonals ; as, *κεχόρευται ἡμῖν, we have danced, Aristoph.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

XXVIII. An impersonal verb governs the dative ; as,

συμφέρει τῇ πόλει, it is profitable for the state.

Obs. 1. *Δεῖ* and *χρὴ* agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, one of which is often understood, and not unfrequently both ; as,

δεῖ σε πλεῖν, you must sail, Soph. ; *καρτέρει ὡς χρὴ βασιλέας (sc. καρτερεῖν), endure as it becomes kings, Isocr.* ; *εἰ θανεῖν δεῖ (sc. ἡμᾶς), κατθανοῦμεθα εὐγενῶς, Eurip.* ; *εἰ χρὴ (sc. ἐμὲ θανεῖν), θανοῦμαι, Soph.* Other impersonals likewise, which more commonly govern the dative, sometimes agree with an infinitive preceded by the accusative, and hence both constructions are sometimes united ; as, *συνέβη γάρ μοι ὀκτωκαιδεκῆτη γῆμαι, for it happened to me to marry at eighteen years of age, Demosth.* ; *ἔξεστί σοι τὴν καρποῦμενον τὰ σαντοῦ, it is in your power to live in the enjoyment of what belongs to you, Xen.*

Obs. 2. *Δεῖ* and *μέλει*, with their compounds, also *μέτεστι, προσήκει, διαφέρει,* and *ἐλλείπει,* govern the dative of a person, with the genitive of a thing ; as,

ἐὰν ὑμῖν ἑκατὸν δέη τριηρῶν, if you have need of a hundred galleys, Demosth. ; *οὐδ' ἔμελεν αὐτῷ τοῦτου, nor did he care for this, Lucian* ; *πένησιν οὐ μέτεστιν ἀρχῆς, the poor have no share in the government, Plato* ; *οὐπερ ὑμῖν προσδεῖ, Thucyd.* ; *Σατύρω μεταμίλει τῶν πεπραγμένων, Isocr.*

An infinitive or some part of a sentence often supplies the place of the genitive; as, οὐκ ἐμελέ μοι ἐρεῖσθαι, *I did not take care to inquire*, Hom.; οὐκ ὅτι ἀπέκτεινά σου τὸν υἱὸν μεταμέλει μοι, *it repents me not that I killed your son*, Xen. Or they are used personally; as, σοὶ μελέτω Ἐκτωρ, Hom.; μίτεστι πᾶσι τὸ ἕσον, Thucyd.

Obs. 3. Sometimes δεῖ and χρῆ take the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as, οὐ πόνου πολλοῦ με δεῖ, *I have no need of much trouble*, Eurip.; τέο (Ion. for τίνος) σε χρῆ; *what is thy business?* Hom. Odys. δ'. 463. The substantive χρεῶ, χρεῖῶ, χρεῖᾶ, frequently has the same government; as, ἐμὲ χρεῶ γίγνεται αὐτῆς, Hom. Odys. δ'. 634.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXIX. One verb governs another in the infinitive; as,

ἐπιθῦμῶ μαρθᾶναι, *I desire to learn.*

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often used to denote the purpose of an action; as, δίδου τεύχεα Τρῶσι φέρειν, *he gave the armor to the Trojans to carry*, Hom.; παρῶχω ἐμᾶντὸν ἐρωτᾶν, *I offer myself to be questioned*, Plato; ἦλθον δειπνεῖν, *I came in order to sup*, Lucil.

This infinitive, after verbs of giving, corresponds to the Latin gerund in *dum*, or to the participle in *dus*; after verbs of motion, to the supine in *um*, or to the participle in *rus*. Sometimes the Latin poets imitate the Greek construction; as, *dederatque comas diffundere ventis*, Virg.; *semper in Oceanum mittit me querere gemmas*, Propert.

Obs. 2. The infinitive is governed by adjectives expressing fitness, ability, or quality; as, οὐ λέγειν δεινός, ἀλλὰ σιγᾶν ἀδύνατος, *not powerful in speaking, but incapable of keeping silence*, Epicharm.; δεινὰ γὰρ αἱ γυναῖκες εὐρίσκειν τέχνας, *for women are skilful in finding devices*, Eurip.

The infinitive active frequently stands for the infinitive passive, corresponding to the Latin supine in *u*; as, νοῆσαι ὁράδιος, *easy to understand, to be understood*, Plato; ἡδέα ἀκοεῖν, *pleasant to hear*, Id.; πόλις χαλεπὴ λαβεῖν, Demosth..

Obs. 3. The infinitive is often put for other modes with ὥς, ὥστε, πρὶν, πάρος, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἄχρι, μέχρι, and ἕστε, going before it; as,

ὥς ἰδεῖν τὸν Ἀγάθωνα, for ὥς εἶδεν ὁ Ἀγάθων, *when Agätho saw*, Plato; οὐκ ἔστιν οὕτως ὥκυσ ὥστε ἐκφυγεῖν, *he is not so swift as to escape*, Eurip.; πρὶν Φίλιππον ἔλθειν, *before Philip came*, Demosth.; ἐπειδὴ ἵεναι διὰ τῆς ψάμμου, *when they were marching through the sand*, Herodot.

The infinitive is put after οἷος and ὅσος for ὥστε, and ἐφ' ᾧ or ἐφ' ᾧτε for ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε · as,

ἔστι τοιοῦτος οἷος μὴ δουλείῃν μηδενὶ πράγματι, *he is such a person as not to be a slave to any thing*, Plato; ἡ μὲν ἔφθασε τοσοῦτον, ὅσον Πάχητα ἀνεγνωκέναι τὸ ψήφισμα, *the former galley was so much sooner, that Paches had read the decree*, Thucyd.; ἡρώθησαν ἐφ' ᾧτε συγγράφαι νόμους, *they were chosen on condition that they should make laws*, Xen. The abbreviated expressions οἷός εἰμι and οἷός τ' εἰμι are more common, the former of which usually signifies *to be wont*, and the latter, *to be able*; as, οὐ γὰρ ἦν οἷος ἀπὸ παντὸς κερδαίνειν, *for he was not one that profited by any thing*, Xen.; οὐχ οἷός τε ἔνδοι μένειν ἦν, *I was not able to stay within*, Aristoph.; ἀνδρός οὐδ' αὖτως οἷου τε πείθεσθαι, Demosth. Thus also ὅσα γε ἡμᾶς εἰδέναι, *as far as we know*, Lucian.

Frequently ὥς or ὅσον is omitted; as, ἀπλῶς γὰρ εἰπεῖν, *for to speak simply*, Lucian; δοκεῖν ἔμοι, *as it appears to me*, Soph.; μικροῦ, ὀλίγου δεῖν, *wanting but little, almost*, Isocr. Sometimes the infinitive; as, ὥς ἀπλῶ λόγῳ, sc. εἰπεῖν, Æschyl. Prom. 46. Sometimes both are wanting; as, συνελόντι δέ, sc. ὥς εἰπεῖν, *to speak briefly*, Isæus; ὀλίγου φροῦδος γενένημαι, sc. ὥς or ὥστε δεῖν, *I am almost gone*, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Sometimes the infinitive is governed by a verb of saying or thinking understood, or contained in the principal verb; as,

ὅσοι αὐτὸν ἀπέλυσαν μὴ φῶρα εἶναι, *as many as acquitted him of the charge of being a thief*, Herodot.; ἀπιέναι αὐτὸν ἐκέλευον· αὐτοὺς γὰρ νῦν στρατηγεῖν (sc. ἔλεγον, contained in ἐκέλευον), *they ordered him to depart, for that they commanded now*, Xen. In like manner in Latin, *sententiam ne diceret, recusavit: quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem*, sc. *dicens*, contained in *recusavit*, Cic. Off. III. 27.

Obs. 5. The infinitive is often used for the imperative, particularly by the poets; as, σὺ δὲ δεῦρο νέεσθαι, *do thou return hither*, Hom.; οἴνου τοῦ αὐτοῦ πνεῖν ἅπαντας, *let all drink of the same wine*, Lucian.

When the infinitive is used for the second person imperative, its subject is in the nominative; in the other cases, mostly in the accusative. In the former case an ellipsis of θίλε, μέμνησο, &c. is supposed; in the latter, of χρεῖ, δεῖ, &c. The infinitive is put in a similar manner also in supplications; as, Ζεῦ ἄνα, Τηλεμάχον μοι ἐν ἀνδράσιν ὀλβιον εἶναι, Hom. Odys. ε'. 354., where δὸς, ποίησον, εὐχόμεαι, or the like, is supplied.

Obs. 6. The infinitive εἶναι is often redundant; as, οὔτε πυρὸς ἐκὼν εἶναι ἀπιτομαι, *nor do I willingly touch fire*, Xen.; τὸ νῦν εἶναι τὴν συνουσίαν διαλύσομεν, Plato, Lach. fin.; τὸ ἐπ' ἐκείνοις εἶναι, Thucyd. viii. 48.

XXX. The infinitive with the neuter article prefixed is used as a substantive in all the cases ; as,

το καλῶς ἀποθᾶναι τοῦ ζῆν αἰσχροῶς κρείσσον ἐστι, *to die honorably is better than to live basely.*

πάντα κίνδυνον ὑπέμεινε τοῦ ἐπαινεῖσθαι ἕνεκα, *he underwent every danger for the sake of being praised.*

οὐκ ἐπὶ τῷ κακῶς πάσχειν ἐξεπέμφθησαν, *they were not sent out to be ill treated.*

τῷ πᾶσιν εὐπρόσδοος εἶναι ἔχαιρε, *he delighted in being easy of access to all.*

διὰ τὸ στενὴν εἶναι τὴν ὁδὸν, *because the way was narrow.*

συγχωρεῖ τὸ ἀδικεῖν αἰσχίον εἶναι τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, *he grants that to injure is baser than to be injured.*

Obs. 1. The rule applies, whether the infinitive be used singly or in connection with phrases, with or without a case before it, as in the examples given.

Obs. 2. The article is often wanting before the infinitive ; as, ἂν θανεῖν ἐπέλθῃ, for τὸ θανεῖν, *if death approach*, Anacr. ; ἀσχολλᾶ στρατεύειν, for τοῦ στρατεύειν, *want of leisure to march an army*, Xen. ; δν θανεῖν ἐρῶσάμην, for τοῦ θανεῖν, Eurip.

Obs. 3. The infinitive is frequently governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, τίς σου ἀπελείφθη, τοῦ μή σοι ἀκολουθεῖν ; *who was absent from you, that he might not follow you ?* Xen.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES.

XXXI. Participles govern the case of their verbs ; as,

ἀμαρτόντες τῆς ὁδοῦ, *having missed the way.*

πολλὰ κακὰ ἡμᾶς ποιοῦντες, *doing us many injuries.*

Obs. The same case is put after participles derived from verbs which take a nominative after them, as that of the participles themselves ; as, ἦν ἀτιμᾶσι ἡμᾶς, οὐσας θεάς, *if he dishonor us, who are goddesses*, Aristoph. ; περὶ χώρου καλεομένου Θυρέης, *about a place called Thyreä*, Herodot.

XXXII. The participle is used instead of the infinitive after verbs of knowing, perceiving, showing, remembering, persevering, desisting, and such as signify an emotion of the mind ; as,

ἴσθι ἀφγιμένος, *know that you are come.*

ᾔσθοντο πεφευγότες Ἀντωνίου, *they perceived that Antony had fled.*

δείξω σοφὸς γεγώς, *I shall show that I am wise.*

μὲνῃσο ἄνθρωπος ὢν, *remember that you are a man.*

τὴν εἰρήνην ἄγοντες διατελοῦσι, *they continue to preserve peace.*

ὁπότε λήξειεν αἰδῶν, *when he should cease to sing.*

αἰσχύνομαι τοῦτο ποιήσας, *I am ashamed that I did this.*

οὔτε μοι μεταμέλει οὕτως ἀπολογησαμένῳ, *nor does it repent me that I thus defended myself.* —

Obs. 1. After a verb governing a reflective pronoun, the participle may agree in case either with the subject of the verb, or with the reflective pronoun; as, σύννοια ἐμαντιῶ σοφὸς ὢν, *I am conscious that I am wise*, Plato; σαυτιῶ συνήδεις ἀδικοῦντι, *you were conscious that you did wrong*, Demosth.; ἑαυτὸν οὐδεὶς ὁμολογεῖ κακοῦργος ὢν, where we might also say κακοῦργον ὄντα, Sent. Gnom. 438.

Obs. 2. When a participle is used with λανθάνω, τυγχάνω or φθάνω, it is rendered by its own verb, and the verb annexed by an adverb; λανθάνω signifying *unperceivedly* or *unconsciously*; τυγχάνω, *by chance*; and φθάνω, *previously*; as, ἔλῃθον ἐσελθόντες, *they entered unperceivedly*, Thucyd.; φονέα τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *he was unconsciously feeding the murderer of his son*, Herodot.; ἐτύχῃς γὰρ ἔχων μάχαιραν, *for by chance he had a sword*, Id.; ἰν' αὐτοὺς φθάσωμεν ἀφικόμενοι, *that we may arrive before them*, Xen.; οὐκ ἔφθησαν πυθόμενοι, καὶ ἤκον, *they no sooner heard of it than they came*, Isocr.

Κυρῶ is used in the same manner as τυγχάνω by the poets; as, μένε ὥς κυρεῖς ἔχων, for ὥς τυγχάνεις ἔχων, Soph.

Obs. 3. Participles often form a periphrasis with εἰμι, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω, ἦκω, to express the verb either in the tense of which they are participles, or in that of the verb annexed; as, ἐνλους ἐστὶν ἐξολώλεκώς, for ἐξολώλεκε, *he has ruined some*, Aristoph.; οὐπω πεπερῶκώς ἑαυτὸν ἦν, for ἐπεπερῶκει, *he had not yet sold himself*, Demosth.; οὐ σιωπήσας ἔσει; for σιωπήσῃ, *will you not be silent?* Soph.; θαυμάσας ἔχω, for ἐθαύμασα, *I admired*, Id.; ἦκεις φέρων, for φέρεις, *you bring*, Aristoph.

Frequently also instead of a simple verb in the sense of *to go away*, οἴχομαι with the participle is used; as, ὤχετ' ἀποπταμενος, for ἀπέπτατο, *he flew away*, Hom.

Obs. 4. Sometimes participles seem redundant; as, ληρεῖς ἔχων, *you trifle*, Aristoph.; παιζεις ἔχων, *you jest*, Lucian.

Obs. 5. The participle frequently expresses the means by

which an action is performed ; as, *ληϊζόμενοι ζῶσι*, *they live by plunder*, Xen. So *γεύων ἐκγεύγει*, Herodot., where the participle is thus far redundant, that it is not necessary to the sense. A more extraordinary redundancy is in *ἔφη λέγων*, Soph.

Obs. 6. The participle of the future is used to express the purpose of an action ; as, *ἦλθον πεισόμενος*, *I came to inquire*, Hom.

Obs. 7. The participle is often joined with the adverb *μεταξὺ*, in whatever case the construction requires, in the sense of the Latin gerund in *dum* ; as, *μεταξὺ θύων*, *inter sacrificandum, while he was sacrificing*, Aristoph. ; *τῷ βασιλεῖ μεταξὺ λουμένῳ προσῆλθε*, *regem inter lavandum adivit, he came to the king while he was bathing*, Diod. Sic. ; *Κλεῖτον μεταξὺ δειπνοῦντα ἐφόνευσε*, *Clitum inter cœnandum interfecit, he killed Clitus while at supper*.

XXXIII. A substantive and participle are put absolute in the genitive ; as,

προσιόντων τῶν πολεμίων, ἔφυγε, *the enemy approaching, he fled*.

Θεοῦ δίδόντος, οὐδὲν ἰσχύει φθόγιος, *when God gives, envy pretails not*.

πρώττοντος ταῦτα τοῦ Κίρου, ἀφικνούνται ἄγγελοι, *while Cyrus is doing this, messengers arrive*.

Obs. 1. The genitive of the substantive or a pronoun is often understood ; as, *ἐλθόντων δὲ* (sc. *αὐτῶν*), *ἔλεξε*, *they having come, he said*, Xen. ; *οὕτω γιγνομένων* (sc. *τῶν πραγμάτων*), *οἶδα ὅτι παρῆλθ' ἂν αὐτὸν*, Id. Sometimes the rest of the sentence may be considered as supplying the place of the substantive ; as, *πῶς πνεῖν τοὺς ταύρους μυθολογεθέντος*, *it having been fabulously related that the bulls breathed fire*, Diod. Sic.

Sometimes also, though rarely, the genitive of the participle *ῶν* is wanting ; as, *ῶν ἐφεγγητῶν*, Soph. Œd. Tyr. 966., as in Latin *quibus ducibus*.

Obs. 2. Nominatives and accusatives absolute are also used, and sometimes datives ; as, *ἐκεῖνοι δὲ εἰσελθόντες, εἶπεν ὁ Κριτίας*, *they having entered, Critias said*, Xen. ; *μὴ θαύμαζε, τέκν' εἰ φανέντ' ἀελπια μηκύνω λόγον*, *wonder not, if, my children having unexpectedly appeared, I protract my discourse*, Soph. ; *περιῶντι τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ φάνουσι πάλιν φρουρὰν ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλιν*, *as the year elapsed, they make another demonstration against Elis*, Xen.

Obs. 3. The absolute case of participles from impersonal verbs is always the nominative ; as,

ἔξων εἰρήνην ἔχειν, αἰρεῖται πολεμεῖν, *when it is in his power to have pœce,*

he prefers to be at war, Xen. ; ἄρχειν παρὸν μοι, when it is lawful for me to rule, Eurip. ; εἰρημένον αὐταῖς ἀπαντᾶν ἐνθάδε, εὐδοοῦσι καὶ οὐχ ἵκουσι, although it has been told them to meet here, they sleep and do not come, Aristoph. ; Thus also the neuter participle of εἰμί· as, ἀδύνατον δν σημῆναι, it being impossible to give a signal, Thucyd. Sometimes an infinitive is omitted ; as, οἱ δ' οὐ βοηθήσαντες, δεόν (sc. βοηθῆσαι), ὑγίεις ἀπῆλθον, others not having assisted, when they ought, came off sound, Plato ; ποιήσομεν αὐτοὺς χεῖρον ζῆν, δυνάτον αὐτοῖς ἄμεινον ; (i. e. δυνάτον δν ζῆν,) shall we make them live worse, when it is possible for them to live better ? Id. ; which perhaps is the case where a participle in the singular seems to be joined with a noun in the plural ; as, δόξαν δὲ ταῦτα (sc. ποιεῖν), ἐκίρυξαν οὕτω ποιεῖν, it having been resolved to do this, they gave orders so to do, Xen.

Obs. 4. The particles ὥς ὥσπερ, &c. are often put with absolute cases, for the most part in order to express a reason ; as,

ἐπορεύθη πρὸς Ἰούνιον, ὥς ἐκείνῳ προσῆκον κολᾶσαι, he went to Junius, as to him it belonged to punish, Plut. ; τῶν ἀδελφῶν ἀμελοῦσιν, ὥσπερ ἐκ πολλῶν μὲν γιγνομένους φίλους, ἐξ ἀδελφῶν δὲ οὐ γιγνομένους, they neglect their brothers, as if friends could be made of citizens, and not made of brothers, Xen. ; ἐρώτα ὃ τι βούλει, ὥς τἀληθῆ ἐροῦντος (sc. ἐμοῦ), ask what you will, in the persuasion that I shall tell the truth, Id.

Obs. 5. Sometimes the absolute case refers to the same person or thing that is expressed before or after by another case ; as, διαβεβηκότες ἤδη Περικλέους, ἡγγέλθη αὐτῷ ὅτι Μιγάρα ἀφίστηκε, when Pericles had already crossed over, news was brought him that Megära had revolted, Thucyd.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF VERBALS IN τέον.

XXXIV. Verbals in τέον govern the dative of a person with the case of their primitives ; as,

μέθης ἀφεκτέον αὐτοῖς, they must abstain from drunkenness.
 νέοις ζηλωτέον τοὺς γέροντας, young men should imitate the old.
 ἀρετῆς σοι μεταδοτέον τοῖς πολῖταις, you must impart virtue to the citizens.

Obs. 1. Verbals in τέον are used in the nominative, or the accusative before the infinitive, with εἶναι, in the sense of necessity or propriety, like the Latin gerund in *dum* ; as, ἐπιμελητέον ἐστί, νομίζω ἐπιμελητέον εἶναι, we must take care of. The verb is commonly understood, instead of which the participle is sometimes used ; as, ἔγνω μενετέον δν, Xen. Sometimes they agree with the substantives, like the Latin participles in *dus* ; as, ὠφελητέα σοι ἡ πόλις ἐστί, the state must be served by you, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes verbals in τέον govern the accusative of a person ; as, τὸν βουλούμενον εὐδαίμονα εἶναι σωφροσύνην διωκτέον καὶ ἀσκητέον, he who wishes to be happy must pursue and cultivate temperance, Plato.

Obs. 3 Verbals are often put in the plural, particularly by the Attics; as, *ἐμοὶ ἐστι πλευστέα, I must sail*, Aristoph.

Obs. 4. The construction of verbals in *τίον* is sometimes imitated in Latin; as, *quam [viam] nobis quoque ingrediendum sit*, Cic.; *aternas quoniam pœnas in morte timendum*, Lucret.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

PRICE.

XXXV. The price of a thing is put in the genitive; as,

τὴν οἰκίαν ἐπρίξατο τάλαντον, he bought the house for a talent.
ἀλλάττειν χρυσοῦ ἄργυρον, to exchange silver for gold.

πίσου διδάσκει; πέντε μνῶν, Plato; χρυσὸν φίλου ἀνδρὸς ἐδέξατο, Hom.; δόξα δὲ χρημάτων οὐκ ὦνητή, Isocr.; ἡμεῖς αὐτοῖς οὐ διαμεψόμεθα τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸν πλούτον, for τὴν ἀρετὴν τοῦ πλούτου, Solon.

Obs. This genitive sometimes has *ἀντ'* before it; as, *ἀντ' ἀργυρίου ἀλλάττειν, Plato.* Also instead of the genitive the dative is used; as, *Καλλιβρότην τάλαντῳ πριάμενος, Chariton.* Or *πρὸς* with the accusative; as, *πωλεῖται πρὸς χρυσίον, Athen.*

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

XXXVI. The crime and punishment are put in the genitive; as,

ἐμὲ ἀσεβείας ἐγράψατο, he accused me of impiety.
Κλέωνα δώρων ἐλόντες, having convicted Cleon of bribery

διώξομαί σε δειλίας, Aristoph.; τῷ πατρὶ φόνου ἐπεξίρχομαι, Plato; ἐπαιτιασάμενός με φόνου, Demosth.; καλοῦμαι Πεισθέταιρον ὑβρεως, Aristoph.; ἀσεβείας φεύγων, Plato; ἔκρινάν με θανάτου, Ælian.

Obs. 1. This genitive is often accompanied by substantives or other words on which it depends; as, *μή τις ἡμᾶς γράφεται γραφὴν ἀσεβείας, lest any one bring an action of impiety against us, Lucian; φεύγειν ἐπ' αἰτία φόνου, Demosth.; τοιούτους διώκομεν περὶ θανάτου, Xen.*

Obs. 2. The crime or punishment, after verbs compounded with *κατά*, is commonly put in the accusative, and the person in the genitive; as, *κατέγνωσαν ἀπάντων θάνατον, they condemned all to death, Thucyd.* Sometimes, however, the crime also is in the genitive; as, *παράνομων ἀδιοῦ κατηγορεῖν, Demosth.* Likewise the person is put in the accusative; as, *τοῦτον μὴ καταγινώσκειν φόνον, Lys.* Ἐγκάλῳ has the person in the dative, and the crime in the accusative; as, *ἐγκάλῳ δ' ἐμοὶ φόρους πατροφόνους, Soph.*

MATTER, AND PART TAKEN HOLD OF.

XXXVII. The matter of which any thing is made, and the part by which any thing is taken, are put in the genitive ; as,

στήλη χαλκοῦ πεποιημένη, *a pillar made of brass.*
 ἔλαβον αὐτὸν τοῦ ποδός, *they took him by the foot.*
 λῦζον τῶν ὠτων κρατῶ, *I hold a wolf by the ears.*

Obs. The genitive of the material often has ἐκ or ἀπὸ expressed before it ; as, τὰς τριήρεις ἐκ κέδρου ποιοῦσι, Theophrast. ; εἰμῶτα ἀπὸ ξύλων πεποιημένα, Herodot. The dative is sometimes used instead of the genitive ; as, στεφάνους ἄνθεσι πλέξας, Anacr.

CAUSE, MANNER, AND INSTRUMENT.

XXXVIII. The cause, manner, and instrument, are put in the dative ; as,

εὐνοίᾳ τοῦτ' ἐποίησε, *he did this from good will.*
 τοιῷ τῷ τρόπῳ ἦλθον, *they came in this manner.*
 τῷ ξίφει ἐπάταξε, *he struck with his sword.*

τάδ' οὐχ ὕβρει λέγω, Eurip. ; ἀλγῶ τοῖς σοῖς κακοῖς, Soph. ; λιμῶ ἀπέθανε, Xen. ; εἰσῆι βία, Lys. ; δοῦμῳ ἐχώρει, Thucyd. ; γλώσση δεινός, Soph. ; τῷ γένει Πέσης, Plut. ; τὰς κινήσεις τῷ σώματι, Plato. Also, χρημασὶν ἐπαιρούμενος, Plato ; οὐκ ἀρεσκόμενος τῇ κρίσει, Herodot. ; χαίρει τῇ εἰρήνῃ, Demosth. ; ἀγασθέντες τῷ ἔργῳ, Plato ; στέργειν τοῖς παρούσι, Isocr. ; οὐκ ἀγαπῶν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς, Lys. ; χαλεπῶς ἔφερον τῷ πολέμῳ, Xen. ; ὀλιγαρχία δυσχεραίνουσι, Plut. ; ἀγανακτοῦντες τῷ πρᾶγματι, Plato ; αἰσχύνονται ταῖς ἁμαρτίαις, Aristoph.

Obs. 1. Prepositions with their respective cases are sometimes used instead of the simple dative ; as, ἐν βίλῃ πληγείς, Anthol. ; δίσσας ἐν πέδαις, Plato ; ἀπὸ σμικρᾶς διαπάνης, Aristoph. ; δι' ὁσίων χειρῶν θιγῶν, Soph. ; ἐκ παντὸς τρόπου, Lys. ; ἀμφί, περὶ τάρβει, from fear, Æschyl. ; ἐθανμάζοντο ἐφ' ἑπὶκῇ, Plato ; ἐφ' οἷς ἀλγοῦσι, Demosth.

Obs. 2. The instrument of an action is sometimes expressed by the genitive ; as, εἰσόκε νῆες πυρὸς διχτοιο θέρωνται, *until the ships are burned with hostile fire*, Hom.

MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

XXXIX. Measure or distance is put in the accusative ; as,

ἀπέχει ἡ Πλάταια τῶν Θηβῶν σταδίους ἑβδομήκοντα, *Plataea is seventy stadia distant from Thebes.*

διείχον ἑκαίδεκα πόδας μάλιστα ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, *they were distant about sixteen feet from each other.*

Obs. Measure or distance is sometimes put in the dative; as, ἐξίχοντα σταδίοις διέχοντες, Strabo.

PLACE.

XL. The question *Where?* is answered by ἐν with the dative; *Whither?* by εἰς or πρὸς with the accusative; and *Whence?* by ἐκ or ἀπὸ with the genitive; as,

ἐν Ῥώμῃ, *at Rome.* εἰς τὰς Ἀθήνας, *to Athens.*
ὠρμαῖτο ἐκ Σάρδεων, *he marched from Sardis.*

Obs. 1. The place *where* is sometimes expressed by the dative without ἐν, or by the genitive; as, Μαραθῶνι, *at Marāthon*, Thucyd.; ἡ οὐκ Ἀργεὺς ἦεν; *was he not at Argos?* Hom. Likewise the place *whither* is frequently expressed by the accusative alone, or with the termination δε annexed, especially in the poets; as, Θήβας ἦλθε, Hom.; ἰκοντο Τηλέμαχον, *they came to Telemāchus*, Id.; Μαραθῶναδε, *to Marāthon*, Demosth.; ὄνδε δόμονδε, *to his house*, Hom.

Obs. 2. Adverbs in θι and σι are used to denote the place *where*; in δε, ζε, and σε, the place *whither*; and inθεν and θε, the place *whence*; as, ἀγρόθι, *in the country*; Θήβαζε, *to Thebes*; Ἀθήνηθεν, *from Athens*.

TIME.

XLI. Time *when*, if indefinite and protracted, is put in the genitive, if definite, in the dative; time *how long*, in the accusative; as,

καὶ θερούς καὶ χειμῶνος, *both in summer and winter.*
ἀφίζοντο τῇ πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ, *they arrived the fifth day.*
ἐβασίλευσε μῆνας ἑπτὰ, *he reigned seven months.*

Obs. 1. Time when is sometimes put in the accusative, and time how long in the genitive or dative; as, ὥραν ἐβδόμην ἀφῆκεν αὐτὸν ὁ πυρετός, *at the seventh hour the fever left him*, John iv. 52.; βασιλεύσας ἐτῶν, or ἔτεσι, τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, *having reigned fourteen years*, Herodian.

Obs. 2. All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, διὰ χειμῶνος, Xen.; ἐπὶ μιᾷ ἡμέρᾳ, Lucian; τῇδ' ἐν ἡμέρᾳ, Soph.; ἐπ' ὀκτὼ μῆνας, Herodot.

PART AND CIRCUMSTANCE REFERRED TO

XLII. The particular part or circumstance referred to after a general affirmation is put in the accusative; as,

τὸ σῶμα μέγας ἦν, *he was large in person.*
 τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ, *he is distressed in his finger.*
 Θουκυδίδης τοῦνομα, *Thucydides by name.*
 Σύρος τὴν πατρίδα, *a Syrian as to his country.*
 παίει με τὸ πῶτον, *he strikes me on the back.*
 διαφέρουσι τι ἀλλήλων, *they differ somewhat from each other.*

Obs. 1. This accusative is said to be governed by κατὰ understood, instead of which sometimes εἰς, ἐπὶ, or διὰ, is rather to be supplied; as, τῇ κρήνῃ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐχρῶντο (sc. εἰς), *they used the fountain for the most solemn purposes, Thucyd.*; τί ἡμῖν ἀξιώσεις χοῖσθαι; *for what shall you wish to employ us? Xen.*; τοιαῦτα ἐπαινῶ Ἀγησιλάων (sc. διὰ), *for such things I commend Agesilæus, Id.*

Obs. 2. A dative might be, and sometimes is, put for the accusative; as, δυνάτοι καὶ τοῖς σώμασι καὶ ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Xen. In some instances both cases are used; as, διαφέροντες ἢ σοφίᾳ ἢ κάλλει ἢ ἀμύτετα, Plato.

Obs. 3. This is the Greek construction so frequent in the Latin poets; as, *os humerosque deo similis, Virg.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XLIII. Adverbs are joined to verbs and participles, to adjectives, and to other adverbs; as,

ὀρθῶς ἐποίησε, *he did rightly.* μᾶλα φρόνιμος, *very prudent.*

Obs. 1. Adverbs of quality are elegantly joined with the verbs ἔχω, πάσχω, ποιέω, φέρω, φῶμι, χράομαι, &c.; as, ἡδέως ἔχε πρὸς ἅπαντας, *be pleasant to all, Isocr.*; εὖ ποιεῖν καὶ εὖ πάσχειν, *to do and to receive favors, Xen.*

Obs. 2. Two or more negatives strengthen the negation; as, οὐκ ἐποίησας οὐδ᾽ αὐμοῦ τοῦτο, *you no where did this, Demosth.*; μηδὲ ἀρξάτω ἀρχὴν μηδεμιαν μηδέποτε, *nor let him ever fill any office, Æschin.*; οὐδέποτε οὐδὲν οὐ μὴ γένηται τῶν δεόντων, *nothing that is necessary will ever be done, Demosth.* Except when they belong to two different verbs; as, οὐ δύνᾳμι μὴ γελαῖν, *I cannot forbear laughing, Aristoph.* So in the phrase οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ, *nemo non*; as, οὐδεὶς ὅστις οὐ γελάσεται, Plato; οὐδὲν ὅτι οὐκ ἀποκρινόμενος, Id.

Obs. 3. Μὴ often seems redundant before the infinitive, after words containing a denial; as, ἀπαγορεύουσι τοῖς ἀσθενεῦσιν μὴ χοῖσθαι ἐλαίῳ.

Plato; ἰρνεῖτο μὴ δειλὸς εἶναι, Æschin.; ἔσχει μὴ στέλλειν στρατὸν, Eurip.; ἀπεχόμενοι μὴ ἱππεύειν, Xen.; ἡ ἀπορία τοῦ μὴ ἰσχυρίζειν, Thucyd.

Obs. 4. The modes required by particular adverbs are as follows, with the exception of the infinitive, for which see Rule XXIX. Obs. 3.

1. Ὡς, ὥσθ, *as long as*, take the indicative or subjunctive; as, ἔως ἔζη, *as long as he lived*, Demosth.; ὥσθ' ἐθέλητον, *as long as you please*, Hom. In the sense of *until*, the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; as, ὥσθ' ἀφίκοντο, Hom.; περιεμένοντες ἕως ἀνοιχθῇ τὸ δεσμοτήριον, Plato; μίμνετε ὥσθ' κ' ἔλθωσι, Hom.

ἄχρι, μέχρι, ὥστε, *as long as*, take the indicative; as, ἄχρις ἰώρων τοῦ ἡλίου φῶς, Athen. In the sense of *until*, the indicative or subjunctive; as, μέχρις οὗ ἐτελεύτησε, Thucyd.; μένειν ἔσται σὺ ἀπέλθης, Xen.

Μέσφα, *until*, takes the indicative; εἰσόκε, commonly the subjunctive; as, μέσφ' αἰετὸν εἰσενόησαν, Apoll. Rh.; εἰσόκεν ἔλθης, Hom.

Πρὶν, *before*, is joined with the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; πάρος, with the indicative; as, πρὶν ἀπέδωκε, Demosth.; οὐδαμῶθεν ἀφίεσαν, πρὶν παραθεῖεν αὐτῷ ἄριστον, Xen.; πρὶν ἀκούσης, Hesiod.

2. Ὄτε, ὁπότε, ἡνῖκα, ὁπηνῖκα, εὔτε, *when*, ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, *after* or *when*, take the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, ὅτε ἔδωκε, Hom.; ὁπότε ἐξέλθοιεν, Thucyd.; ὅτε γηράσκωσι, Hom.; Ὅταν, ὁπότεν, ἐπ' ἂν, ἐπειδ' ἂν, usually the subjunctive, sometimes the optative, the indicative rarely; as, ὅταν ταῦτα λέγῃς, Plato; εἴσεσθ' ἐπειδ' ἂν ἀκούσῃτε, Demosth.; ὁπότεν ἀναγκασθῇμεν, Plato.

Ὡς, ὅπως, *when* or *after*, take the indicative or optative; as, ὡς εἶδον, Thucyd.; ὅπως γένοιτο νύξ, Herodot. In the sense of *as*, *how*, they take the indicative, optative, or subjunctive; as, ἤομεν ὡς ἐκέλευες, Hom.; βαλλέτω ὡς ἐθέλοι, Theocr.; οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως εἴπω, Eurip.

Ἀμα, αὐτίκα, *as soon as*, are joined with the indicative; as, αὐτίκα τε εἶδον, *as soon as I saw him*, Herodot.

Ἰνα, *where*, is generally followed by the indicative; as, οἶδ' ἵν' εἰσί, Aristoph.

3. Μὴ, when it expresses a wish, takes the optative; when a prohibition, the present imperative, or the aorist subjunctive; as, μὴ σε βασιλῆα Κρονίων ποιήσῃς, *may Jupiter not make thee king*, Hom.; ἐξάνθα, μὴ κεῖθ' ἐρύω, *speaking out, conceal it not in your mind*, Id.; μὴ φροντίσης, Aristoph.

4. Εἰ γὰρ, εἴθε, ὥς, *O that*, *utinam*, are construed with the optative; as, αἶ γὰρ τοῦτο θεοὶ ποιήσῃαν, Herodot.; εἴθ' ἀπόλοιτο βοῶν γένος, Hom.; ὥς ὁ ταδί πορὼν ὀλοῖτο, Soph. So πῶς ἂν in like manner; as, πῶς ἂν θάνοιμι, Soph. Sometimes εἰ is used alone; as, εἴ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος ἐν βραχίονι, Eurip. Hec. 830. Εἴθε is also put with the infinitive; as, εἴθε με πλάτυσθαι, Epigr. When the wish relates to any thing past, it is joined with the indicative; as, εἴθε σοι τότε συνεγενόμην, Xen.

Εἰ γὰρ, εἴθε, ὥς, are often prefixed to the imperfect and second aorist of ὀφείλω, with an infinitive following; as, αἶθ' ὀφείλες ἀπ' ἡμῶν ἵσθαι, Hom.; ὥς ὀφείλες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι, Id. Sometimes the particles are omitted; as, ὤφελε Κῦρος ζῆν, Xen. Later writers use ὤφελον, ὤφελε, adverbially; as, ὤφελε μηδ' ἐγένοντο θοαὶ νέες, Callim.; ὤφελον ψυχρὸς ἦς, Apocal. iii. 15.

XLIV. Adverbs of place, time, cause, quantity, concealment, separation, exception, exclamation, and adverbial nouns, govern the genitive ; as,

ἄχρι τοῦ ὄρους, *as far as the mountain.*

μέχρι τῆς μάχης, *until the battle.*

ἔνεκα Ἑλένης, *on account of Helen.*

τῶν τοιοῦτων ἄδην, *abundance of such.*

λᾶθρα τοῦ πατρὸς, *without the knowledge of his father.*

ἄνευ καμᾶτου, *without labor.*

χωρὶς τῶν ὀνομάτων, *except the names.*

φεῦ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ! *alas Greece !*

ποταμῶν δίκην, *like rivers.*

ἄγχι θαλάσσης, Hom. ; ἄνωθεν ἰμῶν, Aristoph. ; ἔγγις τῶν κωμῶν, Xen. ; εἴσω δόμων, Æschyl. ; ἔνερθε τῆς γῆς, Herodot. ; εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, Aristoph. ; ἴν' εἰ κακοῦ, Soph. ; μεταξὺ Σίρων καὶ παφλαγόνων, Herodot. ; παντᾶχοῦ τῆς γῆς, Plato ; πέλας τῶν κήπων, Herodot. ; πέραν τοῦ Ἑλλησπόντου, Thucyd. ; τῇλε φίλων, Hom. ; ἕως τῆς τρίτης ἡμέρας, Matth. xxvii. 64. ; τῆνικαῦτα τοῦ θέρους, Aristoph. ; τρις τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Plato ; τῶν ἰμῶν ἑκάτι κακῶν, Eurip. ; ἄλις παίδων, Id. ; κορίφα τῶν Ἀθηναίων, Thucyd. ; ἄτερ καμάτοιο, Hom. ; δίχα ἐκείνων, Soph. ; πλὴν Ἀριστοδείμου, Herodot. ; βαβαὶ τοῦ θοοῦ-βου, Lucian ; ὦ τῆς Ἀλλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; χάριν Ἐκτορος, Hom. ; ἐνώπιον τοῦ Θεοῦ, Galat. i. 20.

Obs. 1. The genitive is often governed by *ἔνεκα*, *on account of*, *with respect to*, understood ; as, *σὲ εὐδαιμόνισα τοῦ τρόπου*, *I esteemed you happy on account of your disposition*, Plato ; *τῆσδ' ἀπάτης κοίτῳν*, *angry on account of this deception*, Hom. ; *μακάριος τῆς τύχης*, *happy by his fortune*, Aristoph.

To this place seem to belong such examples as the following ; *ὥς ἐγὼ μνήμης ἔχω*, *as I am with respect to memory, as far as I remember*, Plato ; *ἐδίωκον ὥς ποδῶν εἶχον*, *they followed as fast as they could run*, Herodot. ; *οὐ γὰρ οἶδα παιδείας ὅπως ἔχει καὶ δικαιοσύνης*, *for I know not how he is with respect to learning and justice, how learned and just he is*, Plato ; *καλῶς ἔχοντες μέθης*, *being pretty drunk*, Herodot. ; *χορημάτων εὖ ἵκειν*, *to be well with respect to riches, to be very rich*, Id. By some, however, *περὶ* is understood.

Obs. 2. Some of these adverbs are also joined with the dative ; as, *ἀγχοῦ τῇ ἡπῳ*, Herodot. ; *ἐγγύς ἰμῖν*, Xen. ; *ἐμπᾶλιν τοῖσι ἀνθρώποις*, Herodot. ; *ἔιδον ἄλσει*, Pind. ; *τοῖτοισι ἐξῆς*, Plato ; *σοὶ πέλας*, Æschyl. ; *σταθεῖσα τῷ τεκόντι πλησίον*, Eurip. ; *τίμβρω σχεδὸν πατρώῳ*, Pind. And a few with the accusative ; as, *Ἰλιον εἴσω*, Hom. ; *ἔξω τὸν Ἑλλησπόντον*, Herodot. ; *παρὲξ ἄλλα*, Hom. ; *πέριξ τὸ τεῖχος*, Herodot.

Obs. 3. Many adverbs of exclamation are frequently joined with other cases besides the genitive, and some with other cases only ; as, *φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός !* Xen. ; *φεῦ τάλας !* *ah wretched me !* Soph. ; *αἶ, αἶ, τῶν νεογνῶν μου παιδίων*,

Lucian ; αὐτὸν Ἀδωριν, Bion ; ὃ τῆς ἀθλίας πόλεως, Plut. ; ὃ τάλας ἐγὼ, Soph. ; ὃ ἐμὲ δειλάν, Callim. ; ὃ Κροῖσε, Herodot. ; οὐαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀνθρώπῳ ἐκείνῳ, Matth. xxvi. 24.

Ὅτ with the dative μοι added to it is often construed with the nominative ; as, οἷμοι δειλαιοι, Aristoph. Instead of οἷμοι, ὧ μοι is often used ; as, ὧ μοι ἐγὼ δειλός, Hom. Sometimes a genitive accompanies, governed by ἕνεκα understood ; as, οἷμοι τῶν ἐμῶν ἐγὼ χακῶν, Eurip. ; ὧ μοι ἐμῆς ἄτης, Soph. Similarly ἰώ μοι τυχῆς, Eurip.

Adverbs of exclamation are sometimes omitted ; as, τῆς τυχῆς ! (for ὃ τῆς τυχῆς !) *the misfortune !* Xen. ; ὦ Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τῆς λεπτότητος τῶν φρονῶν ! *O Jupiter ! the acuteness of his mind !* Aristoph.

Obs. 4. Other adverbs have also a government of cases.

1. Adverbs of accompanying govern the dative ; as, εἴσιθ' ἄμ' ἐμοί, *go in with me*, Aristoph. ; ἅμα τῷ ἵππῳ τοῦτο ποιεῖσάντι, *as the horse did this*, Herodot. ; ὁμοῦ τοῖς ἵππεῦσι, *together with the cavalry*, Polyb.

2. Adverbs of showing are construed with the nominative ; as, ἰδοὺ ὁ υἱός σου, *behold thy son*, John xix. 26. ; ἴδε ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *behold the man*, Ibid. v. 5.

3. Adverbs of swearing take the accusative ; as, νῆ τὸν Ἡρακλέα, *by Hercules*, Demosth. ; ναὶ μὰ τὸδε σκῆπτρον, *by this sceptre*, Hom.

Νὴ always affirms ; μὰ, on the contrary, generally denies, except when joined with ναί. Sometimes μὰ is omitted ; as, οὐ, τόνδ' Ὀλυμπον, Soph. Antig. 758.

XLV. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives ; as,

ἀξίως ἑαυτοῦ εἶρηκε, *he has spoken worthily of himself.*
 ὥστε ὁμοίως ἐμοί, *you know in like manner as I.*
 μᾶλλον ἐμοῦ σε φιλῶν, *loving you more than me.*
 μάλιστα πάντων ἀνθρώπων, *the most of all men.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

XLVI. Conjunctions generally couple similar modes and cases ; as,

ἀνέστη καὶ εἶπεν ὧδε, *he rose up and spoke as follows.*
 ἐπιθυμῶ δὲ οὔτε δοξῆς, οὔτε χρημάτων. *he desires neither glory nor riches.*

Obs. 1. To this rule belong, not only the copulative and

disjunctive conjunctions, but several others, as also adverbs of likeness; as,

ἀρείουσιν ἵέπερ ἱμῶν ἀνδράσιν ὁμίλησα, Hom.; τοῦτο οὐθενὶ γίνεται πλὴν σοί, Theophrast.; ἐφ᾽ ἣν κοινορτός, ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή, Xen.; φέρον σάκος ἵψτε πύργον, Hom.

Obs. 2. Sometimes different modes and cases are coupled together; as,

κλῦθί μου, καὶ ἐπαρήγοις, Orpheus; σίγα τε καὶ μηδενὶ εἴπῃς, Herodot.; πείθωμεν ἢ δώροις, ἢ χάρισιν, ἢ ἀπώτερά, Plato; παρέχειν ἑμαυτὸν ὥσπερ γυνὴ εὖ ποιεῖν, i. e. οὕτως, ὥσπερ γυνὴ ἑαυτὴν παρέχει, Xen.

XLVII. The conjunctions ἵνα, ὅφρα, ὅπως, ὥς, μή, commonly take the optative when the leading verb denotes past time, and the subjunctive when it denotes present or future; as,

ἦλθον ἵνα ἴδοιμι, *I came that I might see.*

ἔρχομαι ἵνα ἴδω, *I come that I may see.*

ἔδεισα μὴ πάθῃ τί, *I feared that something might befall you.*

δεῖδω μὴ πάθῃ τί, *I fear that something may befall you.*

Obs. 1. Sometimes these conjunctions take the subjunctive when the preceding verb denotes past time, and the optative when it denotes present or future; as, ἔδεισαν μὴ μονοθῶσι, Thucyd.; ἀπέξω σε ὥς ἴδοις, Lucian. They are likewise frequently found with the indicative of the past and future tenses; as, ἵνα ἤκουσας, *that you might hear*, Plato; θέλει ὅπως Ἰθακῆς ἐπιλήσεται, *she fascinates him that he may forget Ithaca*, Hom.; especially μή, which is sometimes put with the present indicative; as, δειμαίνω μὴ σε δώσῃ, Theocr.; μὴ τις φαντάζεται, *lest some one appear*, Eurip.

Ὡς, ὥστε, *that, so that*, take the indicative or infinitive; as, οἶτω δ' ἐστὶν ἀναιδής, ὥστ' ἐτόλμα λέγειν, Demosth.; τίς οὕτως ἀνέραστος ἦν, ὥς ἀποκτεῖναι τὸ καλὸν ἐκείνο μειράκιον; Lucian. But ὥστε, *therefore*, is joined with all the modes.

Ὡς, *that*, in quoting the words or sentiments of another, takes the indicative or optative; as, λέγουσιν ὥς ἔγχευε, Xen. Likewise ὅτι as, ἔλεξαν ὅτι πέμπειε σφῆς ὁ Ἰνδῶν βασιλεὺς, Xen. Also in the sense of *because*; as, χαίρω ὅτι εὐδοκῶντες, Plato; ἐθαίμασας ὅτι οὐ πέμπωμί σοι, Id.

Obs. 2. Other conjunctions are variously construed.

1. *Εἰ, if*, takes the indicative or optative, and sometimes the subjunctive; as, τοῦτον ἐάσομεν, εἰ σὺ κελείεις, Hom.; περιμένειμ' ἂν, εἰ μοι λέγοις, Plato; εἰ δὲ μένης, Theocr.

2. *Ἄν, in the poets κέ or κέν*, is put with all the modes and participles, to which it gives a potential sense.

With the indicative; as, εἰ παρῇν, ἦρετο ἂν σε, *if he were present he would ask you*, Lucian; αὐτοῦ γὰρ κ' ἀπωλόμεθα, *for we should have perished there*, Hom. It often expresses the repetition of an action; as, ἐπεὶ τοῦτο γένοιτο, ἵκον ἂν εὐθύς, *whenever this happened, they came imine*

diately, Xen.; ὅπως ἔλθοι, λάβεσκε ἂν Ἑλληνίδα ἐσθῆτα, *as often as he came, he assumed a Grecian habit*, Herodot. Also ability in past actions; as, πλεῖν κτύπου πᾶς τις ἴσθαι ἂν, *every one could hear the sound of the blow*, Eurip. With the future it seems to soften the decisiveness of the sentence; as, τοὺς ἂν ἐγὼν ἐπιόψομαι, *I will select these*, Hom.; ἰδίον ἂν ἀριστίσομεν, *we shall dine the more pleasantly*, Xen.

With the optative; as, οὐκ ἂν γροίης εἰ σοι εἴποιμι τοῦνομα, *you would not know, if I should tell you his name*, Plato. It often expresses volition; as, ἰδέωσ ἂν ἀκούσαιμι, *I would gladly hear*, Plato. Or ability; as, νῦν γὰρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν, *for now he might take the city*, Hom.; οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνειας Μενέλαον; *could you not withstand Menelæus?* Id. Sometimes it gives to the verb the sense of the future; as, μένοιμ' ἂν, *I will stay*, Soph. Also of the imperative; as, χωρεῖς ἂν εἴσω σὺν τάχει, *go in quickly*, Soph.

With the subjunctive, to which it often gives the sense of the future; as, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *I myself will take it*, Hom.; τί οὖν ἂν εἴπωσιν οἱ νόμοι; *what will the laws say?* Plato. Sometimes it expresses ability; as, οὐκ ἂν κτάνης τύραννον, *you cannot kill the tyrant*, Eurip.

With the imperative, though rarely; as, ἔδρασ' ἂν, εὖ τοῦτ' ἴσθ' ἂν, *I would have done it, be assured*, Soph.

With the infinitive; as, ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ἑρᾶσαν ἔρδειν ἂν τοῦτο, *they said that for no consideration would they do this*, Herodot.; οἶε σὺ κάλλιον ἂν Γοργίου ἀποκρίνασθαι; *do you think that you can answer better than Gorgias?* Plato.

With participles; as, οἱ ῥαδίως ἀποκτινύντες, καὶ ἀναβιωσκόμενοί γ' ἂν, εἰ οἱοί τ' ἴσαν, *who would readily kill and bring to life again if they were able*, Plato.

After the relatives *ὅς, ὅστις, ὅπου, &c.* ἂν has mostly the signification of the Latin *cunque, soever*, in which case it is generally followed by the subjunctive, sometimes by the optative, rarely by the indicative; as, οὗς ἂν πείθωσι, *whomsoever they persuade*, Thucyd.; πορεύεσθαι ὅποι ἂν θέλῃτε, *to go whithersoever you please*, Xen.; ὅς κεν ὀπνίοι, *whosoever marries her*, Hom.; ὅ τι κεν ἐθέλει, *whatsoever he will*, Id.

Ἄν is often repeated in the same member of a sentence; as, εἰ πονηρόν ᾔν, "Ομηρος οὐδέποτε" ἂν ἐποιεῖ τὸν Νέστορα ἀγορευτὴν ἂν, *if it were dishonest, Homer would never have made Nestor an orator*, Aristoph.; ἀλλ' ἢ δέ σ' οὐκ ἂν, ἢ σὺ δοξάζεις ἔως, σώσαιμ' ἂν, *I cannot save you by force, as you think perhaps*, Eurip. Sometimes it is omitted; as, εἰ μὴ ἦν οὗτος παρὰ Θεοῦ, οὐκ ἰδύναιτο ποιεῖν οὐδέν, *for οὐκ ἂν ἰδύναιτο, if this man were not of God, he could do nothing*, John ix. 33.; ὁ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρες φέροιεν, *which two men could not carry*, Hom.; ἦ ῥά νύ μοι τι πιθόοι; *indeed would you at all obey me?* Id.

3. Ἐάν, by contraction ἦν or ἂν, in the Ionic poets *εἴκε* or *αἴκε*, *if*, takes the subjunctive; as, ἐάν ἐξετάξης, εὐρήσεις, *if you examine, you will find*, Demosth.; ἂν ταῦτα ὁμολογήσωμεν, γελᾷσεται, *if we grant this, he will laugh*, Plato; εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἔλωμαι, *but if they do not give it, I will take it myself*, Hom.

Sometimes, however, the indicative is found; as, ἂν τι συνήκαμεν, Cebet. Tab. 33. Also the optative, particularly with *εἴκε* or *αἴκε*; as, ἦν περὶ τινος ἐξαμάρτοιν, Isocr.; αἴκ' ἐθέλων γε μέντοις, *if you voluntarily stay*, Hom.

4. Ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, ἐπει, ἐπεὶπερ, ἐπειδὴπερ, ἐπεῖτοι, *since, for as much as* commonly take the indicative, the optative rarely; as, μὴ με κτεῖν' ἐπεὶ οὐχ

ὁμογάστριος "Εκτορός εἰμι, *do not kill me, since I am not the brother of Hector*, Hom.; εἰαυτοῦ εἶναι φησὶν, ἐπείπερ Κύρου ἦσαν, *he says they are his, since they belonged to Cyrus*, Xen.

Obs. 3. When the relatives *ὅς, ὅστις, ὅλος, ὅπου, ὅθεν*, &c. refer to indefinite persons or things, they commonly take the optative without *ἂν* if the verb in the preceding clause denote past time, and the subjunctive with *ἂν* if it denote present or future; as, *ἔπειθ' οὐς ἴδοιεν*, Thucyd.; *δίδωσιν οἷς ἂν ἐθελῇ*, Pind.; *κατεσθίει ὃν κε λάβησι*, Hom.; *οὐκ εἶχον ὅπου ἐπιλάβοιντο τοῦ ἀργυρίου*, Demosth.; *ὅκου ἂν θύωσι, πύρην καίουσιν*, Herodot.

Sometimes *ἂν* is put with the optative; as, *ὅς ἂν αὐτὸν ἀρέσκοι τρόπος*, Plato. Also the subjunctive is frequently used without it; as, *ὅστις Μένωνι μὴ γινώσκη*, Plato; *ὅπῃ ἕκαστος βούλεται*, Id.

When definite persons or things are referred to, the relatives are followed by the indicative.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

XLVIII. The prepositions *ἀντί, ἀπὸ, ἐκ, πρὸ*, govern the genitive; *ἐν, σὺν*, the dative; and *εἰς*, the accusative; as,

'Αντί, for.

- For*; ἀρ' ἀντί ταύτης τῆς εὐεργεσίας χάριν αὐτῷ εἰδεῖς; *should you thank him for this benefit?* Xen.
Before; ἀντί χρημάτων ἐλίσθαι τὴν δόξαν, *to choose glory before wealth*, Isocr.
Instead of; μαστίγας ἀντί ὀπλων ἔχοντες, *having whips instead of arms*, Herodot.
Against; ἀντ' Αἴαντος ἐείσατο, *he went against Ajax*, Hom.

'Απὸ, from.

- From*; ἀπ' Ἀργεος ἦλθον, *they came from Argos*, Pind. Of time, ἀπὸ τῆσδε τῆς ἡμέρας, *from this day*, Plato.
After; ἀπὸ δείπνου, *after supper*, Herodot.
At; ἀπὸ τρίτης ὥρας τῆς νυκτός, *at the third hour of the night*, Acts xxiii. 23.
By; ἀπὸ πολέμου ἐφθάρησαν, *they were wasted by war*, Thucyd.
Of; ἀπ' ἑκατὸν παιδῶν εἷς μόνος ἀπέφυγε, *of a hundred children one only escaped*, Herodot.
For, by reason of; καὶ οὐκ ἰδύνάτο ἀπὸ τοῦ ὄχλου, *and he could not for the crowd*, Luke xix. 3.
With; ἡ λίθος ἀφ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτονται, *the stone with which they light the fire*, Aristoph.
Without; ἀπὸ τῶν ὀπλων, *without their arms*, Thucyd.
ἀπὸ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων τῆς θαλάττης, *forty stadia from the sea*, Diod. Sic.; ἀπὸ θυμοῦ μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσαι, *thou shalt be farther removed from my heart, shalt be hated by me*, Hom.; οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς Στοᾶς, ἀπὸ τῆς Ἀκαδημίας, *the Stoics, Academics*, Lucian; οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος, *the Platonics*, Plut.; οἱ ἀπὸ Πελοποννήσου, *the Peloponnesians*, Herodot.

Ἐκ, out of.

- Out of;* ἀνιμίσας ὕδωρ ἐκ τοῦ φρέατος, *having drawn up water out of the well*, Plut.
- From,* ἐκ θαλάσσης ἐς θάλασσαν, *from sea to sea*, Herodot. Of time, ἐκ νεότητος, *from our youth*, Hom.
- Of;* ἐκ κηροῦ πεποιημένα, *made of wax*, Lucian.
- After;* ἐκ μεσημβρίας, *after noon*, Æschin. Socr.; ἐκ τοῦ πολέμου, *after the war*, Thucyd.
- For, in consequence of;* ἐκ τούτου ἐθανατώθη, *for this he was condemned to death*, Xen.
- By;* ἐκ τοῦ φίλων πεισθεῖσα; *by which of her friends persuaded?* Soph.
- With;* εἰς ἑνὸς στόματος ἀνέκραγον, *they cried out with one voice*, Aristoph.

Πρὸ, before.

- Before, of place;* πρὸ τῶν θυρῶν ἑστῶτες, *standing before the door*, Eurip. Of time; πρὸ τοῦ πολέμου, *before the war*, Thucyd. Of preference; πύλεμον πρὸ εἰρήνης αἰρεῖσθαι, *to choose war before peace*, Dionys. Hal.
- For, in behalf of;* μάχεσθαι πρὸ τε παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν, *to fight for wives and children*, Hom. Instead of; θανεῖν πρὸ κείνου, *to die for him*, Eurip.

Ἐν, in.

- In;* ἔτυχον δ' ἐν τῷ κήπῳ περιπατῶν, *I happened to be walking in the garden*, Plato.
- Among;* ἴστο ἐν μνηστῆρσι, *he sat among the suitors*, Hom.
- Before;* ἐν μάρτυσι πλείον ἢ τρισμυρίοις, *before more than thirty thousand witnesses*, Plato.
- On;* ἐν τοῖς τοίχοις ἔγραψε, *he wrote on the walls*, Aristoph.
- During;* ἐν δὲ τῷ κακῷ ἀνευρίσθησαν τοῦδε τοῦ ἔπους, *during the plague they called to mind this prediction*, Thucyd.
- In the power of;* ἐν τῷ Θεῷ τὸ τέλος ἔη, *the end was in the power of God*, Demosth.
- With;* ἐν πέλταις καὶ ἀκοντίοις, *with shields and darts*, Xen.
- Into;* διαβάντες ἐν τῷ Σάμῳ, *having passed over into Samos*, Pausan.
- At;* μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν, *after the naval fight at Salamis*, Æschin.
- According to;* ἐν τοῖς νόμοις τοῖς ἡμετέροις, *according to our laws*, Isocr.
- By;* ἐν δὲ τοῖτοις τοῖς νομοθέταις μὴ θῆσθαι νόμον μηδένα, *by these magistrates enact no law*, Demosth.
- Of;* ἢ οὐκ οἴδατε ἐν Ἠλίᾳ τί λέγει ἡ γραφή; *wot ye not what the scripture saith of Elias?* Rom. xi. 2.
- For;* λαβεῖν ἐν φέρῃ Κόιλῃν Συρίαν, *to receive Cæle Syria for a dowry*, Polyb. On account of; περιβόητος ἐν τῇ ποίσει, *celebrated for his poetry*, Herodot. Vit. Hom.
- Against;* ἐν ἐμοὶ θρασύς, *bold against me*, Soph. τὸν Περικλέα ἐν ὀργῇ, ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶλον, *they were angry with, they blamed Pericles*, Thucyd.; ἔστι σοι ἐν ἰδονῇ; *is it agreeable to you?* Eurip.; ἐν ὁμοίῳ ποιῆσθαι, *to esteem equally*, Herodot.; ἐν ἑλαφρόῳ ποιῆσθαι, *to make light of*, Id

Σύν, *with.*

- With ;* δεῦρο ἤλυθε σύν Μενελάῳ, *he came hither with Menelaus, Hom.*
On the side of ; σύν τοῖς Ἕλλησιν εἶναι, *to be on the side of the Greeks, Xen.*
With the assist- ance of ; ἐνίκησε σύν Ἀθίνῃ, *he overcame with the assistance of Minerva, Hom.*
Against ; ὅτι καὶ αὐτὸς σύν ἐκείνῳ μάχοιτο, *that even he himself would fight against him, Xen.*
Besides ; σύν πάσι τούτοις, *besides all these things, Luke xxiv. 21.*
According to ; σύν τῷ νόμῳ, *according to the law, Xen.*
In, at the time of ; σύν τῷ πίνειν, *in drinking, Anacr.*

Εἰς, *into.*

- Into ;* ἤλαυνον εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, *they drove into the city, Herodot.*
To ; ἵκετο δ' εἰς Κρεῖοντα, *he came to Creon, Hesiod.*
Till ; καὶ κεν εἰς ἧν ἀνασχοίμην, *I could certainly bear it till morning, Hom.*
Towards ; εὐνοια εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *good-will towards the Greeks, Isocr.*
Against ; πλημμελοῦσιν εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, *they offend against the temple, Demosth.*
In ; εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν καθεζόμενος, *sitting in the assembly, Æschin.*
Within ; εἰς τόξενυμα ἀφικέσθαι, *to come within bow-shot, Xen.*
Among ; φιλοδοξῶν εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, *seeking reputation among the Greeks, Polyb.*
Before ; εἰς πάντας αὐδα, *speak before all, Soph.*
Upon ; εἰς ἀλλήλας ἐμπιπτουσαι, *falling upon one another, Aristoph.*
About ; εἰς ἑσπέραν, *about evening, Aristoph.* Of number ; εἰς ἑξήκοντα, *about sixty men, Thucyd.*
For ; παρείχε χρημᾶτα εἰς τὸ ναυτικόν, *he furnished money for the naval forces, Thucyd.*
On account of ; εἰς δικαιοσύνην ἐπαινεῖσθαι, *to be praised on account of justice, Aristot.*
With respect to ; εἰς τέκνα εὐτυχεῖν, *to be happy with respect to children, Eurip.*
Concerning ; οὐδὲν εἰς αὐτὸν ἔχω λέγειν, *I have nothing to say concerning him, Pausan.*
By ; μήτε εἰς Ἱεροσόλυμα, *neither by Jerusalem, Matth. v. 35.*

XLIX. The prepositions διὰ, κατὰ, ὑπὲρ, govern the genitive and accusative ; and ἀνὰ, the dative and accusative ; as,

Διὰ, *through, on account of.*

With the Genitive.

- Through, By ;* πορευόμενοι διὰ τῆς Λιβύης, *going through Libya, Thucyd.*
διελέγετο αὐτοῖς δ' ἐρμηνέως, he treated with them by an interpreter, Xen.
With ; διὰ μέλανος ἔγραφε, *he wrote with ink, Plut.*
During ; διὰ πάσης τῆς νυκτός, *during the whole night, Herodot.*

- After* ; διὰ μακροῦ χρόνου, *after a long time*, Æschyl.
Above , θίης ἄξιον διὰ πάντων, *above all worth seeing*, Herodot.
In ; διὰ χειρὸς ἔχειν, *to have in one's hand*, Athen.
Among ; "Ομηρος τετίμαζε δι' ἀνθρώπων, *Homer has honored him among men*, Pind.
Near ; κατεστρατοπέδευσε διὰ τῆς πόλεως, *he encamped near the city*, Polyb.
διὰ τέλους, *continually*, Isocr. ; διὰ τρίτου ἔτους, *every third year*, Herodot. ; διὰ φόβου εἶναι, *to fear*, Thucyd.
δι' ὑποψίας γενέσθαι, *to be suspected*, Plut. ; δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν τινα, *to be angry with any one*, Thucyd. ; δι' οἷκ του λαβεῖν, *to commiserate*, Eurip. ; διὰ μάχης εἶναι, *to give battle*, Herodot.

With the Accusative.

- On account of* ; διὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἔφυγον, *they were banished on account of the Lacedemonians*, Xen.
By means of ; διὰ Κροῖσον ἐκφεύγει, *he escapes by means of Cræsus*, Herodot.
By ; διὰ τοὺς χρηστοὺς τιμᾶται, *he is honored by the good*, Aristoph.
Through ; ἔξ διὰ πτύχας ἦλθε χαλκὸς, *the spear penetrated through six folds*, Hom.
In ; νόμοι δι' αἰθέρα τεκνωθέντες, *laws made in heaven*, Soph.

Κατὰ, *at, according to.*

With the Genitive.

- At* ; κατὰ σκοποῦ τοξεύειν, *to shoot at a mark*, Herodian.
Of ; ταῦτόν κατὰ τῆς ἀρετῆς φατίον ἐστί, *the same must be said of virtue*, Plut.
Against ; κατ' ἐμοῦ μάρτύρας παρίχεσθαι, *to produce witnesses against me*, Plato.
Upon ; κατὰ γῆς πίπτειν, *to fall upon the ground*, Dionys. Hal.
In ; καθ' ὕδατος διατῶμενα, *living in the water*, Lucian.
Under ; δύναι κατὰ τῆς γῆς, *to go under the earth*, Plato.
From ; ἦλλοντο κατὰ τοῦ τείχους, *they leaped from the wall*, Xen.
Through ; κατὰ τῆς νήσου διεσπάρησαν, *they were dispersed through the island*, Polyb.
By ; ἐξορκίζω σε κατὰ τοῦ Θεοῦ, *I adjure thee by God*, Matth. xxvi. 63.

With the Accusative.

- According to* ; καθ' "Ομηρον, *according to Homer*, Plato.
During ; αὐλίσουσι κατὰ πάντα τὸν πλόον, *they pipe during the whole voyage*, Herodot.
In the time of ; τῶν Ἐχινᾶδων κατὰ τὰ Τρωϊκὰ Μέγιστα ᾤχρειν φησί, *he says that Meges governed the Echinādes in the time of the Trojan war*, Strabo.
Through ; κατὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην, *through the whole city*, Dionys. Hal.
In ; κατ' οὐρανὸν ναίει, *he dwells in heaven*, Eurip.
Among ; κατὰ ὥσπ' ἰα πυκνὰ κείμεθα, *we lay among the thick bushes*, Hom.

- By ; κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλασσαν, *by land and by sea*, Isocr.
Near ; κατὰ τύμβον, *near the tomb*, Æschyl.
Before ; ἵνα σοι κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγῃ, *that he may speak to you before your face*, Aristoph.
Opposite to ; κατὰ Λακεδαιμονίους ἕστηκε Πέρσας, *he placed the Persians opposite to the Lacedæmonians*, Herodot.
At ; κατ' αὐτοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα, *he continually looked at them*, Hom.
To ; ἵκοντο κατὰ στρατόν, *they came to the army*, Hom.
Towards ; ἥπιος κατὰ τοὺς πολίτας, *mild towards the citizens*, Herodot.
After ; κατ' αὐτὸν ἄλλοι ἀνέβαινον, *after him others ascended*, Herodot.
On account of ; αὐτὸν κατὰ τὴν νεότητα ὑπεριδόντες, *having slighted him on account of his youth*, Thucyd.
Concerning ; ἐπειρωτῶν τὸν κήρυκα κατὰ τὴν ἄπιν, *questioning the envoy concerning his coming*, Herodot.
With ; κατ' ἐξουσίαν ἐπιτάσσει, *he commands with authority*, Mark i. 27.
About ; κατ' ἑξακισχίλους ἀνδρας, *about six thousand men*, Herodot.
It is often put with the accusative to denote the end of an action ; κατὰ λήτην ἐκπλώσαντες, *having sailed out in order to collect plunder*, Herodot. Also to serve as a circumlocution of the genitive ; ἡ κατὰ τὸν ἥλιον ἀνατολή, *the rising of the sun*, Polyb.
καθ' ἑαυτὸν, *by himself*, Demosth. ; κατὰ μῆνα, *every month*, Aristoph. ; κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἕκαστον, *every year*, Plato ; κατὰ τετρακισχίλους, *four thousand at a time*, Xen. ; κατὰ φύλα, *by tribes*, Hom.

Ὑπὲρ, *above*.

With the Genitive.

- Above ; τὸ ὕδωρ ὑπὲρ τῶν μαστῶν φαίνεται, *the water of the river appeared above their breasts*, Xen.
Over ; πηδῶν τάφρων ὑπερ, *leaping over the trenches*, Soph.
Beyond ; ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας τῆς ὑπὲρ Αἰγύπτου, *from Æthiopia which is beyond Egypt*, Thucyd.
For ; ὑπὲρ τῶν Ἑλλήνων μάχεσθαι, *to fight for the Greeks*, Plato.
On account of ; Σεῦθῃ δὲ ἀπεχθόμενος ὑπὲρ ὑμῶν, *being hated by Seuthes on account of you*, Xen.
By ; λίσσομαι ὑπὲρ μακάρων, *I pray by the gods*, Apoll. Rh.
Concerning ; ὅσα ὑπὲρ τῆς εἰρήνης κατεφείσατό μου, *what he falsely laid to my charge concerning the peace*, Demosth.
ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ παθεῖν, *in order not to suffer*, Demosth.

With the Accusative.

- Above ; ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ὑπὲρ Σηλυμβρίαν, *in the plain above Selymbria*, Xen. Of number ; ὑπὲρ δὲ δύο μυριάδας ἀνθρώπων, *above twenty thousand men*, Herodot.
Over ; ῥίπτουσιν ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον, *they throw it over the house*, Herodot.
Beyond ; ὑπὲρ τὴν πύραν φρονεῖν, *to have a spirit beyond his purse*, Lucian.
Against ; ὑπὲρ μόρον, *against destiny*, Hom.

Ἀνά, upon, through.

With the Dative.

- Upon* ; ἀνά Γαργᾶρον ἄκρῳ ἵμενον, *sitting upon the summit of*
mouni Gargārus, Hom.
In ; ἀνά ναυσίν, *in ships*, Eurip.
With ; χρυσέῳ ἀνά σκίπτρῳ, *with a golden sceptre*, Hom.

With the Accusative.

- Through* ; ἀνά στρατὸν, *through the army*, Hom.
During ; ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον, *during this war*, Herodot.
In ; βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων, *having kings in your mouth*,
Hom.
Among ; ἀνὰ πρῶτους ἔσαν, *they were among the first*, Herodot.
At ; νῆας ἀνὰ γλαφύρας, *at the hollow ships*, Hom.
To ; Λάτμιον ἀν' ὑάπος ἦλθε, *came to the Latmian forest*, Theocr.
Up ; ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμὸν πλέειν, *to sail up the river*, Herodot.
Upon ; θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρικήν, *he hung them upon a tamarisk*, Hom.
According to ; ἀνὰ τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον, *according to the same manner*, Polyb.
By reason of ; ἀνὰ τὸ σκοτεινὸν οὐ προιδόντων, *they not discovering them by*
reason of the darkness, Thucyd.
ἀνὰ κράτος, *with all his might*, Xen. ; ἀνὰ μέρος, *by*
turns, in succession, alternately, Eurip. ; ἀνὰ μέσον, *in*
the midst, between, 1 Cor. vi. 5. ; ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, *ἀνὰ*
πάντα ἔτια, yearly, Herodot. ; μηδὲ ἀνὰ δύο χιτῶνας
ἔχειν, *neither have two coats apiece*, Luke ix. 3.

L. The prepositions ἀμφι, ἐπὶ, μετὰ, παρὰ, περι, πρὸς, ὑπὸ, govern the genitive, dative, and accusative ; as,

Ἀμφι, about.

With the Genitive.

- About* ; ἀμφὶ ταύτης οἰκέοντες τῆς πόλιος, *dwelling about this city*,
Herodot.
Concerning ; ἀεῖδειν ἀμφὶ φιλότῆτος, *to sing concerning love*, Hom.
For ; μάχεσθον πιδάκος ἀμφ' ὀλίγης, *they fight for a little foun-*
tain, Hom.
By ; Φοίβου ἀμφι, *by Phæbus*, Apoll. Rh.

With the Dative.

- About* ; πέπλους δέγγυνσιν ἀμφὶ σώματι, *he rends the robes about his*
body, Æschyl.
Concerning ; ἐμελλον ἀμφὶ πόσει ἐρεσθαι, *I intended to inquire concern-*
ing my husband, Hom.
For ; ἀμφ' Ἑλένη ἐμάχοντο, *you fought for Helen*, Hom.
With ; πεπαισμένη ἀμφ' ὀνίχασσι, *pierced with his talons*, Hesiod.
Near ; ἦρ' ὤπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, *he fell near him*, Hom.
Upon ; φέρει γὰρ ἀμφὶ νώτοις Σιδωνίην γυναῖκα, *for he carries upon*
his back a Sidonian woman, Anacr.

Against, λόγους ἀνέσπα, τοὺς μὲν Ἀτρειδῶν κέῖτα, τοὺς δ' ἄμφ' Ὀδυσσεῖ, *he uttered speeches, some against the Atridae, some against Ulysses, Soph.*

With the Accusative.

About; ἄμφι τὴν κἀμῖνον ἔχω τὰ πολλὰ, *I am commonly about the stove, Lucian.* Of time; ἄμφι Πλειᾶδων διόσιν, *about the setting of the Pleiads, Æschyl.* Of number; ἄμφι τὰ ἑξήκοντα στάδια, *about sixty stadia, Xen.*

Near; ἄμφι δὲ καυλὸν φάσγανον ἐρύχαιοθῃ, *the sword was broken near the hilt, Hom.*

To; ἄμφ' ἅλα ἔλσαι Ἀχαιοὺς, *to confine the Greeks to the sea, Hom.*

Concerning; ἄλλο δὲ οὐδὲν ὑπόμνημα ἦν ἐνταῦθα τῶν μύθων τῶν ἀμφὶ τὸν Ἰάσονα, *there was no other memorial here of the fables concerning Jason, Arrian.*

For; νεῖκος ἐτύχθη ἀμφὶ βοηλασίαν, *a contest arose for driving away the oxen, Hom.*

Ἐπὶ, upon.

With the Genitive.

Upon; ἐστᾶσι δ' ἐπὶ λόφου, *they stand upon an eminence, Herodot.*

Over; ἐπὶ τούτων ἀπέλιπε Νικάρχον, *over these he left Nicarchus, Polyb.*

In; ἔχων ἐπὶ τῆς χειρὸς μῦν, *having in his hand a mouse, Herodot.*

By; ἐπὶ τῆς θαλάττης ἕστησαν, *they stood by the sea, Polyb.*

Before; ἐπὶ τοσούτων μαρτύρων, *before so many witnesses, Lucian.*

Towards; ἔπλει ἐπὶ τῆς Μιλήτου, *he sailed towards Miletus, Thucyd.*

Against; ἐπὶ Φρυγίας ἐπορεύετο, *he went against Phrygia, Xen.*

In the time of; ἐπὶ Κρόνου, *in the time of Saturn, Hesiod.*

Of; ἐπὶ τοῦ καλοῦ λέγων παιδὸς, *speaking of the beautiful boy, Plato.*

From; Λύκιοι ἐπὶ Λύκου ἔσχον τὴν ἑπωνυμίην, *the Lycians had their name from Lycus, Herodot.*

ἐπ' ἑωυτῶν, *by themselves, apart, Herodot.*; ἐπὶ τεττάρων, *four deep, Thucyd.*; ἦν ἐφ' ἐνὸς ἢ κατὰ βᾶσις, *the descent was by one at a time, Xen.*

With the Dative.

Upon; ἄγγος ἐπὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ ἔχουσαν, *having a vessel upon her head, Herodot.*

Over; οὐ γὰρ οὐδὲν κατέλειπον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσιν ἐμοῖσι, *for I did not leave a keeper over my possessions, Hom.*

In; ἡμῖν ἐνὶ ποταμῷ, ἢ ἐν ἄλλῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ, *both in war and in any other business, Hom.*

With; ἐσθίουσιν ἐπὶ τῷ σίτῳ ὄψον, *they eat meat with their bread, Xen.*

At; ἐπὶ τῷ Ἀλφειῷ ποταμῷ, *at the river Halex, Thucyd.*

To; κτισθέντες ἐπὶ ἔργοις ἀγαθοῖς, *created to good works, Ephes. ii. 10.*

Against; συνιστάς τοὺς Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ τῇ Σπάρτῃ, *stirring up the Arcadians against Sparta, Herodot.*

Before; ἐπὶ τοῖς τοῖς κριταῖς, *before these judges, Aristoph.*

After; ἀνέστη ἐπ' αὐτῷ Φεραύλας, *after him Pheraulas rose up, Xen.*

- Besides* ; ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τοῖς πάθομεν κακὰ, *besides these we suffered many other misfortunes*, Hom.
- For* , ἐθαύμαζον αὐτὸν ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, *they admired him for his wisdom*, Plato.
- Concerning* ; ἐχρησθησάμενοι ἐπὶ τῇ χώρῃ, *they consulted the oracle concerning the country*, Herodot.
- In the power of* ; ἐπὶ τοῖς θεοῖς δ' ἐστὶ, *it is in the power of the gods*, Plato. It is often put with the dative to express condition ; ἔρχεο ἐπὶ δώροις, *come on condition of receiving presents*, Hom.
- Also design ; δοξομεν ἐπὶ πολέμῳ ἀπιέναι, *we shall seem to depart in order to make war*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- Upon* ; ἀνεπήδησεν ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, *he leaped upon his horse*, Xen.
- Over* ; βασιλεύσει ἐπὶ τὸν οἶκον Ἰακώβ, *he shall reign over the house of Jacob*, Luke i. 33.
- To* ; ἐπὶ τὴν οἰκίαν ἀφίγμεθα, *we are come to the house*, Aristoph.
- Towards* ; ὁρώων ἐπὶ οἶνοπα πόντον, *looking towards the purple sea*, Hom.
- Against* ; ἐστρατεύετο ἐπὶ τοὺς Αἰθιοπας, *he marched against the Æthiopians*, Herodot.
- Among* ; ἔκλε' ἐπ' ἀνδρώπους, *you became celebrated among men*, Hom.
- By* ; ἐπὶ κρήναν ἐσθόμενοι, *sitting by a fountain*, Theocr.
- For, during* ; ἐδύον τὴν γῆν ἐπὶ δύο ἡμέρας, *they ravaged the country for two days*, Thucyd.
- Till* ; εὔδον ἐπ' ἡῶ, *I slept till morning*, Hom.
- About* ; ἐπὶ τριηκόσια, *about three hundred*, Herodot.
- It is often put with verbs of motion, in order to show the object of them ; πρὸς σέ ἦλθον ἐπ' ἀργύριον, *I came to you to get money*, Xen.

Μετά, *with, among, after*.

With the Genitive.

- With* ; τὰ πολλὰ διημερεύομεν μετ' αὐτοῦ, *we commonly spent the day with him*, Plato.
- Among* ; τί ζητεῖτε τὸν ζῶντα μετὰ τῶν νεκρῶν ; *why seek ye the living among the dead ?* Luke xxiv. 5.
- By means of* ; μετ' ἀρετῆς πρωτεύειν, *to be first by means of virtue*, Xen.
- Against* ; πολεμήσω μετ' αὐτῶν, *I will fight against them*, Apocal. ii. 16.

With the Dative.

- Among* ; γενεῇφι νεώτατός εἰμι μεθ' ὑμῖν, *I am the youngest among you*, Hom.
- In* ; σέ μετ' ἀγκαλίδεσσι φέρουσα, *carrying you in her arms*, Callim.
- With* ; τὸν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρούσάτο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, *him Apollo caught with his hands*, Hom.
- By* ; χαῖται δ' ἐδύοιοιτο μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο, *their manes were shaken by the blowing of the wind*, Hom.

With the Accusative.

- After* ; μετὰ τὸν θάνατον Δαρείου, *after the death of Darius*, Herodot. Of rank or degree ; ὃν φιλῶ μάλιστα μετὰ σέ, *whom I love the most after you*, Aristoph.

- To;* ἵομεν (Ion. for ἴωμεν) μετὰ παῖδ' ἐμὸν, *let us go to my son.* Hom.
- In;* ῥόπαλον μετὰ χειρὸς ἔχων, *having a club in his hands,* Alciph.
- Into;* Ὡς μετὰ Κασπίδα βάλλει, *the Oxus falls into the Caspian sea,* Dionys. Per.
- Among;* σέ φασιν μεθ' ὁμίλικας ἔμμεν' ἄριστον, *they say that you are the best among your coevals,* Hom.
- Besides;* οἱ καὶ Ἀνακτοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετιῶσι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα, *what chiefs there are among the Greeks besides Achilles,* Hom.
- Against;* ἤλτε μετ' ἀθανάτους μακάρας, *he sinned against the immortal gods,* Hesiod.
- By;* οὔτε νύκτωρ, οὔτε μεθ' ἡμέραν, *neither by night nor by day,* Plato.
- Sometimes it is put with the accusative to express the end of an action; τὸ χρύσειον ἔπλει μετὰ κῶας, *he sailed in order to get the golden fleece,* Theocr.

Παρά, from, at, to.

With the Genitive.

- From;* παρὰ τοῦ Ἀγαμέμνονος δῶρα λαβεῖν, *to receive presents from Agamemnon,* Plato.
- Near;* παρὰ κυανέων πετρῶν, *near the Cyanean rocks,* Soph.
- By;* τοῦτο παρὰ σοῦ ἐπιδεικνύσθω, *let this be shown by you,* Xen.

With the Dative.

- At;* μένων παρὰ νηυσί, *remaining at the ships,* Hom.
- With;* παρὰ σοὶ κατέλουν, *they lodged with you,* Demosth.
- In;* παρ' Ὅμηρῳ Διομήδης λέγει, *in Homer Diomēdes says,* Plato.
- To;* ἵνα παρὰ Τισσαφέρνηι, *to go to Tissaphernes,* Xen.

With the Accusative.

- To;* ἦκε παρ' ἡμᾶς, *he came to us,* Plato.
- Near;* παρ' αὐτὸν κοιμήσαντο, *they slept near him,* Hom.
- During;* παρὰ πάντα τὸν χρόνον, *during the whole time,* Demosth.
- At;* ταῦτα παρὰ τὰ συμπόσια ποιεῖσι, *they do these things at their entertainments,* Herodot.
- Through;* παρ' ἅπαν τὸ στράτευμα, *through the whole army,* Thucyd.
- Against;* παρὰ τοὺς νόμους, *against the laws,* Demosth.
- Above, more than;* ἐπὶόνει παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους, *he labored above the others,* Xen.
- Below;* ἡλάττωσας αὐτὸν βραχὺ τι παρ' ἀγγέλους, *thou hast reduced him a little below the angels,* Psal. viii. 5.
- By reason of;* ἐν ἐμπειρίᾳ εἰσι παρὰ τὴν ἐμπειρίαν, *they have confidence by reason of their experience,* Aristot.
- From;* ἰγούμαι εἶναι παρὰ τοῦτο σωτηρίαν, *I think that safety is from this,* Plato.
- Besides;* οὐκ ἔστι παρὰ ταῦτ' ἄλλα, *there are not others besides these,* Aristoph.
- Except;* τεσσαράκοντα παρὰ μίαν ἑλᾶβον, *I received forty stripes except (or save) one,* 2 Cor. xi. 24.
- παρὰ τετάρτην ἡμέραν, *every fourth day,* Polyb.; παρ' ὀλίγον ἤλθον ἀποθνήσκειν, *I came within a little of dying,* Isocr.; παρ' ὀλίγον ἐποιούνητο τὸν Κλέανδρον, *they esteemed Cleander of little consideration,* Xen.

Περί, about.

With the Genitive

- About ;* τί λέγεις περί τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ; *what do you say about Achilles?* Plato.
For ; γῆς πέρι τῆσδε μαχώμεθα, *let us fight for this land,* Tyrt.
From ; γράμματα κομίζω περί Δεκριανοῦ, *I bring letters from Decrianus,* Lucian.
Above ; περί πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, *to be above all others,* Hom.
σε περί πολλοῦ ποιήσονται, they will greatly esteem you, Plato.

With the Dative.

- About ;* περί τοῖσι ἀνέχῃσι, *about their necks,* Herodot.
For ; δεδιότες περί τῇ Ποτιδαίᾳ, *fearing for Potidæa,* Thucyd.
Through ; περί δειμᾶτι φεῦγον, *they fled through fear,* Find.
By ; ἐρεικόμενος περί δουρί, *transfixed by the spear,* Hom.

With the Accusative.

- About ;* περί τὰ ἔλεα οἰκέοντες, *dwelling about the marshes,* Herodot.
Of time ; καταλαβάνουσι περί ἀρίστου ὥραν, *they overtake them about dinner-time,* Thucyd. *Of number ;* περί τετταράκοντα τάλαντα, *about forty talents,* Lys.
Towards ; περί τὸν δῆμὸν εἰσι δίκαιοι, *they are just towards the people,* Aristoph.
Against ; περί τοὺς θεοὺς ἔξαμαρτεῖν, *to offend against the gods,* Isocr.

Πρὸς, from, near, to.

With the Genitive.

- From ;* πρὸς Διὸς εἰσὶν ἅπαντες, *all are from Jupiter,* Hom.
By ; ἄρχεσθαι ἐνὸς πρὸς ἀνδρός, *to be governed by one man,* Eurip.
In obtestation ; πρὸς θεῶν, *by the gods,* Soph.
For ; δοκεῖς πρὸς ἐμοῦ λέγειν, *you seem to speak for me,* Plato.
Near ; εἰσὶ πρὸς θαλάσσης, *they are near the sea,* Herodot.
Towards ; πρὸς ἐσπέρας οἰκέοντες, *inhabiting towards the west,* Herodot.
Against ; πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐχθροῦ ἐπιφέρων τὴν ψῆφον, *giving his vote against an enemy,* Dionys. Hal.
Before ; πρὸς θεῶν ἄσεβης, *impious before the gods,* Xen.
Under ; πρὸς ἄλλης ἰστὸν ὑφαίνοις, *you may weave the web under another,* Hom.
δεξιῷ πρὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐστί, it is the part of a man of sense, Aristoph. ; *πρὸς πατρός, μητρός, on the father's, mother's side,* Æschin. ; *οἱ πρὸς αἱμάτος, the relations by blood,* Soph.

With the Dative.

- Near ;* ἡύλσαντο πρὸς λόφῳ τινί, *they encamped near a certain eminence,* Thucyd.
In ; πρὸς ταῖς ἀγκύλαις τὰ παῖδια κομίζειν, *to carry the children in their arms,* Plut.
Upon ; κεῖντο ποτὶ χθονί, *they lay upon the ground,* Hom.

- Besides ;* πρὸς τοῖς εἰρημείοις καὶ τόδε ἀπόκριναι, *besides what has been said answer this also*, Plato.
- For ;* οὐ νομίζουσι τὴν ἀρετὴν πρὸς τῷ σφετέρῳ ἀγαθῷ πεφυκέναι, *they do not think that virtue is naturally calculated for their good*, Xen.

With the Accusative.

- To ;* ἦσαν πρὸς Ὀλυμπον, *they went to Olympus*, Hesiod.
- Towards ;* πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἔπλεε, *he sailed towards the west*, Herodot.
- Of dispositions ; πῶς πρὸς σὲ διέκειται ; *how is he disposed towards you ?* Plato.
- Against ;* πρὸς κέντρα μὴ λάκτιζε, *do not kick against the pricks*, Æschyl.
- According to ;* πρὸς τὴν ἀξίαν ἐκάστω ἐδίδοσαν, *they gave to each according to his desert*, Xen.
- In comparison with ;* πρὸς θεὸν πίθηκος φανεῖται, *in comparison with a god he will appear an ape*, Plato.
- On account of ;* πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον ἔσπευσα, *on account of this vision I hastened the nuptials*, Herodot.
- With ;* ξυμμαχίαν ἐποιήσαντο πρὸς βασιλέα, *they made an alliance with the king*, Thucyd.
- Between ;* τεκμήριον τῆς πρὸς ἡμᾶς φιλίας, *a proof of the friendship that is between us*, Isocr.
- Besides ;* ἐὰν πρὸς τοῦτο διαδάξῃς αὐτούς, *if besides this you teach them*, Xen.
- For ;* πρὸς τὸ τροπαῖον ἐχρήσαντο, *they used it for the trophy*, Thucyd.
- About ;* ἦν πρὸς ἡμέραν, *it was about day-break*, Lys. Of number ; πρὸς ἑπτακοσίους, *about seven hundred*, Xen.

Ὑπὸ, under.

With the Genitive.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονός, *under the earth*, Hesiod.
- From ;* ῥύσαι ὑπ' ἰήρος νύκτος Ἀχαιῶν, *deliver the sons of Greece from the darkness*, Hom.
- By ;* ἐπαινοῦνται ὑπὸ τῶν πολλῶν, *they are praised by the multitude*, Plato. ἀπέθανεν ὑπὸ Νικάνδρου, *he was slain by Nicander*, Xen.
- According to ;* Ζηνὸς ὑπ' ἀγγελίης, *according to the command of Jupiter*, Hom.
- For, by reason of ;* χορεύσαι ἥψ' ἰδονῆς, *to dance for joy*, Aristoph.
- With ;* ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξαγεῖν, *to convey with pomp*, Herodot.
- To ;* ὑπ' ἀλητήρος ἀεῖδεν, *to sing to the piper*, Theog.
- ὑπὸ μαστίγων ὠρουσσαν, *they dug under the strokes of whips*, Herodot.

With the Dative.

- Under ;* ὑπὸ χθονί, *under the earth*, Hom. Subject to ; ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίοις εἰσὶ, *they are under the Lacedæmonians*, Isocr.
- Near, close under ;* ὑπὸ τῇ πόλει, *near the city*, Thucyd.
- In ;* κατακρύψας ὑπὸ κόλπῳ, *concealing them in her bosom*, Hom.
- Before ;* ὑπὸ τοιοῦτῳ μάρτυρι, *before such a witness*, Herodian.
- By ;* ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δοῦρι τυπείς, *struck by my spear*, Hom.

<i>For ;</i>	ὑπὸ δέιματι κεκληγνῦαι, <i>crying out for fear</i> , Apoll. Rh.
<i>With,</i>	ὑπὸ φωτὶ πολλῷ προΐει, <i>he went forward with much light</i> , Plut.
<i>To ;</i>	ὑπὸ βαρβύτῳ χορεύων, <i>dancing to the lyre</i> , Anacr.

With the Accusative.

<i>Under ;</i>	ὑπὸ τοῦς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου ἐπέδραμε κύων, <i>a dog ran under the horse's feet</i> , Herodot.
<i>To ;</i>	αἰσχιστος ἀνὴρ ἵπὸ Ἰλίου ἦλθε, <i>he was the most abject wretch that came to Troy</i> , Hom.
<i>Behind ;</i>	καὶ μιν ἐκείνη κατακρύπτει ὑπὸ τὴν θύρην, <i>and she conceals him behind the door</i> , Herodot.
<i>About ;</i>	ὑπὸ τὸν χρόνον τοῦτον, <i>about this time</i> , Thucyd.

Obs. 1. Ὡς is often used for πρὸς or εἰς · as, ἦλθεν ὡς ἐμὲ, *he came to me*, Demosth. ; ἔπεμπον πρέσβεις ὡς τοὺς Ἀθηναίους, *they sent ambassadors to the Athenians*, Thucyd.

Obs. 2. Prepositions are sometimes separated from their cases ; as, τῷ δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρῳ Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην, (for εἰς ἄρματα,) Hom. ; ἐν γὰρ σε τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ ἀναιρέομαι, (for ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ,) Herodot. vi. 69. They are also frequently placed after ; as, μάχην ἐς, Hom. ; ἵεναι πέτρας ἄπο, Eurip. ; φιλοσοφίας πέρι, Plato.

Obs. 3. The poets sometimes join a preposition with the latter only of two nouns, where it should stand with both ; as, ἢ ἀλὸς ἢ ἐπὶ γῆς, Hom.

Obs. 4. Prepositions are frequently used as adverbs, without a case ; as, σοὶ δὲ τάδε λέγω, δράσω δὲ πρὸς, Eurip. ; μετὰ δὲ, ἔλεγε τάδε, Herodot.

Obs. 5. Prepositions are often understood ; as, ἐγὼ σε μετέρχομαι τῶν θεῶν, (sc. πρὸς,) Herodot. ; ἔρχονται πεδίοιο, (sc. διὰ,) Hom. ; τοξέειτ' ἀνδρὸς τοῦδε, (sc. κατὰ,) *you shoot at this man*, Soph. ; ἀπώλοντο αἱ νῆες ἀπὸ τοῖς ἀνδράσι, (sc. σὺν,) *the ships were lost with all on board*, Xen. ; ἀνεχώρησε τῷ στρατῷ, (sc. σὺν,) *he returned with the army*, Thucyd. ; τί μοι ὀργίζῃ ; (instead of διὰ τί ;) *why are you angry with me ?* Xen.

LI. A preposition in composition often governs the same case, as when it stands by itself ; as,

ἀποπηδᾷ τοῦ ἄρματός, *he leaps from the chariot*.

τὰ φύλλα καταχέοντες ἀλλήλων, *throwing the leaves at one another*.

συνεκίβευε τῇ Δήμητρι, *he played at dice with Ceres*.

ὑπερενεγκόντες τὰς αὐτὰς τὸν ἱσθμὸν, *having carried their ships over the isthmus*.

κατίγνωσαν πάντων θάνατον, Thucyd.; ἐμοῦ καταγελοῖσι, Plato;
 προναυμαχίσεις Πελοποννήσου, Herodot.; ἐνδιέτριψα τῇ Ἰδίῃ, Lucian;
 πολὺς ὑμᾶς ὄχλος περιειστίχει, Plato.

Obs. 1. This rule takes place only when the preposition would have the same sense and the same case if standing immediately before the noun. Sometimes the preposition is repeated; as, κατηγορούντων κατὰ τῶν στρατηγῶν, Xen.

Obs. 2. Sometimes a case different from that required by the preposition in composition is used; as, τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους κατηγορεῖν, Plato; καταγεῖλαι ἡμῖν, Herodot.; ἐξῆλθον τὴν Περσίδα χώραν, Id.; ἐμβατεύειν πατρίδος, Soph.; τόνδ' εἰσεδέξω τειχέων, Eurip.

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often separated from the verbs with which they are compounded; as, ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι, (for λοιγὸν ἀπαμῦναι,) Hom.; κατὰ μὲν ἔκανσαν Ἀρυμὸν πόλιν, κατὰ δὲ Χαράδραν, Herodot. viii. 33.

Obs. 4. The prepositions with which some verbs are compounded are not unfrequently used for the compounds themselves; as, ἐγὼ πάρα for ἐγὼ πάρεμι · ἐνι for ἐνεστι · ἄνα for ἀνάστα, or ἀνάστηθι, *arise thou*.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

I. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO ORTHOGRAPHY AND ETYMOLOGY.

Prosthesis is the prefixing of one or more letters to a word ; as, *σμικρός* for *μικρός* · *ἐέλπομαι* for *ἐλπομαι*. *Epenthesis* is the insertion of one or more letters in the middle of a word ; as, *ἐλλάβε* for *ἐλάβε* · *ἀδελφειός* for *ἀδελφός*. *Paragoge* is the addition of one or more letters to the end of a word ; as, *λόγοισι* for *λόγους* · *ῆσθα* for *ῆς*.

Aphæresis is the taking of one or more letters from the beginning of a word ; as, *κεῖνος* for *ἐκεῖνος* · *εἴβω*, for *λείβω*. *Syncope* is taking from the middle of a word ; as, *κεκμηώς* for *κεκμηκώς* · *πρόμος* for *πρόμαχος*. *Apocope* is taking from the end of a word ; as, *δῶ* for *δῶμα* · *ἔκταν* for *ἐκτάνων*, from *κτείνω*.

Tmesis is the separation of the parts of a compound word by the insertion of another ; as, *ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι* for *λοιγὸν ἀπαμῦναι*. *Metathesis* is the transposition of letters ; as, *καρδία* for *καρδια* · *ἐπράθον* for *ἐπαρθον*, from *πέρθω*. *An-tithesis* is the putting of one letter for another ; as, *πόρρω* for *πόρῳ* · *ὀδυή* for *ὀσμή*.

Synæresis is the contraction of two syllables into one, without a change of letters ; as, *τελχει* for *τελχεῖ*. *Crasis* is the contraction of two syllables into one, with a change of vowels ; as, *τελχους* for *τελχεος*. *Synalæpha* is the uniting of syllables in different words, either by dropping vowels ; as, *κοῦ* for *καὶ οὐ* · or by contracting them ; as, *θουμάτιον* for *τὸ ἱμάτιον* · *τοῦμόν* for *τὸ ἐμόν*. *Diæresis* divides one syllable into two ; as, *παῖς* for *παῖς*.

II. FIGURES WHICH RELATE TO SYNTAX.

Ellipsis is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense. The following, with what have been elsewhere given, are some of the principal examples of this figure ; but its limits are far from being accurately defined, some allowing it a wider field than others, and indeed than seems to belong to it.

Ellipsis of substantives. *ἡ Κορινθία, ἡ ἄλλοτρια, ἡ βάρβαρος, ἡ βασιλέως*, (sc. *γῆ* or *χώρα*,) Thucyd. ; *κατὰ γε τὴν ἐμὴν*, (sc. *γνώμην*, or *δόξαν*,) Plato ; *ἐς πατρός, ἐς ἡμέτερον*, (sc. *δόμον*, or *οἶκον*,) Hom. ; *κατὰ τὸ ἐπιχώριον*, (sc. *ἔθος*,) Thucyd. ; *τῇ ἰστευαίῃ, τῇ τελευταίῃ*, (sc. *ἡμέρῃ*,) Herodot. ; *ἐν τῷ παρόντι*,

(sc. καιρῶ,) Thucyd. ; ἄγε ἡμᾶς τὴν ἐπὶ Βαβυλῶνος, τὴν λοιπὴν ἐπορεύθη, (sc. ὁδὸν,) Xen. ; δαρήσεται πολλὰς, ὀλίγας, (sc. πληγὰς,) Luke xii. 47, 48 ; πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ προσελθεῖν, (sc. πράγματα,) Demosth. ; ἐν τῷ Κύρου βαρβαρικῷ, (sc. στρατεύματι,) Xen. ; ἡ κυβερνητικὴ, ἡ ῥητορικὴ, ἡ δικανικὴ, (sc. τέχνη,) Plato ; ἐν ἀριστερῇ, ἐν δεξιῇ, (sc. χειρὶ,) Herodot. ; ἐκ τῶν τῆς πόλεως, (sc. χρημάτων,) Æschin. ; ἐν τῷ τότε, (sc. χρόνῳ,) Andoc. ; τὰ ἐπὶ Θράκης, (sc. χωρία, or μέρη,) Thucyd.

Ellipsis of verbs. ἔτοιμος ἔγωγε μανθάνειν, (sc. εἰμι,) Plato ; Σιμωνίδῃ οὐ ῥάδιον ἀπιστεῖν (sc. ἐστὶ) • σοφὸς γὰρ καὶ θεῖος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, (sc. ἐστὶ,) Plato ; λαβὲ τὴν μάχαιραν • εἴτα ὅπως μαγειρικῶς σφάζεις τὸν ὄν, (for εἴτα ὅρα ὅπως σφάζεις,) Aristoph. ; ἅπτε οὖν, καὶ μὴ χαλεπήνῃτε τῷ δικαστῇ, (for καὶ σκοπεῖτε μὴ χαλεπήνῃτε,) Lucian ; εἰ δέ κε Τρωσὶ μάχωμαι, μήπως με περιστείωσι, (for δεῖδω μήπως με περιστείωσι,) Hom. ; σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ ἀπορεῖς, (i. e. σὺ οὐδὲν ἄλλο ποιεῖς,) Plato ; τί δέ, εἰ μὴ ὑπισχνεῖτο, (i. e. τί δέ ἄλλο ἐπολεῖ,) Xen. ; εἰ δέ, σὺ μὲν μευ ἄκουσον, ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι καταλέξω, (for εἰ δέ βούλει,) Hom. Frequently καλῶς ἔχει, or the like, must be supplied before εἰ δέ μὴ. Thus, εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας, [καλῶς ἔξει,] εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτοὺς ἐλωῖμαι, Hom. In some cases, however, instead of καλῶς ἔχει being supplied, εἰ δέ μὴ is rendered *otherwise, alioqui* ; as, μὴ ποιήσῃς ταῦτα • εἰ δέ μὴ, αἰτίαν ἔξεις, *do not do this ; otherwise, you will be blamed*, Xen.

The participle ἔχων is sometimes omitted ; as, ποῦ δὲ ὁ ξύλον ; (sc. ἔχων,) Lucian ; ἐκείσε ἀπόβλεπον ἐς τὴν μεγάλην ἀκρόπολιν, τὴν τὸ τριπλοῦν τεῖχος, (sc. ἔχουσαν,) Id.

An ellipsis of the adverb μᾶλλον often takes place before ἢ or ἥπερ • as, βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σὸον ἔμμεναι, ἢ ἀπολέσθαι, (i. e. μᾶλλον βούλομαι,) Hom. ; Ζεὺς Τρωσὶν ἐθέλει δοῦναι κράτος, ἢ ἔπερ ἡμῖν, Id.

Asyndeton is the omission of conjunctions where they are usually inserted ; as, πολλὰ γὰρ ἂν ποιήσειε τῷ σχήματι, τῷ βλέμματι, τῇ φωνῇ, Demosth. ; καὶ συμβαλόντες τὰς ἀσπίδας, ἐωθοῦντο, ἐμάχοντο, ἀπέκτεινον, ἀπέθνησκον, Xen.

Synesis is when the construction is referred, not to the gender or number of the word, but to the sense ; as, τὸ στρατόπεδον, οὕτως ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχοντες τὸν Ἄγιν, ἀνεχώρουν, Thucyd.

Zeugma is when two or more substantives have a verb in common, which is applicable only to one of them ; as, ἔδουσι τε πλοῖα μῆλα, οἶνόν τ' ἔξαιτον, (sc. πίνουσι,) Hom. ; ἰν' οὔτε φωνὴν οὔτε του μορφὴν βροτῶν ὕψει, Æschyl. Prom. 21.

Pleonasm is the use of more words than are necessary to

express the sense; as, ἰδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσι, Hom.; ἔφη λέγων, Soph.; μεγάθει μέγας, Hom.; νῦν μοι ἐπιβόωσον σεαυτὸν Lucian.

Polysyndeton is the use of conjunctions where they are not grammatically necessary; as, τὰ μὲν πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς φανεροὺς ἦν καὶ ποιῶν καὶ λέγων, Xen.; Ἀτρεΐδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί, Hom.

Hendiadys is the expression of that which is in reality one, as if there were two; as, εἶτω δὲ προλείποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, (for ἡ ῥώμη τοῦ σώματος,) Thucyd.

Periphrasis, or *circumlocution*, is the use of several words to express one thing; as, ἄστιν Σούσων, (for Σοῦσα,) Æschyl.; σὺς χοῖμα μέγα, (for μέγας σῦς,) Herodot.; τὸ δῖον ὄμμα, (for Ζεὺς,) Æschyl.; νῆες, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν, (for οἱ Ἕλληνες,) Hom.; Κάστορος βλα, Pind.; βλε Ἡρακλειῆ, Hom. (for Κάστωρ, Ἡρακλῆς, but with the collateral idea of *strength* or *power*.)

Hyperbāton is the transgression of the common order or arrangement of words; as, αἰ ἦλθεν ἔχων, (for αἰ ἔχων ἦλθε,) Thucyd.

Anastrophe is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first; as, φιλοσοφίας πέρι, (for περὶ φιλοσοφίας, Plato; εἴθιει πάρα, (for παρειίθιει,) Hom.; πόνου χωρὶς, Soph.

Hysteron protēron is when that is put last, which, according to the sense, should be first; as, ὦρξε πύλας, καὶ ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας, (for ἀπῶσεν ὀχῆας, καὶ ὦρξε πύλας,) Hom.

Hypallage is when two words mutually exchange their respective cases; as, ἄστρον εὐφρόνη, (for ἄστρο εὐφρόνης,) Soph.

Synchysis is a confused arrangement of words, by which the sense is obscured; as, οὐδεις πω πρότερον Θοῤῥᾶκας Ῥωμαίων κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους, (for οὐδεις πω πρότερον Ῥωμαίων τοὺς Θοῤῥᾶκας κατεστρέψατο ἀθρόους,) Pausan.

Anacoluthon takes place, when the latter part of a sentence does not agree in syntax with the former; as, τοῖς Συρακουσίοις κατὰπληξίς ἐγένετο ὀρῶντες, (for ὀρῶσι, or οἱ Συρακούσιοι κατεπλήγησαν,) the *Syracusans were surprised when they saw* Thucyd.; ὁ δὲ Ἀσσύριος, ὁ Βαβυλωνία τε ἔχων καὶ τὴν ἄλλην Ἀσσυρίαν, ἐγὼ μὲν οἶμαι, ἰπτεύας μὲν ἄξειν οὐ μείον δισμυρίων, (for ἄξει, or τὸν Ἀσσύριον ἄξειν,) but the *Assyrian, who is possessed of Babylon and the rest of Assyria, I think will bring not less than twenty thousand horse*, Xen.

PROSODY.

QUANTITY.

THE quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

Syllables, with respect to their quantity, are either *long* or *short*.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short one ; as, τῦπιτέτΊ.

Some syllables are *common* ; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short ; as the second syllable in θύγατρες.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets ; thus η and ω are always long, ε and ο always short.

Α, ι, and υ, are called doubtful, because they are long in some syllables, short in others, and common in others ; as, δᾰδῶς, φήγινος, ἔδωρ or ἔδωρ.

The rules of quantity may be divided into those which apply to syllables long by nature or by position ; to the doubtful vowels in the first and middle syllables, 1. before vowels or diphthongs, 2. before single consonants ; and to the doubtful vowels in final syllables.

SYLLABLES LONG BY NATURE.

I. Circumflexed syllables, diphthongs, and single vowels produced by contraction, as well as η and ω, are long by nature ; as,

δελφῖνες, δοῖλειος, δᾰδῶς, ᾰκων for ἄκων, ὄφῑς for ὄφινες, τᾰγαθᾰ for τὰ ἀγαθᾰ, τᾰμᾰ for τὰ ἐμᾰ.

Exc. A long vowel or a diphthong is generally shortened at the end of a word, and sometimes at the beginning, before another vowel or diphthong ; as,

οἰσέτω ἢ που κεῖται ἐν ἡμετέροισι δόμοισι, Hom.
οἶδα δ' ἐνὶ σταδίῳ δῆτ' αὖ μέλλεσθαι Ἀρηϊ, Id.

Obs. Sometimes also a long vowel or a diphthong is shortened before a consonant; as, εἰ δὲ κεν οἴκαδ' ἵκοιαι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, Hom. But such readings are generally thought to be false, and others have been substituted for them; thus, εἰ δὲ κεν οἴκαδ' ἵκοιμι φίλην.

SYLLABLES LONG BY POSITION.

II. A syllable in which a short or common vowel precedes two consonants, or a double consonant, is long by position; as,

ἀσὺλλόγιστος, ἔξεργᾶζονται, οἶνός σε τρώει, Hom.

Exc. 1. A short vowel before a mute and a liquid, or before $\mu\nu$, $\pi\tau$, $\kappa\iota$, the last even with ϱ following, is common; as,

μέτρα δὲ τεῦχε θεοῖσι. τὸ γὰρ μέτρον ἐστὶν ἄριστον, Phocyl.
Ἀλκμήνη, θυγάτηρ λαοσσόου Ἠλέκτριωνος, Hesiod.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by ϱ , and before a *smooth* or *rough* mute followed by any liquid, generally continues short in the comic writers.

A short vowel before a *middle* mute followed by λ , μ , ν , is generally made long both in the comic and tragic writers.

Exc. 2. A final short vowel sometimes remains short before a word beginning with a double consonant or two single ones; as, ὑλήεσσα Ζάκυνθος, Hom.; οὐδὲ Σκάμανδρος, Id.

Also a short vowel sometimes continues short before a final ς followed by a word beginning with a consonant; as, κρώζει πολίφρωνς κορώνη, Arat. But such passages are differently read; thus, κρώζει πολίφωνα κορώνη, πολίφωνα being used adverbially.

Obs. 1. A short vowel is often made long before a single consonant, particularly before a liquid; as, παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι, Hom.; πολλὰ λισσύμενος, Id.; ἔπειδ' ἤ, Id.; αἰόλον ὄφιν, Id.

Obs. 2. A short syllable is sometimes made long before a digammated vowel; as, οὐτῆς οἶ, (for ῥοι ,) Hom.; πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆρος, (for ῥοῖκον ,) Id.; ἀπὸ ἐθεν ἦκε, (for ῥέθεν ,) Id.

Obs. 3. When three short syllables come together, one of them must be made long in heroic verse for the sake of measure; as, ἀθάνατος, Ποταμίδης, θυγατέρος, δῖα μὲν ἀσπίδος, Hom.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

1. BEFORE VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

III. A doubtful vowel before another vowel or a diphthong is generally short.

*Exceptions.**A* is long in

1. Words where it is used in Doric for η · as, $\bar{\alpha}\omega\varsigma$ for $\eta\omega\varsigma$.
2. The oblique cases of $\gamma\rho\alpha\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\nu\alpha\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\varsigma$ for $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma$.
3. The Æolic genitives in $\alpha\omicron$ and $\alpha\omega\nu$ · as, $\text{Αἰνεία}\bar{\omicron}$, $\Thetaε\bar{\alpha}\omega\nu$.
4. The second and third persons singular present indicative Ionic of verbs in $\alpha\omega$, if the preceding syllable be long ; as, $\mu\epsilon\nu\omicron\iota\nu\bar{\alpha}\alpha$ · but otherwise it is short ; as, $\omicron\chi\ \delta\omicron\rho\acute{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma$.
5. The present and imperfect of verbs in $\alpha\omega$, when the digamma is supposed to be inserted ; as, $\nu\acute{\alpha}\omega$ or $\nu\bar{\alpha}\text{f}\omega$.
6. Nouns in $\alpha\omega\nu$, whether they increase short or long ; as, $\delta\omicron\pi\bar{\alpha}\omega\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ · $\text{Ποσειδ}\bar{\alpha}\omega\nu$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$ · Except $\Phi\bar{\alpha}\omega\nu$ and a few others.
7. Most feminine proper names in $\alpha\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$ · as, $\Theta\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\text{Ν}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$. But masculines are short ; as, $\text{Τ}\bar{\alpha}\nu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$.

8. $\text{Ἀ}\bar{\alpha}\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\alpha}\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\omicron\chi\iota\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\bar{\alpha}\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ or $\alpha\iota\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\rho$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$ with its derivatives and compounds, as, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\xi$, $\tau\rho\iota\chi\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\xi$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\kappa\bar{\iota}$, $\kappa\alpha\tau\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\gamma\delta\eta\nu$, &c., $\delta\eta\rho\bar{\alpha}\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ and several other compounds of $\bar{\alpha}\omega$, $\bar{\alpha}\rho\chi\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\beta\omicron\nu\gamma\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\rho$, $\delta\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}\alpha$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\bar{\nu}\kappa\rho\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$ and other compounds of $\kappa\epsilon\rho\bar{\alpha}\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\rho\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\kappa\rho\bar{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\alpha\varsigma$ and its derivatives, as, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\gamma\xi$, &c., $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\lambda\bar{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\bar{\omicron}\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\nu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\nu\omicron\lambda\bar{\iota}\nu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\nu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\nu\rho\bar{\alpha}\bar{\upsilon}\nu\omega$, $\nu\rho\bar{\alpha}\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\sigma\upsilon\nu\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\rho\omicron\varsigma$ with other compounds of $\eta\omicron\rho\alpha$ the perfect middle of $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\iota\rho\omega$, $\chi\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\chi\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, *good*, $\text{Ἀγέ}\bar{\lambda}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$ and other compounds of $\lambda\alpha\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\text{Ἀμφ}\bar{\iota}\rho\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\text{Ἀχ}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{Κυτ}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{Λ}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\epsilon}\rho\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\Sigma\bar{\iota}\phi\bar{\alpha}\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{Τ}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\upsilon}\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{Χρ}\bar{\upsilon}\sigma\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omega}\rho$.

A is common in

$\delta\alpha\gamma\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ and $\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}\omega$ for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$ and $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\delta\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ gen. of $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\tau\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\alpha\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}\rho$ or $\acute{\alpha}\omicron\rho$, $\delta\acute{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\xi\omega$, $\bar{\epsilon}\bar{\iota}\lambda\alpha\omicron\varsigma$.

I is long in

1. Nouns in $\iota\omega\nu$ increasing short ; as, $\kappa\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$ · $\text{Ἀμφ}\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$. $\text{Κρ}\bar{\omicron}\nu\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$ and $\text{Ὠ}\bar{\omicron}\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$ are common.
2. Comparatives in $\iota\omega\nu$, but in the Attic dialect only ; as, $\beta\epsilon\lambda\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$.
3. $\delta\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\Theta\rho\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\bar{\iota}$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\sigma\bar{\iota}\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\tau\rho\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, *an arrow, poison*, with its compounds, as, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\delta\bar{\omicron}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, &c. (but $\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\nu$, *a violet*, and its compounds, as, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\epsilon\bar{\iota}\delta\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, are short), $\bar{\iota}\bar{\omega}\chi\bar{\omicron}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\kappa\rho\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\mu\epsilon\tau\alpha\chi\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\theta\omega$, $\nu\alpha\lambda\bar{\iota}\omega\bar{\xi}\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\nu\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\nu\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\omicron}$, $\text{Ἀμφ}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\text{Ιαπε}\bar{\tau}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\text{Ἰαπε}\bar{\tau}\bar{\iota}\omicron\nu\bar{\iota}\delta\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\text{Ἰα}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\iota}\omega\nu$, $\text{Ἰα}\bar{\sigma}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\text{Ἰο}\bar{\nu}\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$, $\text{Ἰ}\bar{\omega}$, $\text{Ταλα}\bar{\iota}\omicron\nu\bar{\iota}\delta\bar{\iota}\varsigma$, $\Phi\bar{\theta}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\Phi\bar{\lambda}\bar{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, $\text{Χ}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, *of Chios, Chian*, (but $\text{Χ}\bar{\iota}\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, *Chios*, is short).

I is common in

1. Nouns in $\iota\alpha$ and $\iota\eta$ · as, $\kappa\omicron\nu\bar{\iota}\alpha$.
2. Verbs in $\iota\omega$ · as, $\tau\bar{\iota}\omega$.
3. The improper reduplication of verbs in $\mu\iota$ · as, $\text{ἴμ}\mu\iota$.
4. $\acute{\alpha}\nu\bar{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\xi\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\bar{\iota}\alpha\rho\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\xi\bar{\nu}\delta\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\xi\bar{\iota}\bar{\iota}\alpha$, $\Theta\rho\bar{\iota}\omicron\nu$ or $\Theta\rho\bar{\iota}\omicron\nu$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\epsilon}\rho\bar{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\eta}$, *an adverb of exclamation*, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\upsilon}\gamma\xi$, $\bar{\iota}\bar{\upsilon}\xi\omega$, $\bar{\lambda}\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\nu$, $\mu\bar{\nu}\bar{\iota}\omicron\nu$ or $\mu\bar{\nu}\bar{\iota}\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\mu\bar{\omicron}\bar{\iota}\omicron\varsigma$, $\chi\bar{\lambda}\bar{\iota}\bar{\alpha}\bar{\iota}\nu\omega$, $\Delta\bar{\iota}\omega\bar{\rho}\eta\varsigma$.

Y is long in

αἰσῦντις, γεράνδρυν, εἰλῦδες or ἰλῦδες, ἰγνῦν, μῦοδόκος, μῦων, παραφυάς, πῦετία, πῦος, ῥετός, Αἰσυνίτης, ῥενῦάλιος, ῥενῦω, Θυνάς, ῥετίς.

Y is common in

1. Most verbs in ῥω · as, ῥύω.
2. The oblique cases of some nouns in ῥς, ῥος · as, μῦς, μῦος.
3. μυελός, μῦνψ, πῦελος, Γηρῦών.

2. BEFORE SINGLE CONSONANTS.

IV. A doubtful vowel before a single consonant is short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Nouns in αμα, ασις, ασιμος, ατος, ατηρ, ατης, ατεος, αικος, derived from verbs in αω pure and ραω · as, ῥεῖαμα, ὄρῃσις, ἰῃσιμος, ῥεῖατός, ἰῃτήρ, ῥηρῃτήρ, ῥεῖατός, πειρῃατικός.

2. The oblique cases of masculines in αν -ανος · as, Τιτᾶν, Τιτᾶνος · Also of Κᾶρ, ψᾶρ, φρέαρ, κέρας, κρᾶς, βλάξ, θαλάμαξ, θῶραξ, ἰέραξ, κνώδαξ, κόρδαξ, λάβραξ, πόρπαξ, ῥᾶξ, στόμαξ, σύρμαξ, φένραξ, οῖραξ, and all others in αξ pure.

3. Gentiles and proper names in ανος, ατης, and gentiles in ανις, ατις · as, Γερμᾶνός, ῥουλιᾶνός, Σπαρτιᾶτης, Εὐφρᾶτης, Βρεῖτᾶνις, Σπαρτιᾶτις · Except the gentiles Ἀρδᾶνος, Ἀρδᾶνις, and some others, as also Γαλᾶτης, Ἀλμᾶτης, Σαρμᾶτης, Σαυρομᾶτης · likewise the proper names Αἰβᾶνος and several more, with all those in κρατης, as also Ἀντιφᾶτης, Εὐρυβᾶτης, and a few others.

4. Nouns in ανωρ, βαμος, βαμων · as, μεγᾶνωρ, διβᾶμος, ἱπποβᾶμων.

5. Numerals in ακοσιον · as, τριᾶκόσιοι · with Συρᾶκόσιος.

6. The third person plural in ασι of verbs ; as, τετῦρᾶσι, τιθῖῃσι. Likewise the dative plural of nouns whose dative singular is long by position ; as, γιγᾶσι, τύψᾶσι.

7. The first future in ασω, first aorist in ασα, and perfect in ακα, of verbs in αω pure and ραω · as, δρᾶω, δρᾶσω, ἔδρᾶσα, δέδρᾶκα.

8. The feminine in ασα of participles ; as, τύψᾶσα.

9. Words which have α Doric for η · as, ἐφιλᾶσα for ἐφίλησα.

A is also long in the following words, before

Γ· *αγω*, *to break*, and its derivatives, with those of *ἄγω*, *to lead*, as, *ἀαγίς*, *λοχᾶγέτης*, *λοχαγός*, *ναυᾶγιον*, &c., *δαγύς*, *δυσπρᾶγέω*, *ἰθᾶγενής*, *κρηγέτης*, *πρᾶγος*, *ῥαγίζω*, *σιαγών*, *σφραγίζω*, *σφραγίς*, *τάγέω*, *ταγός*, *Τιμᾶγητος*. In *ἄγών* *α* is common.

Δ· *ἀδόλεσχος*, *ἄδω*, *to satiate*, *αὐθᾶδης*, *κρεᾶδιον*, *ὑπᾶδός*, *ῥᾶδιξ*, *σπαδιξ*, *ἄδων*.

Θ· *τλᾶθυμος*, *Κρᾶθις*.

Κ· *ἄκων* for *ἄεκων*, *unwilling*, *βλᾶκιδός*, *διᾶκονος*, *θᾶκτω*, *θᾶκος*, *θωρᾶκιον*, *κᾶκων*, *λᾶκίω*, *οἰᾶκοστρόφος*, *τριᾶκῆς*, *τριακοντα*, *φειᾶκίζω*, *ὠρᾶκιάω*, *Λᾶκῦδης*, *Λᾶκων*, *Συρᾶκούσαι*.

Λ· *ᾠλίζω*, *to collect*, *ἀνᾠλίσκω*, *ἀνᾠλωσις*, *δᾶλδς*, *ἰᾠλεμος*, *κᾶλον*, *wood*, *κοᾠλεμος*, *κοβᾠλίκευμα*, *κόβαλος*, *νεοθᾠλῆς*, *σεμίδᾠλις*, *σκιμᾠλίζω*, *τᾶλις*, *Ἐρνᾠλος*, *Ἰᾠλυσός*, *Μιμᾠλῶν*, *Σαρδανᾠπᾶλός*, *Στυμφᾠλός*, *Φαρσᾠλία*. But *α* is common in *ἁλῶδς*, *φᾠλαινα*, as also in *καλός*.

Μ· *ᾠμάω*, *ᾠμητιρ*, *ἄμνᾶμος*, *Ἀπᾠμεια*, *Θηρᾠμένης*, *Λᾠμαχος*.

Ν· *αἰᾶνός* or *αἰᾶνῆς*, *ἄνομαι*, *γελᾶνης*, *δᾶνός*, *δυσαιᾶνῆς*, *ἱᾶνός*, *beautiful*, *θρᾶνεύω*, *θρᾶνος*, *θρᾶνίσσω*, *ἱκᾶνω*, *καρᾶνιστήρ*, *καρᾶνῶ*, *κάρβᾶτος*, *κιχᾶνω*, *κρᾶνιον*, *λυσσᾶνιος*, *νεᾶνῆς*, *νεᾶνῆς*, *τρᾶνός* or *τρᾶνῆς*, *φᾶνός*, *φασιανός*, *Γερμᾶνικός*, *Γρᾶνικός*, *Θεᾶνῶ*, *Κρᾶτων*, *Τιτᾶνῆς*, *Φαῖσᾶνα*. *Ἀνῆρ* is common in the nominative singular, but long in the oblique cases: Likewise *φθᾶνω* is long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

Π· *ᾠπίω*, *δρᾶπέτης*, *νᾠπυ*, *σᾶπέρδης*, *σίνᾠπι*, *Ἀνᾶπος*, *Ἀπιδανός*, *Ἀπις*, *Ἰᾠπυξ*, *Μῆισσᾠπος*, *Πριᾠπος*, *Σᾠρᾠπις*. *Ἀπόλλων* is common.

Ρ· *ἄμᾶρακος*, *ἀνᾶρῆτης*, *ἀνᾶρδός*, *αρῆτιρ*, *ᾠριστον*, *breakfast*, *βᾶρις*, *εὐμᾶρις*, *θυμᾶρις*, *κᾶραβος*, *κᾶρις*, *λᾶρινός*, *λᾶρδός*, *agreeable*, *νᾶρδός*, *πᾶρᾶρος*, *τιᾶρα*, *φᾶρικον*, *φλᾶρδος*, *φᾶρδός*, *Ἀῖσᾶρος*, *Ἄρῆνη*, *Ἄρῆτη*, *Ἄρῆτος*, *Δᾶρεῖος*, *Εὐμᾶρης*, *Κᾶρία*, *Κᾶρίων*, *Λᾶρις*, *Λᾶρισσα*, *Φᾶρις*. The following are common: *ᾠρᾶ*, *prayer*, *imprecation*, *ᾠρόμαι*, *φᾠρος* or *φᾠρός*, *Ἄρης*.

Σ· *διαδρᾶσιπολίτης*, *δρᾶσειω*, *κορᾶσιον*, *φᾶσιανός*, *Ἀμᾠσις*, *Ἄσιος*, *Ἄσις*, *Ἄσωπός*, *Ἰᾠσων*, *Κᾠσάνδρα*, *Μᾠσης*, *Πᾠσιθῆη*, *Πᾠσιφᾶη*, *Τιθρᾠσιος*, *Φᾠσις*.

Τ· *ἀκρᾶτίζω*, *ἄπλᾶτος*, *ᾠτάω*, *ᾠτη*, *ᾠτω*, *ᾠτερος* for *ὁ ἕτερος*, *ἄχᾠτης*, *βοᾠτις*, *γαγᾠτης*, *διδυμᾠτόκος*, *ἑκᾠτι* Dor. for *ἑκητι*, *θᾠτερον* for *τὸ ἕτερον*, *ἰᾠτορία*, *ἰᾠτομία*, *πλᾠτις*, *ποινᾠτωρ*, *φρᾠτηρ* or *φρᾠτωρ*, *Ῥᾠᾶτος*, *Δημᾠρᾶτος*, *Καιρᾠτος*, *Πτελεᾠτικός*.

Χ· *ῥαχία*, *τρᾠχῆς*, *Τρᾠχίς*.

I is long in

1. Nouns in *μα* derived from verbs in *ω*· as, *μήνυμα*.

2. The oblique cases of monosyllables, of nouns in *ιξ* *-ιγος*, in *ις* *-ιθος*, and in *ιν* or *ις* *-ινος*· as, *ῥίψ*, *ῥίπτος*· *μάστιξ*, *μάστιγος*· *θρνις*, *θρνιθος*· *δελφιν* and *δελφίς*, *δελφίνος*· Except *Ἄις*, *Ἄϊός*· *θυρίξ*, *τρίχός*· *σιτίξ*, *σιτίχός*· *τις*, *τῖνός*.

3. The oblique cases of the following nouns in *ις* *-ιδος*· *ἄψις*, *βαλῆις*, *κηκίς*, *κηλίς*, *κλήις*, *κνημῖς*, *κρηνῖς*, *κρηπίς*, *νησίς*,

σφραγίς, σχοινίς, χειρίς, χυτρίς, ψηφίς, Ψωφίς, θυμάλις, κανονίς, μαγαδίς, πλοκαμίς, ῥαφανίς, σισαμίς, ψαμαθίς. Also of those in *ιξ*-ικος. ἄϊξ, βέμβιξ, κόλλιξ, πέριδιξ, ῥάδιξ, σκάνδιξ, σπάδιξ, φοινίξ. The oblique cases of *καρίς*, *νεβρίς*, *βατραχίς*, are common.

4. Nouns in *ινη*, *ιον*, *ιρος*. as, ἄξινη, σέλινον, χαλινός. Except *εἰλαπίνη*, *μυρσίνη*, *σαιῖνη*, *κόσκινον*, *κρίνον*, *λινον*, *σάτινον*, *καρκίνος*, *κότινος*, *κόφινος*, *κρίνος*, *κύτινος*, *λίνος*, *μύρσινος*, *πίνος*, *squalidness*, *σῖνος*, sometimes *σῖνος*, *σπίνος*, Ἀσίνη, Αἶνος, Μύρσινος, Νῖνος. Except also adjectives of matter, time, and some others; as, *κέδρινος*, ἴνη, ἴνον. *θερίνδος*, ἴνη, ἴνόν. ἄληθινός, ἴνη, ἴνόν. but a few of those denoting time are sometimes long; as, *ὀπωρίνδος*, ἴνη, ἴνόν, sometimes *ὀπωρίνδος*, ἴνη, ἴνόν.

5. Nouns in *ιτης*, *ιτις*. as, *πολίτης*, *Συβαρίτης*, *πολίτις*, *Συβαρίτις*. Except *κρίτης*, *κίτης*, and their compounds.

6. Diminutives in *ιδιον*, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, *ἑματι-ου*, *ἑματι-ιδιον*, *ἑματιδιον*.

7. Verbs in *ιβω*, *ιγω*, *ιθω*, *ινω*, *ινέω*, *ιφω*. as, *θλιβω*, *πνιγω*, *βριθω*, *κλινω*, *δινέω*, *νιφω*. Except *τινω* and *φθινω*, which are long in Homer, but short in the Attic writers.

8. The first future in *ισω*, and first aorist in *ισα*, of verbs in *ιω*. as, *τιω*, *τισω*, *ἔτισα*.

I is also long in the following words, before

B. ἀκριβίς, ἀκριβόω, ἀλετριβανος, ἀλτισταπτος, ἐρυσίβη, κίβωτος, κλίβανος or κριβανος, στίβη, Ἴβις, Ἰβυκος.

Γ. μαστίγας, ὀρίγανον, πνίγος, ῥίγέω, ῥίγηλος, ῥίγος, σιγαλίδεις, σίγανω, σίγι, Σίγειον.

Δ. γλυκυσίδη, ἰδίω, ἰδος, κνίδη, πίδαξ, πιδίω, χελιδών, Ἀιδώ, Ἴδα, Ἰδαίος, Ἰδάλιον, Ἰδας, Ἰδομενεύς, Πιδίτης, Πολιῖδος, Ποτίδαία, Σιδονία, Σιδών. These are common: θριδαξ or θρίδαξ, θριδακίνη, σίδη.

Θ. ἀβριθίς, ἀγλιθες, βριθος, διθίραμβος, ξριθος, ἰθύνω, ἰθύς, ἰθιω, κριθάω, κριθί, ὀριθαρχος and others from ὀρις, Βίθυνοι, Ἐριθακίς, Τιθωνός.

Κ. ἀκίη, ἑκεία, ἑκω, κίκαμον, κίκυς, νικάω, νίκη, φρίκη, Βερενίκη, with many other compounds of νίκη, Ἰκάριος, Ἰκαρος, Κάικος, Νίκιας, Σικανία, Σίκελία, Φίκιον, Φοινίκη, Φρίκων. In *μυρίκη* *i* is common.

Λ. ἴλαος, ἴλασκω, ἴλασιμός, ἴλαω, ἴλεός, ἴλη, or ἴλα, ἴλιγγος, ἴλυνός, ἴλως, καταἴλαω, κονίλη, μαρίλη, μυσιτήλη, ρεσιγίλος, ὀμιλέω, ὀμιλος, πέδιλον, πλέω, πίλος, σέσιλος, σμίλαξ or σμίλος, σμίλη, σπατήλη, στροβίλος, φιλίτης, φιλομαι, χιλιάς, χίλιοι, χίλος, ψίλος, ψιλόω, Ἰλιάς, Ἰλιος, and Ἰλιον, Ἰλιονεύς, Ἰλισσος, Ἰλος, Μαριλάδης, Μίλητος, Ὀιλέυς, Σίληνος, Χίλων. Μίλων is common.

Μ. ἄμιμος, βλιμάζω, βουλιμίω, βοῖμάω, βοῖμη, δριμύς, δριμύτης, ἑμάτιον, ἑμέλω, ἑμερος, ἑφθιμος, κλιμάξ, λιμός, μιμύεσθαι, μιμός, πῆμελι, σῆμος, τῆμα, τῆμη, τῆμωρός, φῆμος, φῆμιώ, Βοῖμα, Σιμαίθα, Σιμιχίδης, Σῆμος, Τῆμαόρας, and many more of the same beginning with this last. But ἱμάς is common.

N· ἀκροθίνιον, γινώσκω, δίνεω, ἑλπίνω, ἑρπενός or ἑρπός, θοῖναξ, ἰόν, ἴνις, καμίνευτήρ, καμίνω, κίνητήρ, κινυμαι, ὀνηλατέω, χαλπίνω, Ἀγῖνα, Ἐχινάδες, Θοῖνακία, Ἰναχος, Ἰνώ, Ἰνωπός, Καμαρίνα, Λακινιάς, Λακίνιον, Μίνως, Μίρνα, Τρῖνακρία, Φίνεος, Ὠκίναρος.

Π· γοῖπεύς, διῖπετις, ἐνῖπῃ, κνῖπός, κονῖπους, λῖπαριώ, οἰνοπῖπης and others in πῖπης, ῥῖπῃ, ῥῖπίζω, ῥῖπῖς, ῥῖπος, σκῖπων or σκήπων, Ἐνῖπεύς, Εὐρῖπιδης, Εὐρῖπος, Ὶππη. Ὶπος or ῖπος, a mousetrap, is common.

P· ῑρός for ἱερός, λίρος, βούστρις, ῑρή, ῑρίς, ῑρος, Κάμῑρος, Νῑρεύς, Ὀστῑρις, Σεμῑραμῖς, Σῑρις, Τῑρυνθος, Τῑρυνς.

Σ· βροῖσάρματος, κονῖσαλδς, μῖσέω, μῖσος, πῖσος, σῖσιμβροιον, φθῖσίγνωρ, Ἀγχιός, Ἀμνῖσος, Βρῖσεύς, Ἰσαῖος, Ἰσανδρος, ῑσις, ῑσος, Κηφῖσός, Νῖσα, Νῖσος, Νῖσυρος, Πῖσα, Πῖσιος, Σῖσυφος, Τῖσιφόνη. These are common: ῖσος or ῑσος, ῖσάζω, Πῖσῖδαι.

T· ἀδῖρῖτος, ἀκονῖτι, ἀκόνῖτον, ἀμῖνῖτος, ῑτία, κῖτος, κῖτύς, λῖτός, simple, mean, παγκόνῖτος, παράσῖτος, πολῖτεία, σῖτος, σῖτοφάγος, φῖτῖω, Ἀμφιτῖρῖτη, Ἀφροδῖτη, Ἰταλία, Ἰτυμονεύς, Ἰτων, Μῖλῖτος, Σῖτάλκης, Τῖτῖαν, Τῖτυρος, Τῖτῖων, Τῖτῖωνίς. Ἰταλός and Ἰφιτός are common.

Φ· γοῖφος, διφάω, ἴφι, ῑφιος, μηχανοδῖφης, σῖφωνίξω, σῖφος, τῖφος, Ἀφιλος, Ἰφιάς, Ἰφιάνασσα, with many others beginning with Ἰφι, Σῖρῖφος, Σῖφαεύς, Τῖφης. Πῖφῖσκω and σῖφῖων are common.

Χ· ἰχώρ, κῖχορα, ὀμῖχέω, ταρῖχέω, τῖρῖχος, Ψῖχάρπαξ.

Y is long in

1. Nouns in *υμα*, *υμος*, *υτηρ*, *υτωρ*, *υιος*, *υτης*, *υτις*, derived from verbs in *υω*· as, κώλυμα, ῥυμός, μηνῦτήρ, λῦτωρ, κωκῦτός, δακρυῖτης, μηνῦτης, πρεσβῦτις. But there are some exceptions, particularly of derivatives from verbs which shorten the penultima of the perfect passive; as, ἔρῡμα, θῡτήρ, λῡτός, δῡτός.

2. The oblique cases of nouns in *υν* or *υς* -*υνος*· as, Φόρκυν and Φόρκυς, Φόρκυνος. Also of βόμβυξ, δολδυξ, κήρυξ, Κῆϋξ, κόκκυξ, δαγύς, κώμυς, γρύψ, γύψ. Βέβρυξ -*υκος*, is common.

3. Diminutives in *υδιον*, from genitives whose last syllable is pure; as, ἰχθύ-ος, ἰχθυ-ιδιον, ἰχθυδιον.

4. Verbs in *υκω*, *υνω*, *υρω*, *υχω*· as, ἑρῡκω, ἰθῡνω, κῡρω, βρῡχω.

5. The first future in *υσω*, and first aorist in *υσα*, of verbs in *υω*· as, φῡώ, φῡσω, ἔφῡσα. But with some exceptions; as, κῡώ, κῡσω, ἔκῡσα.

6. The first and third singular and third plural present active of polysyllables in *υμι*· as, δεικνῡμι, δεικνῡσι· and in dissyllables throughout.

Υ is also long in the following words, before

B· ἡμιτῡβρις, ῑβός.

Γ· ἀμαρῡγή, θρῡγανῡώ, ἰῡγή, λῡγαῖος, μῡγαλέη, δολοῡγή, δολοῡγών, πῡγή,

τρῶγητις, τρῶγων, φρῶγανον, φρῶγω, Γῶγαίη λίμνη, Λαιστρῶγών. Γύγης is common.

Δ · βοτρῶδον, ἐρικυδίς, κυδαίνω, κυδάλιμος, κυδος, μυδαίνω, μυδαλίος, ὠρῶδον, Ἀβῦδος, Θουκυδίδης, Λακυδης, Αὔδῃ, Αὔδια, Αὔδος, Τῦδεύς, Φερεκυδης. In ὕδωρ υ is common.

Θ · ἐρῶθιῶ, μῶθίομαι, μῶθολογείω, μῶθος, πῶθεδών, πῶθω, ψαινῶθος, ψμῶθιον, Πῶθαγόρας, Πνῶθ, Πῶθών.

Κ · ἐρίμυκος, ἐρῶκῶ and ἐρῶκῶ, καρῶκη, κηρυκείω, μῶκῶ, μῶκη, σαμβῶκη, σῶκῆμιος, σῶκον, σῶκοφάντης, φῶκίς, φῶκος. Κῶρυκος is long in Dionys. Perieg. 855., but elsewhere it is always short.

Λ · ὤσῶλος, ἔμφῶλος, θῶλακίς, θῶλακος, κένδῶλα, κόβῶλις, μῶλιάω, σκῶλεύω, σκῶλον, στῶλος, σῶλῶ, σφοδῶλῃ, τῶλῃ, ὕλῃ, φῶλον, φῶλοπις, χῶλός, Αἴγῶλα, Ἀἰῶλος, Ἐριφῶλῃ, Κρεῶφῶλος, Παμφῶλιοι, Πάμφῶλος, Ἰλαίος, Ἰλακίδης, Ἰλῃ, Φῶλας, Φῶλεύς, Φῶλῶ.

Μ · ἄθυμος, ἀκῶμων, ἀμῶμων, ἀτρῶμων, δρῶμός, ἐπιθῶμῶ, ζῶμη, θῶμαρῶ, θῶμῶ, θῶμός, θῶμός, κῶμαίνω, λῶμαίνω, λῶμη, προθῶμία, ῥῶμη, ὕμεις, ὕμετερος, ὕμος, Αἰσῶμη, Ἀμῶμωνῃ, Αῶμη, Κῶμη, Κῶμοδόκη, Κῶμοθῶ, Στῶμών, Στῶμόδωρος, Ἰμῶν. In ῥώνυμος the penultima is common.

Ν · βῶνῶ, εὔθῶνῃ, θῶνῶ, κίνδῶνος, μῶνῃ, ξῶνός, ξῶνός, ὄρκῶνος, σίγῶνος, στηθῶνιον, τῶνῃ Dor. for σῶ, ὑπεύθῶνος, φρῶνῃ, φρῶνος, χελῶνῃ, Βιθῶνοί, Γορῶνις, Δικῶνα, Θῶνῃ, Κῶνος, Μαριανδῶνοί, Φρῶνιχος. These are common: κορῶνῃ, λῶγνος, σιγῶνῃ, τορῶνῃ, Πῶγνος.

Π · γῶπῶς, κῶπῶ, λῶπῶ, λῶπῃ, τανῶπους, τῶπατον, τῶπῶ, Ῥῶπαιον.

Ρ · ἄγκῶρα, ἀλμῶρις, βούτῶρον, γέφῶρα, γῶρος, round, curved, γῶρος, a circle, γῶρῶ, ἰσχῶρός, κολλῶρα, κῶρος, κῶρῶ, λῶφῶρον, λῆπῶρον, μῶραινα, μῶριάς, μῶρίος, οἰζῶρός, ὄλῶρα, πῶπῶρος, πῆπῶρον, πλημμῶρα, πῶραμῖς, πῶρός, σῶριγῆ, σῶριζῶ, σφῶρα, a hammer, τῶρός, τῶρῶ, φῶρῶ, Γῶραι, Θεμίσκῶρα, Κέρκῶρα, Νίσῶρος, Πῶραιχμης, Πῶραμος, Πῶρασος, Πῶρηναῖον ὄρος, Πῶριλάμπης, Σῶρος, Τῶρῶ. But πλημμυρίς and Κυρίνη are common.

Σ · βουλῶσιος, θαλῶσια, λῶσίλωνος, λῶσιμελῖς, λῶσιτελέω, ὀψαρῶσία, ῥῶσιδῶ, ῥῶσιδῶρος, ῥῶσιον, ῥῶσός, τῶσίβιος, φῶσα, φῶσῶ, φῶσιῶ, φῶσίζος, χρῶσός, χρῶσῶ, Ἀμφῶσος, Διόνῶσος, Καμβῶσης, Αὔσανδρος, Αὔσιανασσα, Αὔσιμαχος, Αὔσιππος, Μῶσις, Μῶσοί, Νῶσα.

Τ · ἀτρῶτῶνῃ, ἀτῶ, ἀτῇ, βουλῶτός, βρῶτον, γῶρῶτός, πρεσβῶτικός, πῶτιναιός, ῥῶτα, the reins, a bridle, ῥῶτῃ, σκῶτες, σῶτος, τῶτῶνῃ, φῶταλιά, φῶτάω, Ἀρχῶτας, Βηρῶτός, Κωκῶτός, Πιδῶτης.

Φ · εἰλῶφῶ, κῶλῶρος, κῶρός, κῶφων, στῶφω, σῶφαρ, τῶφεδανός, τῶφης, τῶφος, τῶφω, τῶφῶν and τῶφῶς.

Χ · βρῶχῶμαι, βρῶχῇ, ἔμφῶχος, ἐριβῶχης, σῶμφῶχον, τῶχος, τῶχῶ, ψῶχῇ, ψῶχος.

THE DOUBTFUL VOWELS IN FINAL SYLLABLES.

V. The doubtful vowels in the end of a word are short.

Exceptions.

A is long in

1. Nouns in *δα*, *ρα*, *εα*, *ια*, *οα*, and polysyllables in *αια* · as, *Αἰθῶ*, *χώρῶ*, *λύρῶ*, *θῆῶ*, *φιλλῶ*, *στοῶ*, *ἐλαῖῶ* · with *Ναυσικῶ*, *Κισσαίθῶ*, *Σιμαίθῶ*, *Τρόλῶ*, and the adverbs *λάθρῶ*, *πέρῶ*. But the following are short: verbals in *τρια*, as *ψάλτριᾶ* · some proper names of more than two syllables in *αια*, as, *Πλάταιᾶ*, *Ῥηναῖᾶ* · and nouns in *ρα* preceded by a diphthong, a long *ῡ*, or *ῑῑ*, as, *πεῖρᾶ*, *γέφυρᾶ*, *Πύρρᾶ*, with *σκολόπενδρᾶ*, *τάναγρᾶ*, except *αῦρᾶ*, *λαύρᾶ*, *παλαίστρᾶ*, *πλευρᾶ*, *φρουρᾶ*, *Αῖθρᾶ*, *Φαίδρᾶ*.

2. Duals of the first declension; as, *μοῦσᾶ*.

3. Feminine adjectives in *α* pure and *ρα*, from masculines in *ος* · as, *δικαῖᾶ*, *ἡμετέρᾶ* · Except *διᾶ*, *ῖᾶ*, *μιᾶ*, *πότνιᾶ*.

4. Nouns in *εια*, if of two syllables, or from verbs in *ευω* · as, *χρεῖᾶ*, *δουλειᾶ* from *δουλεύω*.

5. Accusatives in *εα* from nouns in *ευσ* · as, *Πηλέᾶ* from *Πηλεύς*.

6. Vocatives from proper names in *ας* · as, *Αἰνελᾶ*, *Παλλᾶ*.

7. Words in *α* Doric for *η* or *ου* · as, *φάμᾶ* for *φήμη*, *Αἰνελᾶ* for *Αἰνελου* · But those in *α* Æolic are short; as, *νύμφᾶ* *φίλῃ*, Hom.

I is long in

1. The demonstrative additions of the Attics; as, *ταυτῖ*, *δευρῖ*, *οδιουσῖ*, *νυνῖ*.

2. The names of letters; as, *ξῖ*, *ψῖ* · with *κρῖ*.

Y is long in

1. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἔδῡ*.

2. The names of letters; as, *μῡ*, *νῡ* · with *γρῡ* · *ῡ* is common.

VI. *Av*, *αρ*, *ιν*, *ις*, *υν*, *υς*, in the end of a word, are short.

Exceptions.

Av is long in

1. Masculines in *αν* · as, *Τιτᾶν* · with *πᾶν*, whose compounds are short, as, *σύμπᾶν*.

2. Accusatives of the first declension, whose nominatives are long; as, *Αἰνελᾶν*, *φιλᾶν*.

3. The adverbs *ἄγᾶν*, *εὖᾶν*, *λᾶν*, *πέρᾶν*.

Αῖ is long in

Κᾶρ and *ψᾶρ* · *γᾶρ* is common.

Ιν is long in

1. Nouns in *ιν* -ινος · as, *ῥηγμῖν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *δελφῖν* and *δελφῖς*.

3. *Ῥμῖν* and *δμῖν*, when circumflexed.

Ις is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *κῖς* · but *τῖς* is short.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *ἀκτῖς* and *ἀκτῖν*.

3. Nouns in *ις* increasing long; as, *κνημῖς*, *μέρμηκς*, *πλοκαμῖς*.

Υν is long in

1. Nouns in *υν* -υνος · as, *μόσυν*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *Φόρκυν* and *Φόρκυς*.

3. Accusatives in *υν* from long nominatives in *υς* · as, *ἰλυν*.

4. The imperfect and second aorist of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδεικνυν* · with *νυν*, but *νύν* enclitic is short.

Υς is long in

1. Monosyllables; as, *μῦς* · with *κώμυς*.

2. Words of two terminations; as, *Φόρκυν* and *Φόρκυς*.

3. Nouns accented on the last syllable, and declined in *ος* pure; as, *ἰλῦς* · But some of them are common, as *ιχθύς*.

4. The second person singular, as also participles, of verbs in *υμι* · as, *ἐδεικνῦς*, *δεικνῦς*.

VII. *Ας* and *υρ* final are long.

Exceptions.

Ας is short in

1. Nouns increasing; as, *σέλᾶς* · except those in *ανος* and *αντος* · as, *τάλᾶς*, *Βλᾶς*.

2. Accusatives plural of the third declension; as, *Τιτᾶνᾶς* · Likewise of the first in Doric; as, *τέχνᾶς ἐγείρει*, Theocr.

3. Second persons singular of the first aorist active, and of the perfect active and middle; as, *ἔτυπᾶς τέτυφᾶς*, *τέτυπᾶς*.

4. Adverbs in *ας*, as, *ἀτρέμᾶς*.

¶ VIII The last syllable of every verse is common.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

I. DERIVATIVES.

IX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

ἐκρίνον, κρῖνομαι, ἐκρίνόμεν, from κρῖνω · κέκρινα, κέκριμαι, ἐκρίθην, from κρῖνω · τέτυπα from ἔτυπον · κρῖμα, κρῖσις, κρῖδος, from κέκριμαι, -σαι, -ται · τριβή, τριβος, τριβων, from ἔτριβον, the second aorist of τριβω.

Exc. 1. In verbs of the fourth conjugation, the first aorist lengthens the short penultima of the first future; as, ἐκρίνα.

In verbs of the first and second conjugation, the penultima of the perfect is short, if the vowel in the penultima of the first future be long merely on account of the ψ or ξ following; as, τέτυπα, from τύπω. In some verbs also of the third conjugation, the long vowel in the penultima of the first future is shortened in the perfect passive; as, λέλυμαι from λύσω.

Exc. 2. In some verbs which are long in the penultima of the present, the perfect middle lengthens the short penultima of the second aorist active; as, ἄγω, *to break*, ἔαγον, ἔαγα · κρᾶζω, ἐκράγον, κέκραγα · πράσσω, ἐπράγον, πέπραγα · βρῖθω, ἔβριθον, βέβριθα · κριζω, ἐκρίγον, κέκριγα · ῥιγέω, ἔρριγον, ἔρριγα · τριζω, ἐτριγον, τέτριγα · φρισσω, ἐφρικον, πέφρικα · μυκάω, ἐμύκον, μέμυκα.

Obs. A short doubtful vowel at the beginning of a verb becomes long in the augmented tenses; as, ἰκάνω, ἰκάνων.

2. COMPOUNDS.

X. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

πρόθυμος from θυμός · ἐντιμος from τιμή · ἀπύρος from πῦρ, πύρος · παλιντριβής from ἔτριβον, the second aorist of τριβω · δυσπραγέω from πέπραγα, the perfect middle of πράσσω.

Obs. The inseparable particles α privative, σρι, ερι, βρι, δυς, ζα, are short; as, ἄτιμος, ἐρικυδής, δύσελπις. Unless α be made long for the sake of measure before two short syllables; as, ἀθάνατος · or before a consonant which may be supposed to have been doubled in pronunciation; as, ἀληκτος, as if ἄλληκτος.

VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables disposed according to rule.

Verses are divided into parts of two, three, or four syllables, called *feet*, of which the following are the most common.

The *Spondee*, consisting of two long ; as, *δοῦλους*.

Trochee, a long and a short ; as, *δοῦλος*.

Iambus, a short and a long ; as, *λόγους*.

Pyrrhic, two short ; as, *λόγος*.

Dactyle, a long and two short ; as, *τύπτετε*.

Anæpest, two short and a long ; as, *λέγεται*.

Tribrächys, three short ; as, *λέγετε*.

When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *cæsūra*, which is commonly a long syllable.

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called scanning.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *versus acatalectus*, or *acatalectic*, an acatalectic verse : If a syllable be wanting, it is called *catalectic* ; if a foot, *brachycatalectic* : If there be a syllable or foot too much, *hypercatalectic*, or *hypermæter*.

Frequently two vowels meeting together in different syllables are pronounced in scanning as one syllable, which is called *synizēsis*, or *synecphonēsis* ; as, *Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος*, Hom. ; *χρύσειον σκῆπτρον ἔχοντα*, Id. ; *ἐγὼ οὐκ ἔμελλον*, Soph. ; *ἦ οὐκ ἐνόησεν*, Hom. In these examples, *Πηληϊάδεω* is pronounced as five syllables ; *χρύσειον*, as also *ἐγὼ οὐκ*, as two syllables ; and *ἦ οὐκ*, as a monosyllable : thus, *Πηληϊάδω, ἐγὼ οὐκ*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

I. HEXAMETER.

The hexamæter or heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee ; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees ; as,

— ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — ∪ ∪ | — —
κέκλυτέ μεν πάν-τες τε θε-οὶ πᾶ-σαι τε θε-αῖναι, Hom.

A spondee is often admitted in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *spondaic* ; as,

— — | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — ∪ ∪ | — — | — —
Ἐκτωρ δὲ προσέ-ειπεν Ἀ-μύμονα Πηλεΐ-ωνα, Hom.

What deserves particular attention in scanning hexameter verse is the *cæsura*.

Cæsura is when after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable in a word to begin a new foot. It is called *triemimēris*, *penthemimēris*, *hepthemimēris*, or *enneēmimēris*, according as it falls on the third, fifth, seventh, or ninth half-foot of the hexameter verse in which it is found. All these different species of it sometimes occur in the same verse; as,

— υ υ | — — | — υ υ | — ∞ | — υ υ | — —
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ πνολ-ην Ζεφύ-ρου προσέ-ηκεν ἁ-ῆναι, Hom.

But the most common and beautiful cæsura is the *penthemim*; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading a hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the *cæsural pause*; as,

μῆνιν ἄειδε θε-ᾶ, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος, Hom.

When the cæsura falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long; as,

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰστιάμενός ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα, Hom.

II. PENTAMETER.

The pentamēter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees; the third, always a spondee; and the fourth and fifth, anapests; as,

— υ υ | — — | — — | υ υ | υ υ —
πάντες ὄ-σους θνη-τούς ἡ-έλιος καθορᾷ, Solon.

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemistichs or halves; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a cæsura; the latter, always of two dactyles and another cæsura; thus,

— υ υ | — — | — — | — ∞ | — υ υ | —
πάντες ὄ-σους θνη-τούς ἡ-έλι-ος καθορᾷ.

III. IAMBIC.

The iambic, trochaic, and anapestic verse, is measured by *metres* or pairs of feet, and is therefore called *dimēter* when consisting of four feet, and *trimēter* when consisting of six feet. On the other hand, the Latin names *quaternarius* and *senarius* refer to the number of feet.

The iambic verse, which is most usually trimeter acatalectic, consisted originally of iambic feet only, but afterwards ad-

mitted a tribrächys, spondee, dactyle, or anapest, in the odd places, that is, in the first, third, and fifth; and a tribrächys, or sometimes an anapest, in the even places, that is, in the second and fourth, for the last foot must always be an iambus; thus,

— —| ∪ —|| — —| ∪ —|| ∪ —| ∪ —
οὐκ ἔ-στιν οὐ-τω μῶ-ρος ὅς θανεῖν ἐρᾷ, Soph.

— —| ∪ ∪ ∪|| — ∪ ∪| ∪ —|| ∪ ∪ —| ∪ —
ἀλλ' ἢ παραφρο-νεῖς ἐτε-όν, ἢ κορυβαν-τιᾶς, Aristoph.

The tetrameter catalectic is also very common in the comic writers, and admits nearly the same variations as the senarius; thus,

— —| ∪ —|| ∪ — —| ∪ —|| — —| ∪ —|| ∪ —| —
ἀλλ' ὥς τάχι-στα πρὸς πόλιν σπεύσω-μεν, ὦ Φιλοῦρ-γε, Aristoph.

IV. TROCHAIC.

The most common trochaic verse is the tetrameter catalectic, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable, but admitting a tribrächys in the first, third, fifth, and seventh places; and a tribrächys, spondee, or anapest, in the second, fourth, and sixth; as,

— ∪| — —|| — ∪| — —|| — ∪| — ∪|| — ∪| —
ἐν τε τοῖς "Ελ-λησι καὶ τοῖς βαρβά-ροισι παντα-χοῦ, Aristoph.

— ∪| ∪ ∪ ∪|| — ∪| — —|| ∪ ∪ ∪| ∪ ∪ —|| — ∪| —
καὶ μὲ παρ-εκά-λεις, τί δρᾷσω; τίνα δὲ πόρον εὖ-ρω πο-θῆν; Eurip.

A dactyle of proper names is admitted in the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth places.

V. ANAPESTIC.

The anapestic verse properly consists of anapests only, but admits a dactyle or spondee in all the places, though an anapest rarely follows a dactyle, on account of the concurrence of short syllables which would be thereby produced.

The most common is the dimeter acatalectic; as,

∪ ∪ —| ∪ ∪ —|| — ∪ ∪| — —
ὅποταν δνοφερά νύξ ὑπο-λειφθῇ, Soph.

The dimeter catalectic, called a *paræmiac*, of which the third foot must be an anapest, closes a series of anapestic verses; as,

∪ ∪ —| — —|| ∪ ∪ —| —
σὺ δ' ἐμῶν μύθων ἐπάκου-σον, Soph.

The monomēter acatalectic, called a *base*, for the most part precedes the paræmiac; as,

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cup & \cup & & - & | & - & - \\ \tau\acute{\alpha} & \gamma\acute{\alpha} & \rho\acute{\epsilon} & \xi\acute{\iota} & \eta\mu\acute{\omega}\nu, \\ \cup & \cup & - & | & - & || & \cup & \cup & - & | & - \\ \kappa\alpha\theta\alpha\rho\acute{\omega}\varsigma & \xi\sigma\tau\alpha\iota & \beta\alpha\sigma\iota\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\iota\nu, & \text{Eurip.} \end{array}$

The tetrameter catalectic is also frequently used by the comic writers; as,

$\begin{array}{ccccccccccccccc} \cup\cup & - & | & & - & - & || & - & - & | & \cup\cup & - & || & - & - & | & \cup & \cup & - & || & \cup\cup & - & | & - \\ \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} & \tau\eta\nu & \chi\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha\nu, & \kappa\alpha\iota & \tau\eta\nu & \pi\epsilon\nu\iota\alpha\nu, & \zeta\eta\tau\epsilon\iota\nu & \acute{\omicron}\pi\acute{\omicron}\theta\epsilon\nu & \beta\iota\omicron\nu & \xi\acute{\xi}\text{-}\epsilon\iota, & \text{Aristoph.} \\ \cup\cup & - & | & \cup & \cup & - & || & - & \cup & \cup & | & - & || & \cup\cup & - & | & \cup\cup & - & || & \cup & \cup & - & | & - \\ \acute{\omicron}\tau\iota & \delta\epsilon\iota\text{-}\lambda\acute{\omicron}\delta\iota\alpha\tau\omicron\nu & \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau\omicron\nu & \acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\acute{\omega}\rho\omega\nu, & \xi\lambda\alpha\phi\omicron\iota & \delta\iota\acute{\alpha} & \tau\omicron\upsilon\tau' & \acute{\epsilon}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu\text{-}\tau\omicron, & \text{Aristoph.} \end{array}$

VI. ANACREONTIC.

The Anacreontic verse is iambic dimeter catalectic, consisting of an iambus or spondee, two iammbuses, and a syllable; as,

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cup & - & | & \cup & - & || & \cup & - & | & - \\ \acute{\omicron} & \tau\alpha\upsilon\text{-}\rho\omicron\varsigma & \acute{\omicron}\upsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\varsigma, & \tilde{\eta} & \pi\alpha\tilde{\iota}, \\ & - & - & | & \cup & - & || & \cup & - & | & - \\ \text{Ζε}\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma & \mu\omicron\iota & \delta\omicron\kappa\epsilon\tilde{\iota} & \tau\iota\varsigma & \acute{\epsilon}\lambda\text{-}\nu\alpha\iota, & \text{Anacr.} \end{array}$

Another kind of Anacreontic verse differs from the above by having an anapest in the first place; as,

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cup & \cup & - & | & \cup & - & || & \cup & - & | & - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu\text{-}\kappa\tau\iota\omicron\iota\varsigma & \pi\omicron\theta' & \tilde{\omega}\text{-}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma, & \text{Anacr.} \end{array}$

But this last verse is also divided into a pyrrhic, two trochees, and a spondee; thus,

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cup & \cup & | & - & \cup & | & - & \cup & | & - & - \\ \mu\epsilon\sigma\sigma\text{-}\nu\kappa\tau\iota\text{-}\omicron\iota\varsigma & \pi\omicron\theta' & \tilde{\omega}\rho\alpha\iota\varsigma. \end{array}$

VII. SAPPHIC AND ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse consists of five feet, a trochee, a spondee or a trochee, a dactyle, and two trochees; as,

$\begin{array}{ccccccccccc} - & \cup & | & - & - & | & - & \cup & \cup & | & - & \cup & | & - & \cup & | & - \\ \phi\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota & \mu\omicron\iota & \kappa\tilde{\eta}\nu\omicron\varsigma & \tilde{\iota}\text{-}\sigma\omicron\varsigma & \theta\epsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\lambda\sigma\iota\nu, & \text{Sappho.} \end{array}$

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and a spondee; as,

$\begin{array}{ccccccc} - & \cup & \cup & | & - & - \\ \delta\acute{\eta} & \sigma\epsilon & \kappa\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\lambda\eta\mu\iota, & \text{Sappho.} \end{array}$

ACCENTS.

I. There are three accents, the acute (´), the grave (`), and the circumflex (˘), one of which must stand on some syllable of every word.

Exc. The ten words *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ, εἰ, εἰς, ἐν, ἐκ* (or *ἐξ*), *οὐ* (*οὐκ* or *οὐχ*), *ὡς*, called *atonic*s, have no accent: Unless they stand at the end of a sentence, or after a word to which they are naturally prefixed; as, *πῶς γὰρ οὐ; θεὸς ὦς, κακῶν ἔξ* · or unless they precede an enclitic; as, *εἰ τις*.

Obs. An *enclitic* is a word which throws its accent on the last syllable of the preceding word, in which case alone can a word have more than one accent; as, *ἀνθρώπος*, but *ἀνθρώπου* *τις*.

II. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables; the grave, on the last only; and the circumflex on one of the two last.

Obs. 1. The acute on final syllables is changed into the grave, when other words follow in connection, and in no other case is the grave expressed; but when such final syllables are followed by an enclitic, or by any stop besides the comma (and, according to some, even by the comma), they retain the acute; as, *ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ ἐστὶ κοινὸν ἀγαθόν*.

Obs. 2. Words acuted on the last syllable are called by the Greek grammarians *oxytōna*; on the penultima, *paroxytōna*; and on the antepenultima, *proparoxytōna*; as, *θεός, τετυμμένος, ἄγγελος*. Those circumflexed on the last syllable are called *perispomēna*; and on the penultima, *properispomēna*; as, *φιλῶ, σῶμα*. All words which have no accent expressed on the last syllable are called *barytōna*; as, *τύπτω, οἶκος, θέαμα* · and hence the *barytōna* comprehend the *paroxytōna*, *proparoxytōna*, and *properispomēna*.

III. The acute and the grave stand on long and short syllables; the circumflex only on syllables long by nature; as, *δέυτερος, χρουσός, ῥῆμα*.

Obs. Hence it appears that the *α* in *μᾶλλον, προᾶξις*, is long of itself, and not merely by position, as in *ἄλλον, τάξις*.

IV. The acute can stand on the antepenultima, and the circumflex on the penultima, only when the last syllable is short by nature; as, *ἄνθρωπος*, but *ἀνθρώπου* · *μοῦσα*, but *μούσης*.

Exc. The *ω* in the Ionic genitive in *εω* of the first declension, and in the Attic terminations *ως*, *ων*, of the second and third declensions, as also in the compounds of *ἔλως*, *ἔρως*, and *κέρας*, admits an acute on the antepenultima; as, *δεσπότηω*, *ἀνώγειω*, *πόλειω* from *πόλις*, *φιλόγελως*, *χρυσόκερως*.

Obs. The terminations *αι* and *οι* are considered as short in accentuation; as, *τῴτιμαι*, *ἄνθρωποι*, *μοῦσαι*. Except optatives; as, *φιλήσαι*, *τετέφει* · and the adverb *οἴκοι*, *at home*, to distinguish it from *οἴκοι*, *houses*.

V. If the last syllable be short by nature, and the penultima long by nature and accented, the accent must be the circumflex; as, *χορῆμα*, *τεῖχος*, *ψῦχος*.

Obs. 1. This rule shows that the last syllable is short by nature in *ἄλλαξ*, *πῖδαξ*, and others increasing short, and long by nature in *θάραξ*, *κήρυξ*, and the like.

Obs. 2. This rule does not apply to those cases where an enclitic forms a part of the word; as, *οὔτε*, *ὥσπερ*, *ἦτις* · nor, according to the best critics, to those where a short syllable is made long by synalæpha; as, *καὶ ὅσον* for *καὶ ὅψον*.

VI. Oxytons of the first and second declension circumflex the last syllable of the genitives and datives; as, S. *τιμῇ*, *τιμῆς*, *τιμῇ*, *τιμῆν*, *τιμῇ*. D. *τιμὰ*, *τιμαῖν*. P. *τιμαὶ*, *τιμῶν*, *τιμαῖς*, *τιμὰς*, *τιμαί*.

Exc. Attic oxytons of the second declension retain the acute in the genitive singular; as, *λεὼς*, *λεῶ*.

VII. Nouns of the first declension always circumflex the last syllable of the genitive plural, whatever be the place of the accent in the other cases; as, *μοῦσαι*, *μουσῶν* · *ἐχιδναί*, *ἐχιδνῶν*.

Exc. The feminine of baryton adjectives in *ος* accents the penultima of the genitive plural; as, *ξένη*, *ξένων* · *ἀγλα*, *ἀγλῶν*. Likewise *ἀφύη*, *ἐτηστῆι*, *χλοῦνης*, *χρήστις*.

VIII. Monosyllables of the third declension accent the last syllable of the genitives and datives, and the penultima of the other cases; as, S. *χεῖρ*, *χειρὸς*, *χειρὶ*, *χεῖρα*. D. *χεῖρε*, *χειροῖν*. P. *χεῖρες*, *χειρῶν*, *χερσὶ*, *χεῖρας*.

Exc. Participles and *τις* interrogative are accented on the penultima in the genitives and datives, as well as in the other cases; as, *θεις*, *θέντιος*, *θέντι* · ὦν, ὄντιος. Likewise *δάς*, *δμῶς*, *θῶς*, *κράς*, *λᾶς*, *παῖς*, *τῶς*, *φῶς*, a *pustule*, *φῶς*, *light*, in the genitive plural; *οὔς* in the genitive dual and plural; and *πᾶς* in the genitive and dative, dual and plural; as, *δάδων*, *δμῶν*.

IX. Dissyllable and polysyllable nouns of the third declension retain the accent throughout upon the syllable on which it stands in the nominative, when not prevented by the nature of the final syllable; as, *ἐλπίς*, *ἐλπίδος* · *κόραξ*, *κόρακος*, but *κοράκων*.

Exc. 1. *Δημήτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *μήτηρ*, are accented on the penultima in all the cases and numbers, except the three first in the vocative singular; as, *θυγατέρος*, *θυγατέρι*, *θυγατέρα*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns throw the accent back as far as possible in the vocative singular, in which the last syllable of the nominative is shortened: *ἀνὴρ*, *γαστήρ*, *δαήρ*, *Δημήτηρ*, *εἰνάτηρ*, *θυγάτηρ*, *πατήρ*, *σωτήρ*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, proper names in *ης*, and some other words; as, *ἄνερ*, *θύγατερ*, *Ἀπολλων*, *Σωκρατες*, *βέλτιον*, *εὐδαιμον*, *αὔταρκες*. Likewise *γυνή* makes *γύναι*.

Obs. Nouns which suffer syncope conform in some measure to the analogy of monosyllables; as, *κύων*, *κυνὸς*, *κυνὶ*, *κύνα* · *πατήρ*, *πατρός* · as does also *γυνή* · as, *γυναικὸς*, *γυναικὶ*, *γυναῖκα*. But the dative plural in *ασι* accents the penultima; as, *πατράσι*. In the syncopated cases of *θυγάτηρ*, the accent is thrown upon the antepenultima of the nominative, accusative, and vocative; as, *θύγατρα*, *θύγατρε*, *θύγατρες*, *θύγατρας*. (See page 26.)

X. A contracted syllable is circumflexed, when the former of the two syllables from which it re-

sults is acuted; otherwise it remains as it was before; as, φιλέω, φιλῶ · φιλέουσι, φιλοῦσι · but φίλεε, φίλει · ἔσταῶς, ἔστῶς.

Exc. 1. In words compounded with nouns in οος, ους, the contracted syllable is not circumflexed; as, ἀνδρου, ἄνου, from ἄνροος, ἄνρους. So ἀθροός makes ἄθρους. Also the accusative of feminine contracts in ω and ως of the third declension retains the acute; as, αἰδῶα, αἰδῶ.

Exc. 2. Adjectives in εος, having an acute on the antepenultima, circumflex the last syllable after contraction; as, χρύσεος, χρυσοῦς. Also κάνεον when contracted becomes κανοῦν.

XI. When prepositions are placed after their cases, or put instead of verbs compounded with them, they throw back the accent upon the penultima; as, εἰρήνης πέρι, ἐπι for ἔπεστι.

Exc. Ἄνδ and διὰ retain the accent on the last syllable when placed after their cases, to distinguish them from ἄνα, the vocative of ἄναξ; and Δία, the accusative of Ζεύς.

XII. When oxytons lose their final accented vowel, the accent is thrown back upon the penultima; as, δεῖν' ἔπη, for δεινά · πόλλ' ἔχω, for πολλά.

Exc. Prepositions and the conjunction ἀλλὰ lose the accent with the final vowel; as, παρ' ἐμοῦ, ἀλλ' ἄγε.

Obs. On the contrary, when verbs lose their initial accented syllable, the following syllable, if short, receives the acute, if long by nature, the circumflex, as, ἔβαν, βάν · ἔθηκε, θῆκε.

XIII. Compounds in ος of perfects middle with nouns, accent the penultima when their signification is active, and the antepenultima when passive; as, πρωτοτόκος, *that brings forth for the first time*; πρωτότοκος, *the first-born*; λαοτρόφος, *feeding the people*; λαότροφος, *fed by the people*.

Obs. If they are compounded with a preposition, they draw back the accent to the antepenultima; as, κατάλογος

XIV. Nouns compounded with *α*, *ευ*, *δυσ*, *ὑπό*, *δι*, throw the accent back as far as the last syllable will permit; as, σοφός, ἄσοφος · παῖς, εὐπαις · θυμός, δύσθυμος · ἐρυνός, ὑπέρυνος · λόγος, δίλογος. In like manner ἀντίχριστος, σύνδουλος. περίεργος, κατάσκοπος, &c. To these may be added the compounds of two nouns; as, φιλόσοφος, δῆμαρχος.

Exc. Most adjectives in *ης* of the third declension, verbals in *η*, and many other compounds which cannot be reduced to particular rules, have the accent on the last syllable; as, ἀψευδής, δυστυχής, περικυλλής, ἐπιγραφή, σιτοποιός, παιδαγωγός, ὀβριμοεργός, ἀρχιπειρατής.

Obs. The accent is likewise on the last syllable of verbals in *τος*, adjectives in *ικος*, diminutives, patronymics, and other derivative substantives in *ις*, as also of substantives in *μος* from the perfect passive; as, ποιητός, ἡγεμονικός, νησίς, Ληϊῶς, βασιλῆς, σπασμός. But compounds in *τος* draw back the accent; as, ἀόρατος · except those which are derived merely from a compound verb; as, ἐκλεκτός. Verbals in *τεος* always accent the penultima; as, γραπιέος, γραπιέα, γραπιέον.

XV. Verbs generally throw the accent back as far as possible, but those of one or two syllables compounded with prepositions for the most part throw the accent upon the preposition; as, τύπτω, τύπτομεν · ἔτυπτον, ἐτύπτομεν · τέτυφε, τετυφέτω · ἔς, ἄφες · θές, κατάθες · δός, ἀπόδος · φεῦγε, ἀπόφευγε.

Exc. 1. The temporal augment retains the accent; as, ἀνάπτω, ἀνῆπιον · προσέχω, προσεῖχον. So καθεῦδον and καθῆυδον or ἐκάθευδον · καθῆτο or ἐκάθητο. Also the syllabic augment; as, ἔσχον, προσέσχον.

Exc. 2. The second aorist accents the last syllable of the infinitive and participle active and of the imperative middle, and the penultima of the infinitive middle; as, τυπεῖν, τυπὼν, τυποῦ, τυπέσθαι. Also the last syllable of the imperatives εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εἶρε, ἰδέ, λαβέ, to distinguish them from the second aorist indicative. But the second person singular only of the imperative

middle has the accent on the last syllable, the other persons and numbers throwing it back as far as it will go ; as, *τυπέσθω*, *τύπεσθε* • as do also *ἀφίκου*, *ἐπιλάθου*, *προσγένου*, *τράπου*, even in the second person singular.

Exc. 3. The second future active, the first and second aorist subjunctive passive, and the subjunctive of verbs in *μι*, are circumflexed on the last syllable ; as, *τυπῶ*, *τυφθῶ*, *ιστῶ*. So the first future active of the fourth conjugation, as, *σπερῶ*, which, as also the second future, retains the circumflex on the same syllable through all the modes and participles of the active and middle voices, where the nature of the final syllable does not prevent ; as, *σπεροῖμι*, *σπερεῖν*, *σπερῶν*, *σπεροῦμαι*, *σπερομένην*, *-οῖτο*, *-οῖτο*, &c. The accent remains on the same syllable through all the persons and numbers ; as, *τυπῶ*, *τυπεῖς*, *τυπεῖ*, *τυποῦμεν*, &c. ; which is likewise the case in the present and second aorist optative, passive and middle, of verbs in *μι* • as, *ισταίμην*, *-αῖτο*, *-αῖτο*, *-αίμεθον*, &c.

Exc. 4. All infinitives in *ναι*, with those of the first aorist active and perfect passive, are accented on the penultima ; as, *τετυφέναι*, *τυφθῆναι*, *ισιάναι*, *διδόναι*, *τύψαι*, *φιλήσαι*, *τετύφθαι*, *πεφιλήσθαι* • Except the old or Doric infinitive in *μεναι* • as, *ἐλθέμεναι*, *διαβήμεναι*.

Exc. 5. All participles in *ως* and *εις*, as also the participles active of verbs in *μι*, are accented on the last syllable, and the participle perfect passive on the penultima ; as, *τετυφώς*, *τυφθεῖς*, *ιστάς*, *τιθεῖς*, *διδούς*, *δεικνύς*, *τετυμμένος*.

Exc. 6. Participles have the accent on the same syllable in the neuter as in the masculine ; as, *φυλάττων*, *φυλάτιον* • *τιμήων*, *τιμήσον*.

ENCLITICS.

The following are enclitics. 1. The pronouns *μοῦ*, *μοι*, *μέ*, *σοῦ*, *σοι*, *σέ*, *οὔ*, *οἷ*, *ἐ*, *μιν*, *νιν*, *σφέων*, *σφισι*, *σφέας*, *σφέ*, with the indefinite *τις*, *τι*, through all its cases, as well as *τοῦ*, *τῷ*, for *τινός*, *τινί*. 2. The verbs *εἰμι*, and *φημι* in the present indicative, except in the second person singular. 3. The adverbs *πῇ*, *ποῖ*, *πὺ*, *πῶς*, *ποθί*, *ποθεν*, *ποτέ*, which are distinguished only by their enclitic accent from the corresponding interrogatives. 4. The conjunctions *γάρ*, *τὲ*, *κὲ* or *κέν*, *θῆν*, *νὺ* or *νὺν*, *πὲρ*, *ὅα*, *τοί*, with the inseparable particle *δε*, as, *ὅδε*, *τοῖόςδε*, *δόμονδε*.

XVI. Enclitics throw their accent as an acute on the last syllable of the preceding word, if that word have an acute on the antepenultima, or a circumflex on the penultima; as, *ἄνθρωπός ἐστι, σῶμά μου.*

Exc. When the last syllable of the preceding word ends with a double consonant, the enclitic retains its accent; as, *ὁμῆλιξ ἐστί.*

XVII. Enclitics lose their accent after oxytons, which then resume the acute accent, and after words which have a circumflex on the last syllable; as, *ἀνὴρ τις, γυναικῶν τινων.*

XVIII. Enclitic monosyllables lose their accent after words which have an acute on the penultima, but dissyllables retain it; as, *λόγος μου, λόγος ἐστί.*

XIX. If several enclitics succeed each other, the preceding always takes the accent of the following, so that the last only is unaccented; as, *εἰ τις τινά φησί μοι.*

Obs. 1. Enclitics retain their accent in the beginning of a clause, as, *σοι δώσω*, and when they are emphatical, as; *ἀλλ' ἢ ῥίξα σέ*, Rom. xi. 18. Also the pronouns retain their accent after prepositions, and after *ἐνεκα* or *ἦ*, as, *παρὰ σφίσιν, ἐνεκα σοῦ.*

Obs. 2. When *ἐστί* begins a sentence, is emphatical, or follows *ἀλλ', εἰ, καί, οὐκ, ὥς*, or *τοῦτ'*, its first syllable is accented; as, *οὐκ ἐστί.*

DIALECTS.

ANCIENT GREECE, with its dependencies, comprehended, besides the different districts in *Europe*, part of *Asia*, and several islands in the *Mediterranean*. In these several countries the inhabitants, besides the common language, had different dialects, of which four were principal, viz. the *Attic*, *Ionic*, *Doric*, and *Æolic*; the last comprehending the *Bæotic*. The *poetic* style admitted all the dialects, and had certain peculiarities of its own.

ATTIC DIALECT.

The *Attic* dialect was the most refined, and peculiar to *Athens* and its neighborhood. It is admitted by the *poets* and writers in the *Ionic* and *Doric* dialects.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction.*

1. Of syllables in the same word; as,

$\alpha\alpha$	}	into	α .	See Obs. 19, page 233.
$\alpha\varepsilon$				
$\alpha\alpha\iota$	}	—	η	10.
$\varepsilon\alpha\iota$				
$\eta\alpha\iota$				
$\alpha\varepsilon\iota$		—	η	9.
$\alpha\omicron$		—	ω	11.
$\alpha\omega$		—	ω	19.
$\varepsilon\alpha$		—	{ α η	4. 6.
$\varepsilon\varepsilon$		—		6. 20.
$\varepsilon\omicron$		—	η	6. 20.
$\eta\omicron$	}	—	ou	11.
oo				
$\varepsilon\omega$		—	ω	5.

To this dialect properly belong all contract nouns and verbs.

2. Of syllables in different words by synalæpha, of which there are six species ; viz.

Synalæpha by	{	apocope, as	τὸ ἀργύριον	} Attic	τὰργύριον.
			τοῦ ἀνδρός		τὰνδρός.
			τῷ ἀγαθῷ		τὰγαθῷ.
			τοῦ ἡμετέρου		θημετέρου.
			τῇ ἡμέρᾳ		θημέρᾳ.
			ἡ ἀγχουσα		ῆγχουσα.
	{	aphæresis, as	τὰ ἔργα	}	τᾶργα.
			τῷ ἀντρω		τῶντρω.
			οὗ ἔνεκα		οὔνεκα.
			τὸ ἱμάτιον		θοιμάτιον.
			τὸ ἐλάχιστον		τοὐλάχιστον.
			ἐμοὶ ὑποδύνει		ἐμοὺποδύνει.
	{	synæresis, as		}	
		crasis, as			
		apocope and			
		synæresis,	as		
		apocope and	as		
		crasis,	{ οἱ ἐμοὶ τοῦ ἄλγεος		{ οὔμοι. τῶλγεος.

Contractions of the *article*, the *pronoun* ἐγὼ, the *conjunction* καί, and the *preposition* πρό.

Article.

δ and οἱ	{	{ α ε ¹ , ο	}	{ ω ου	{ δ ἄνεμος οἱ ἄρνες δ ἐμός δ ὄλυμπος οἱ ἐμοὶ οἱ ἐμοὶ	}	{ ἄνεμος. ἄρνες. οὔμός. οὔλυμπος. οὔμοι. οὔμοι.
δ	{	οι	{	ω	δ οἰκότριψ	}	ὠκότριψ.
τὸ		η, οι		τω	τὸ ἡμισυ τὸ οἰκίδιον τὸ ἄλλο τὸ ἐμφανές τὸ ὄνομα		θῶμισυ. τῶκίδιον. τοὔλλο. τοὔμφανές τοὔνομα.
τοῦ	{	α ε ²	}	του	τὸ ἀπόλλωνος τὸ ἐτέρου	}	τῶπόλλωνος. θατέρου.
				τω θα	τοῦ ἀπόλλωνος τοῦ ἐτέρου		

¹ 'O before ε makes sometimes { α · δ ἔτερος, ἄτερος.
ω · δ ἔλαφος, ὠλαφος.

² See Article in the *Ionic* dialect.

Ἐγώ.

ἐγὼ οἶδα	} Attic	ἐγὼ ὦδα.
ἐγὼ οἶμαι		ἐγὼ ὦμαι.
μοι ἐδόκει		μοι δόκει.
μοι ἔχρησεν		μοι ἔχρησεν.

Καί.

Before	α	} into	καί	αἶν	} Attic	καῖν. ³
	ει		καί	εἶτα		καῖτα.
	ε	} —	καί	ἐγὼ		καῖγώ.
	ο		καί	ἐν		καῖν.
	οι	} —	καί	ὄνον		καῖνον.
	η		καί	οἶνον		καῖνον.
	η	—	καί	ἡμην		καῖμην.

Before an aspirate κ is changed into χ · as,

καί ὁ	} Attic	χαῖ.
καί ἡ		χηῖ.
καί ἡ ἄγχουσα		χηῖγχουσα.

Πρό.

Before ω , $\omicron\upsilon$, $\pi\rho\acute{o}\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$, $\pi\rho\acute{o}\phi\epsilon\iota\lambda\epsilon\varsigma$.
 $\alpha\upsilon$, $\omega\upsilon$, $\pi\rho\alpha\upsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$, $\pi\rho\omega\upsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\nu$.

II. Change of letter or syllable ; as,

γ	into	β , as	$\gamma\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$,	$\beta\lambda\acute{\eta}\chi\omega\nu$.
λ	—	{	γ , —	$\mu\acute{o}\lambda\iota\varsigma$.
			ϱ , —	$\kappa\lambda\iota\beta\alpha\nu\omicron\varsigma$.
μ	—		σ , —	$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$.
ν	—		λ , —	$\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omega\nu$.
		{	ϑ , —	$\vartheta\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$.
			ξ , —	$\xi\acute{\upsilon}\nu$.
σ	—		ϱ , —	$\vartheta\alpha\rho\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$, ⁴
			τ , —	$\tau\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$.
			$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega$,	$\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$.
α	—		ϵ , —	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.
α	}	—	ω , —	$\lambda\epsilon\omega$.
\omicron			$\tau\acute{\alpha}$, Fem. Art.	$\tau\acute{\omega}$.
			$\lambda\alpha\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$,	$\lambda\epsilon\acute{\omega}\varsigma$.

Obs. 2.

2.

2. 5.

³ Several of these contractions are more properly written without the *subscript*. See page 6., near the top.

⁴ Busby, after Joh. Grammaticus, reverses this instance, making $\vartheta\alpha\rho\sigma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ for $\vartheta\alpha\acute{\rho}\varrho\epsilon\acute{\iota}\nu$ · but greater authorities are against them.

ε	into	ο,	as	πέπεμφα,	πέπομφα.	15.
		{ α,	—	εὔφυνῃ,	εὔφυνᾶ.	4.
η	—	{ εἰ,	—	πήσομαι,	πείσομαι. ⁵	16.
		{ ο,	—	πέπηθα,	πέπονθα.	17
ι	—	ω,	—	εἶκα,	ἔωκα.	

Diphthong.

αι	—	α,	—	κλαλεῖν,	κλάειν.	
ει	—	η,	—	κλειδᾶς,	κληῖδᾶς.	6.
οι	}	ω,	—	κλοιῶς,	κλωῶς.	2.
ωι				ῥωτῖνῃ,	ῥωῖνῃ.	
ου	—	ω,	—	λαοῦ,	λεῶ.	2.

Syllable.

τώσαν	—	ντων,	—	τυψάτωσαν,	τυψάντων.	22.
μι	—	ην,	—	βοῶμι,	βοῶην.	24.
ησα	—	ε,	—	γνολῆσαν,	γνοῖεν.	27.

III. Insertion of ν, ο, and ω, in perfect tenses. Obs. 16.
17. 18.

IV. Syncope.

σ in the first future active and middle.	Obs. 12.
Antepenultima of the first aorist.	14.
* in the perfect, sometimes with the vowel or diphthong following.	19.
ι in the third plural pluperfect.	20.
η in the aorists optative, and verbs in μι.	27.
σα in σθωσαν, imperative passive and middle.	23.

V. Paragoge.

- γε in pronouns primitive; as, ἔγωγε, σύγε.
 ουν in pronouns and adverbs; as, ὅτιοῦν, οὐκοῦν, οὕμενον.
 ι and ν in pronouns demonstrative; as, οὗτοσι, αὐτῇ, του-
 τοῖ, τουτιοῦ, ταυτησι, τουτιῶ, τουτιονι, ταυτια, ταῦτόν for τὸ αὐτό,
 τοῦτιον for τοῦτο. There is sometimes an elision of ο and α.
 as, τουτι, ταυτι.
 ι in adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions; as, οὕτωσι,
 νυνι, οὐχί, μενι, ἐνι.
 θα in the second person singular of verbs; as, ᾗσθα.
 η in the conjunction ὅτι.

⁵ In common with the *Bæotic*.

VI. *Apocope.*

θ_α in the imperative active of verbs in μ · as, ἵστα and ἵστη, for ἵσταθι, ἵστηθι.

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It makes the vocative like the nominative in all declensions.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 2d, the vowel or diphthong in every termination is changed into ω · and the penultima of nouns in αος, *if long*, is changed into ε · as, λᾱός, λεώς, N. plur. Ἰλαα, Ἰλεω, *not otherwise*; as, τᾱός, ταώς. See Clarke's Homer, α', 265.

3. Some words of the 3d in ης -ητος it declines after the 1st; and some in ως -ωτος, ους -οδος, after the 2d. (Page 35.)

Contracts of the Third Declension.

4. In the 1st form the accusative singular of adjectives in ης pure is contracted into α · as, ἐνδεέα, ἐνδεᾶ. (Page 23.)

Proper names of this form it declines after the first declension; and one appellative ἀκινάκης. (Page 35.)

5. In the 2d and 3d forms it makes the genitive singular in ως, contracting that from ες pure; as, χοέως, χοῶς.

6. In the 3d form it contracts the accusative singular into η, and the N. A. V. plural into ης · but ες pure has both accusatives in α · as, χοέα, χοᾶ · χοέας, χοᾶς. τροφᾶς also occurs.

ADJECTIVES.

7. It forms comparisons by -ιστερος, -ιστατος · -αιτερος, -αιτατος · and, in common with the Ionic, -εστερος, -εστατος.

PRONOUNS.

8. See Rule V. on the preceding page.

It uses ἐαυτοῦ in the 2d person, and ἐαυτοῦς for ἀλλήλους.

VERBS.

9. It contracts ζᾶω, διψᾶω, πεινᾶω, περιψᾶω, and χράομαι, by η after the *Doric* manner.

10. It contracts αι, ει, ηι, made by the *Ionic* syncope, into η in the second person singular of the present indicative

passive and middle of verbs in $\mu\iota$ · as, ἴσταισαι, τίθεσαι, κάθησαι, ἴστη, τίθη, κάθη. And sometimes in that of the perfect passive of barytons; as, μέμνησαι, μέμνη. (Page 110.)

11. It contracts the *Ionic* $\alpha\omicron$ into ω · εο, ηο, οο, into ου, in the 2d person singular of the imperfect *indicative*; and of the present and second aorist *imperative* passive and middle of verbs in $\mu\iota$ · as, ἴστω, ἐτίθου, ἐκάθου, ἐδίδου.

12. In the first future of polysyllables in $\iota\omega$ it drops σ · as, ἐλπιῶ, middle ἐλπιούμαι. It does the same by those in $\alpha\sigma\omega$, εσω, οσω, which are afterwards contracted; as, βιβῶ. But ἐκχεῶ uncontracted occurs, Joel, ii. 28. (Page 76, bottom, and Obs. near the top of page 97.)

13. It affects the augment several different ways. (Page 73.)

14. It syncopates the first aorist; as, εὔροατο for εὐρήσατο. (Page 96.)

15. In dissyllable perfects in φα, χα, it changes ε into ο. (Page 78.)

16. It changes η into ο, according to some grammarians, in the perfect active of obsolete verbs; as, λήγω, λέλογχα, πήθω, πέπονθα, inserting ν. But they are better derived as in the List of Defective Verbs.

17. In the perfects active and passive ἀνεῖκα, ἀνεῖμαι, ἀφεῖκα, ἀφεῖμαι, and the middle εἶθα, it changes ι into ω · as, ἀφέωκα, ἀφέωμαι, ἔωθα, in which the ι is often retained; as, εἴωθα. According to some this is not a change, but an insertion of ω · an opinion which εἴωθα seems to sanction.

18. In the reduplicated perfect ἄγηχα, from ἄγω, it inserts ο · as, ἀγήοχα.

19. In the perfect and pluperfect active it syncopates κ, as also the following vowel; as,

ἐστάκατον, ἐστάκατε, ἐστάκεισαν, ἐστακέναι,
ἔστα- τον, ἔστα- τε, ἔστα- σαν, ἐστά- ναι.

Except in the third person plural perfect, and in the participle, which contract the two vowels; as, ἐστάκασι, ἐστακώς · ἐσιῶσι, ἐσιώς.

20. The *Ionic* εα, εεζ,⁶ εε, for ειν, εις, ει, 1st, 2d, and 3d sing of the pluperfect active and middle, it contracts into η, ης, η · as, ειλήφ-η, -ης, -η.

⁶ The contraction is used in the 2d person, though usually limited by grammarians to the 1st and 3d only.

It syncopates *ι* in the third plural of the same tense; as, ἤδεσαν for ἤδεισαν.

21. From the 2d person imperative active of verbs in *μι* it rejects the last syllable, ἵσταθι, ἵστα, ἵστη.⁷ τίθει, τίθη.⁸ δίδοθι, δίδω.

22. It changes *τωσαν* into *ντων* in the third person plural of the imperative active, retaining the preceding vowel in the 1st aorist only of barytons, and in both the tenses peculiar to verbs in *μι*. in the rest *ε* is changed into *ο*, except in the contracts, where *α* is changed into *ω*, *ει* into *ου*, and *ου* of the third remains; as,

Barytons.

1st Aor.	τυψ	-άτωσαν, -άντων.
Pres.	τυπι	} -έτωσαν, -όντων.
Perf.	τετυφ	
2d Aor.	τυπ	

Contracts.

1st Conj.	βο	} -ά	-ώντων.
	ποι		-εἰ -τωσαν, -ούντων.
	χρυσ		-ού -ούντων.

Verbs in *μι*.

Pres.	{ ἵστα τίθε δίδο }	} -τωσαν, -ντων.
2d A.	{ στή θῆ δό }	

23. In the 3d plural of the imperative passive and middle it syncopates *σα*. as,

	Passive.	} -σαν, -ν.
Pres.	τυπιέσθω	
Perf.	τετύφθω	
	Middle.	
1st A.	τυψάσθω	

⁷ In this case the long vowel is restored, but it is not always in verbs from *αω*.

⁸ θ in this place becomes τ by reason of the preceding θ.

24. In the optative active of barytons and contracts, μ is changed into $\eta\nu$ · as,

τύπτοιμι, τυπτολην.
βοῶμι, βοῶην.
ποιῶμι,⁹ ποιολην.

The persons are varied in all the tenses as in the aorists passive of this mode :

τυπτολ } -ην, -ης, -η,
βοῶ } -ητον, -ήτην,
ποιολ⁹ } -ημεν, -ητε, -ησαν.

25. It uses the 2d and 3d singular, and the 3d plural of the Æolic aorist. (Page 71.)

26. It changes σ i, the penultima of the optative active of verbs in μ i from $\sigma\omega$, into φ · as, διδολην, διδώην.

27. It syncopates η in ειημεν, ειητε, of the aorists passive optative of barytons, and peculiar tenses of verbs in μ i of the same mode, also in αιημεν, οιημεν, of the latter; and, in both, changes ησα in the 3d plural into ϵ · as,

Common.		Attic.	
1st Aor.	τυφθελ	τυφθεῖ	} -μεν, -τε, -σαν.
2d Aor.	τυπελ	τυπεῖ	
Pres.	τιθελ	τιθεῖ	
2d Aor.	θελ	θεῖ	
Pres.	ισταλ	ισταῖ	
2d Aor.	σταλ	σταῖ	
Pres.	διδολ	διδοῖ	
2d Aor.	δολ	δοῖ	

WRITERS.

Thucydides, Lysias, Plato, Xenophon, Isæus, Isocrates, Demosthenes, Æschines, Lucian.—*Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Aristophanes.*—This dialect was divided into ancient and more recent. *Thucydides, Plato, and Aristophanes* used the former.

⁹ The Doric moreover changes σ i of the penultima into φ · as, φιλώην, χερσώην.

IONIC DIALECT.

The *Ionic* dialect was peculiar to the colonies of the *Athenians* and *Achaians* in *Asia Minor* and the adjacent *islands*, the principal of which were *Smyrna*, *Ephesus*, *Miletus*, *Teos*, and *Samos*. It is admitted by writers of the *Attic* dialect, often by those of the *Doric*, but most frequently by the *poets*.

PROPERTIES.

It delights in a confluence of vowels; hence it is distinguished from the common dialect by

I. The resolution of diphthongs and contractions.

av	into	ωῦ	{	θαῦμα	θῶῦμα.
			{	αὐτός	ᾠτός.
α	}	ηῦ	{	ῥαῖδιος	ῥηῖδιος.
ει				ἀληθεια	ἀληθητη.
			{	ῥεῖθρον	ῥεεθρον.
ει		{	{	εἰτεῖται	εἰτεῖται.
		{	{	εἰτεῖται	εἰτεῖται.
ευ		ηῦ		εὐκομος	ῥηκομος.
		{	{	χρηῖζω	χρηῖζω.
η		{	{	τύπη	τύπια.
		{	{	τύπη	τύπια.
οι		οῖ		οῖς	οῖς, (Maitt. p. 103. b.)
		{	{	φοβῶ	φοβέο.
		{	{	ἀγαθουργία	ἀγαθοεργία.
ου		{	{	λόγον, τοῦ	λόγοιο, τοῖο. Obs. 5.
		{	{	ἄιδου, τοῦ	ἄιδεω, τέω. 4, 5.
		{	{	διδούσι	διδόασι.
ω		ωῖ		πατρῶος	πατρῶίος.
η		εα		κατηγῆναι	κατεαγῆναι.
ω		αο		ἐδέξω	ἐδέξω.

II. Syncope of

δ and τ in oblique cases.

ε in many words; particularly those in εια · as, ἰρὸς, ἀρχιεὺς, εὐηθίη, προμηθίη, συμπαθίη.

ι in many words; as, τέλεον, πλέων, μέζων, ξων for εἶων imperf. of εἶω.

σ in 2d persons of verbs.

* in the perfect active.

III. Epenthesis of

α before terminations of verbs.

ε before terminations of nouns and verbs, of some in all cases; as, ἀδελφεός, κενεός, καινεός.

1, 4.

ι in dual cases and many nouns; as, στεινός, πολὴ for πόα.

5.

υ as, πολὺς.

αι before α and η as, σεληναία, Ἀθηναίη, ἀναγκαίη.

IV. Prosthesis of

ε before many words; as, εἰς, ἑών.

Reduplication in many tenses.

12.

V. Aphæresis of

ε as, ὄρη, κῆνος.

σ as, κεδάζω, μλλαξ.

τ as, ἡγανον.

Augment.

12.

VI. Paragoge of

α in the perfect middle; as, γέγαα. See, however, page 78.

σ in the third persons of verbs.

VII. Change of letter or syllable :

β	} into ζ	βάραθρον	} Ionic	ζέρεθρον. ¹
γ		πεφυγώς		πεφυζώς.
δ		δορκάδες		ζορκάδες.
θ	σσ	βυθός		βυσσός.
ν	} — κ	νοεῖν		κοεῖν.
π		ποῖος		κοῖος.
		οὐδέποτε		οὐδέκοτε.
σ	δ	δσμήν		δδμήν.
θ	τ	καθορθ		κατορθ.
φ	π	ἀφικόμην		ἀπικόμην.
2 { χ	} — κ	δέχομαι	δέκομαι.	
		οὐχί	οὐκί.	

The smooth and aspirate mute reciprocally ; as,

ἀκάνθιον	} Ionic	ἀχάντιον.
βάτραχος		βάθρακος.
ἐνταῦθα		ἐνθαῦτα.
χιτών		κιθών.
χύτρα		κύθρη.

¹ Change of vowel and consonant. See onward.

² The rough into the smooth.

α	into	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon \\ \eta \\ \alpha\varepsilon \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\theta\rho\omicron\nu \\ \iota\alpha\tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma \\ \tilde{\alpha}\theta\lambda\omicron\nu \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\theta\rho\omicron\nu. \\ \iota\eta\tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma. \\ \tilde{\alpha}\epsilon\theta\lambda\omicron\nu. \end{array} \right.$	9.
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \varepsilon\alpha \\ \omega \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\eta}\mu\tilde{\alpha}\varsigma \\ \chi\rho\epsilon\iota\alpha \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\eta}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma. \\ \chi\rho\epsilon\iota\acute{\omega}. \end{array} \right.$	4.
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \alpha \\ \eta \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\omega \\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\rho\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \tau\acute{\alpha}\mu\nu\omega. \\ \acute{\epsilon}\pi\eta\rho\omega\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\tau\alpha\varsigma. \end{array} \right.$	
		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota \\ \omega \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\eta \\ \pi\acute{\lambda}\acute{\epsilon}\omega \end{array} \right.$		$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \iota\sigma\tau\iota\eta. \\ \pi\acute{\lambda}\acute{\omega}\omega. \end{array} \right.$	
ι	—	ν	$\beta\iota\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma$	Ionic	$\beta\acute{\upsilon}\beta\lambda\omicron\varsigma.$	
\omicron	—	ω	$\delta\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\omicron$		$\delta\epsilon\tilde{\upsilon}\rho\omega.$	
ω	—	\omicron	$\zeta\omega\acute{\eta}$		$\zeta\acute{\omicron}\eta.$	
α	—	η	$\beta\omicron\tilde{\alpha}$		$\beta\omicron\tilde{\eta}.$	
$\alpha\nu$	—	ω	$\tau\rho\alpha\tilde{\upsilon}\mu\alpha$		$\tau\rho\tilde{\omega}\mu\alpha.$	
$\epsilon\iota$	—	η	$\epsilon\iota\rho\iota\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$		$\acute{\eta}\rho\iota\nu\epsilon\omicron\varsigma.$	
$\omicron\alpha$	—	$\omicron\upsilon\nu$	$\Lambda\eta\tau\acute{\omicron}\beta\alpha$		$\Lambda\eta\tau\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\nu.$	8.
$\alpha\nu$	}	$\varepsilon\alpha$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{'}\Lambda\rho\iota\sigma\tau\iota\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\rho\alpha\nu \\ \tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\eta\nu \end{array} \right.$		$\text{'}\Lambda\rho\iota\sigma\tau\iota\alpha\gamma\acute{\omicron}\rho\epsilon\alpha$	4.
$\eta\nu$					$\tau\epsilon\lambda\acute{\omega}\nu\epsilon\alpha.$	4.
$\epsilon\iota\nu$			$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota\nu \end{array} \right.$		$\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\epsilon\alpha.$	

VIII. Contraction in a few instances.

$\omicron\epsilon$	into	$\omicron\upsilon$	$\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$	$\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma.$ ³	3.
$\omicron\alpha$	}	ω	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \beta\acute{\omicron}\alpha\tilde{\xi} \\ \acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\eta\sigma\iota\alpha \end{array} \right.$	$\beta\acute{\omega}\tilde{\xi}.$	
$\omicron\eta$			$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\eta\sigma\iota\alpha \\ \delta\gamma\delta\omicron\sigma\acute{\eta}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\alpha \end{array} \right.$	$\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega\sigma\iota\alpha.$	
				$\delta\gamma\delta\acute{\omega}\kappa\omicron\nu\tau\alpha.$	

OBSERVATIONS.

1. It inserts ϵ in all genitives plural.
2. It annexes ι to the dative plural of all parasyllabic nouns.
3. In the article, $\acute{\omicron}$ or $\tau\acute{\omicron}$ before ϵ is contracted into $\omicron\upsilon$ as, $\acute{\omicron}\ \acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$.

DECLENSIONS

4. In the 1st it changes the α of all terminations (the dual and the N. A. V. plural excepted) into η , subscribing the subjunctive vowel; $\omicron\upsilon$ of the genitive of nouns in $\alpha\varsigma$ and $\eta\varsigma$ into $\epsilon\omega$, $\alpha\nu$ and $\eta\nu$ of the accusative singular into $\epsilon\alpha$, and $\alpha\varsigma$ of the plural into $\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$.—

	N.	G.	D.	A.		G.	D.
1. Sing.	$\beta\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\eta\varsigma$,	$\text{-}\epsilon\omega$ ⁴ ,	$\text{-}\eta$,	$\text{-}\eta\nu$ or $\text{-}\epsilon\alpha$.	Pl.	$\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$,	$\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ or $\text{-}\eta\sigma\iota$ or
	A.		N.	G.	D.	A.	G.
$\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$,	$\text{-}\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$.	2. Sing.	$\beta\iota\text{-}\eta$,	$\text{-}\eta\varsigma$,	$\text{-}\eta$,	$\text{-}\eta\nu$.	Pl. $\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$,
							$\text{-}\eta\varsigma$ or $\text{-}\eta\sigma\iota$
							or $\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\iota$.

³ See Article in the *Attic* Dialect.

⁴ $\beta\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, in Hesiod, by syncope for $\beta\omicron\rho\acute{\epsilon}\epsilon\omega$

5. In the 2d it changes *ου* of the genitive singular into *οιο* (and in the article, which is of this declension, into *εω*, whose dative also is in *εω*,) and *οι* of the dual into *οιῖ*.

G.	G.D.	G.	D.	G.
Sing. λόγ-οιο,	Dual. -οιῖν,	Pl. -εων,	-οισι.	Sing. τοῖο &
D.				
τέω,	τέω.			

6. In the 3d by syncopating *δ* and *τ* it makes *-ις*, *-ιδος*, *-ας*, *-ατος*, of the 2d and 5th forms of the contracts. Θέτ-ιδος, ιος.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

7. In the 1st and 2d forms, the genitive and dative sing., in the 3d form, all cases, have *ε* of the penultima changed into *η*.

G.	D.	G.	D.	G.
1. Sing. *Αρ-ηος, -ηῖ.	2. πόλ-ηος, -ηῖ.	3. Sing. βασιλ-ῆος,		
D. Α.	N.A. G.D.	N.	G.	D. Α.
-ῆῖ, -ῆα.	Dual. -ῆε, -ῆοιν.	Plur. -ῆες, -ῆων, -ῆσι, -ῆας.		

8. In the 4th form it makes the accusative in *ουν* as, Αητοῦν.

9. In the 5th form it changes *α* of the penultima into *ε* as, G. D. κέρ-εος, -εῖ, &c.

ADJECTIVES.

10. In the feminine *εια* from *υς*, *ι* is syncopated in every case; as, ὀξ-έα or -έη, -έας or -έης.

PRONOUNS.

11. It inserts *ε* before every termination of *οὔτιος* and *αὐτός* with its compounds; G. τουτέου, D. αὐτέω. Seldom when *αυ* is changed into *ωῦ*.⁵ N. ὦντός, A. ὦτόν, particularly in the compounds; D. σεωῦτῶ, ἐωῦτῶ, but ἐωῦτέου, and its contracted form ὦντέου for αὐτοῦ, also occur.

VERBS.

12. It removes the augment *syllabic* and *temporal*; as, βεβρώκει, ἄκουσε, ἔωθα.⁶ Herodot. Sometimes the reduplication only; as, ἐκίτημαι sometimes both; as, τεχνέεται for τετέχνηνται, and from the pluperfect both augments; as, λύτο for ἐλέλυτο. On the contrary it reduplicates the present, imperfect, and both

⁵ See Rule I., Example 1st.

⁶ On the supposition that *ω* is an insertion and not a change of *ι*. The augment of this verb is *ι*.

the futures and aorists ; as, *κικλήσκω, ἐνένιπτε, πεπιθήσω, κεκάμω, κεκρατηρισάμην, μέμαρπον*.⁷ (Page 74.)

13. It forms the 1st, 2d, and 3d sing. and the 3d plur. of the imperfect, and both aorists active, by annexing *κον, κες, κε*, to the 2d persons singular respectively, dropping the subjunctive vowel in contracts, and shortening the long vowel in verbs in *μι*.

	Common.	Ionic.	
Imperf.	ἔτυπτες,	ἐτύπτι-ες	} -κον, ⁸ κες, -κε, -κον.
	ἐπολεῖς,	ἐπολ-ες	
	ἐχρῶσους,	ἐχρῶς-ος	
	ἐτίθης,	ἐτίθ-ες	
1st Aor.	ἔτυψας,	ἐτύψ-ας	
2d Aor.	ἔτυπες,	ἐτύπ-ες	
	ἔστις,	ἔσι-ας	
	ἔδως,	ἔδ-ος,	

Hence in the passive and middle *τυπτι-εσκόμεν, -έσκειο, -έσκετο, -έσκοντο*.

14. In the first future indicative active of the 4th, and the 2d future of every conjugation, it inserts *ε* before the three terminations sing. and 3d plural ; also in the infinitive and participle, resolving *ει* into *εε* and *ου* into *εο* in the dual and plural, except in the 3d plural and the participle feminine ; *ψαλ-έω, -έεις, -έει, -έετον, -έετον, -έομεν, -έετε, -έουσι*. Inf. *ψαλέειν*. Part. *ψαλ-έων, -έουσα, -έον*. In the middle voice it *only* resolves *ου* and *ει* · the latter in the 2d sing. *indicative* into *εαι*, *subjunctive* into *ηαι* · as, *τυπ-έομαι, -έαι, -έεται, -έομεθον, -έεσθον, -έεσθον, -έομεθα, -έεσθε, -έονται, -τύπ-ωμαι, -ηαι, ηται*.

15. In the perfect active it syncopates *κ* and shortens the penultima ; *ἐστήκατε, ἐστέατε, τεθνηκώς, τεθνεώς*.

16. In the pluperfect active and middle it changes *ειν, εις*, *ει*, into *εα, εες,⁹ εε*.

17. It resolves *η* and *ου* in the 2d persons of passive and middle tenses into *εαι, εο* · in the subjunctive *ηαι*. (Page 88.)

18. To the 3d sing. of all tenses active, of the perfect middle, and of the aorists passive, of the subjunctive mode, it annexes *σι* · as,

⁷ Ἀνῶσαι retains the augment in the infinitive. Herodot.

⁸ This form is more frequently found without the augment ; as, *τύπτιεσκον*.

⁹ See *Attic dialect*, p. 233., Note to Obs. 20.

Active.		Passive.	
Pres.	τύπησι.	1st Aor.	τυφθῆσι. ¹⁰
Perf.	τετύφησι.	2d Aor.	τυπῆσι. ¹⁰
1st Aor.	τύησι.	Middle.	
2d Aor.	τύησι.	Perf.	τετύησι.

19. In the 2d sing. of the 1st aorist middle it resolves ω into $\alpha\sigma$ · as, $\xi\acute{\iota}\psi\text{-}\omega$, $\text{-}\alpha\sigma$.

20. In all tenses of the indicative and optative, whose 3d sing. ends in $\tau\alpha\iota$ or $\tau\sigma$, it forms the 3d plur. by inserting α before those terminations respectively, and, of the next preceding letters, shortening the long vowel, dropping the subjunctive of the diphthong (except in the optative), changing the smooth mute into the rough, and σ into the characteristic of the 2d aorist, δ or θ · as,

Pres. & Perf. Sing.		Plur.	Imp. & Pluperf. Plur.	
τύπτε	} -ται.	τυπτέ	ἔτυπτε	} -ατο.
πεφίλη		πεφιλέ	ἔπεφιλέ	
κεχρῶσω		κεχρῶσό	ἔκεχρῶσό	
κεῖ		κέ	ἔκε	
κεκόλου		κεκολό	ἔκεκολό	
ἔψαλ		ἔψάλ	ἔψάλ	
τέτυπ		τετύφ	ἔτετύφ	
λέλεκ		λελέχ	ἔλελέχ	
πέφρασ		πεφράδ	ἔπεφράδ	
πέπλησ		πεπλάθ	ἔπεπλάθ	

When α precedes these terminations, instead of inserting another α after it, this dialect inserts an ϵ before it; as,

3d Sing.	3d Plur.	3d Sing.	3d Plur.
δύναιται,	δυνέαται.	ἔδύνατο,	ἔδυνέατο.
μηχανᾷται,	μηχανέαται.	ἔμηχανᾷτο,	ἔμηχανέατο.
ἀναπέπταται,	ἀναπεπτέαται.	ἀνεπέπτατο,	ἀνεπεπτέατο.

21. In common with the *Doric* it contracts verbs in $\alpha\omega$ into η · as, $\delta\acute{o}\eta\varsigma$, $\delta\acute{o}\eta$, $\delta\acute{o}\eta\nu$.

22. In the contract tenses of verbs in $\alpha\omega$ it inserts ϵ after contraction; as, $\chi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omega\mu\alpha\iota$, $\epsilon\mu\eta\chi\alpha\nu\epsilon\acute{\omega}\mu\eta\nu$ · Imperat. $\chi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omega$ ·¹¹ but oftener changes α into ϵ · as, $\chi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\delta\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. Sometimes in the present subjunctive passive of barytons; as, $\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ ·

¹⁰ Also $\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\iota$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\eta\sigma\iota$. See Obs. 22.

¹¹ $\chi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron$ occurs in Hippocrates, the *Ionic* of $\chi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron\upsilon$, imperative of $\chi\acute{\rho}\epsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ for $\chi\acute{\rho}\acute{\alpha}\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

always in the aorists; as, τυφθέω, τυπέω. Also in the 3d plur. of the present indicative of verbs in μι from αω and the present and 2d aorist subjunctive of those from αω and εω, in the active voice; as, ιστέασι, ιστέωσι, τιθέωσι, στέωσι, θέωσι. Sometimes in the 3d person middle voice; as, θήηται.

23. It syncopates σ in the 2d persons passive and middle of verbs in μι. (Page 110.)

24. In the 3d plural of the present active of verbs in μι from εω, ωω, υω, it inserts α, syncopating the subjunctive vowel of diphthongs; as, τιθεῖσι, τιθέασι. διδοῦσι, διδόασι. ζευγνῦσι, ζευγνάσι.

25. It contracts οη, from οαω, οεω, into ω. as, βοήσω, βώσω, ἐγνοήσας, ἐγνώσας. ἐνενόηντο, ἐνενῶντο.

Instead of the regular tenses of κεῖμαι and ἀνεῖμαι it uses those of their primitives κέω and ἀνέω. as, κέονται, ἀνέονται, κέωνται, &c.

It makes λαμβάνω borrow its tenses as if from λαβέω and λάμβω. Καταλελάβηκε, λάμψομαι, λαμφθῆιη, &c. occur in Herodotus.

WRITERS.

Herodotus, Hippocrates, Arrian, Lucian, Aretæus, Homer, Hesiod, Theognis, Anacreon.

DORIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used first in *Lacedæmon* and *Argos*; afterwards in *Epirus, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Crete, Rhodes, and Lybia*. It is seldom used by *Attic*, but often by *Ionic* writers and the *poets*.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Contraction* of δ and και, when prefixed to vowels and diphthongs.

Common.

τὰ ἡματα,
ὁ ἔλαφος,
ὁ αἰπόλος,
οἱ αἰπόλοι,
τοῦ ἄλγεος,

Doric.

τᾷματα.
ἔλαφος.
ᾠπόλος.
ᾠπόλοι.
τᾷλγεος.

τοῦ Εὐβούλοιο,	τῶ 'υβούλοιο.
τὰ ἄγκιστρα,	τῶγκιστρα.
τὰ ὀστέα,	τῶστέα.
καὶ ἐξαπίνης,	κῆξαπίνας.
καὶ εἶπε,	κῆπε.
καὶ ὁ Ἀδωνις,	χῶδωνις.
καὶ ὁ ἐκ,	χῶ'κ.

Other contractions :

αε	into	η	ἐτιμης. }	Obs. 22.
αι	—	η	τιμῆς. }	
εα	—	η	κρηῆς, φρητι.	
εο	—	ευ	θεῦς, Ἀρευς, βασιλεῦς, gen.	5.
οα	—	ω	βῶκας.	

II. Change of letter or syllable ; as,

γ	into	δ	δᾶ, δᾶν. ¹	
δ	—	{	θ ψύθος, ¹ ἐπιμηθῆς, θάσος.	4.
		{	τ θέμιτος, Ἀρτέμιτος.	
ζ	—	{	σδ συρίσδω, μασδός.	9.
		{	δ γυμνάδω, ῥέδω, by Metathesis ῥοδω.	
		{	δδ μάδδα, χροῖδδω, also Æolic.	
		{	τ ὀρίτων.	
		{	τι συρίτιω, φράτιω, βλιμάτιω.	
θ	—	{	δ ἄνδηρα, Ἀύμβρις.	
		{	ζ Ζυμβραῖος.	
		{	σ παρσένος, μυσίδδω, ¹ σιός. ¹	
		{	τ ἄνητον, κλαῖσιτρον. ¹	
κ	—	{	φ φήρ, φλιβομαι.	
		{	γ ὠγήνος, ῥοιγμεν for ῥοικαμεν.	
λ	—	{	τ τεῖνος, τῆνος. ¹	
		{	ν ² βέντιστος, ῥνθον, κέντο for κέλετο. ³	
μ	—	{	φ φαῦρος.	
ν	—	β	βυρσίνη, βύρμαξ. ¹	
π	—	σ	τύπτομες, καλᾶς, ¹ μεις, also Æolic.	
ρ	—	β	ἐμβολή, ἀμβλακία.	
	—	κ	μικκός for μικρός.	
δ	—	{	δ πέφραδμαι.	23.
		{	τ τὸ, φατὶ, Ἀρταμίτιον, Ποτειδαν.	
		{	ντ ῥύπτωντι, τιθέντι. ¹	
	—	ξ	ὀνειδιξῶ, κλαξῶ, ¹ ὀρνιξ.	17.
				11.

¹ Words to which the figure ¹ is affixed, undergo some change of another letter.

² When τ or θ follows.

³ See γέντο in the Æolic

τ	into	{	κ	πόκα, τόκα. ¹	
		{	ρ	πόρῳίς.	
α	—	{	ε	κρέτος, also <i>Ionic</i> .	
		{	ο	πόρδαλις.	
		{	ω	ῶγαθόν, ὄριστος, ὄρχομαι.	
ε	—	{	α	τράφω, τράχω.	
		{	ει	τυψείτον.	16.
		{	ι	σιός, ¹ χάλκιος.	
η	—	{	α	μάν, φάμα, ἔφαν, ἀδύ.	2, 13, 19.
		{	α	ἀμοῦ, εἴκασι.	
		{	ε	ἀνδρεφόνον.	
ο	—	{	ω	κῶρος, μῶνος, ὄρος, ὄρα. ⁴	
		{	αι	μαλακαίποδες.	
		{	ευ	τυψεῦμες. ¹	16, 17.
		{	ου	τυψοῦμες. ¹	
ω	—	{	α	πρᾶτος, θυρᾶν, ἐπάξα, γελᾶν.	2, 22.
		{	ευ ⁵	ἡγάπευν, γελεῦσα.	
αι	—	{	ε	γέα, νέειν.	
		{	ει	ἀρχεῖται.	
ει	—	{	α	κλαῖδας, κλαξῶ, ¹ γαμᾶν.	24.
		{	αι	κλαῖδα, κλαῖσιτρον, ἡθαῖον.	
		{	η	ἦχον, ἦλκον.	14.
		{	η	τέλῃος.	
		{	α	Κρονίδα, Gen.	
ου	—	{	ο	λόγος, Accus.	
		{	ω	λόγως, Acc., ὠρανός, ῥιγῶν.	3, 24.
		{	οι	τύπτοισι, τύπτοισα, ὑποῖς. ¹	12, 18.
		{	ευ	τύπτειν, καλεῦσα.	
ευ	—	{	ει	Ἐλειθυῖα.	
οι	—	{	ω	Τρῶαν, παρμενικός, ὄμοι.	
ω	—	{	οι	ἡροῖος.	

III. Syncope of

θ	ἐσλός.	
σ	μῶα, πᾶα.	
ε	θᾶσθε, ⁶ θᾶσαι.	
ι	τύπτες, τύπτειν, τιθέντι. ¹	15, 17.
υ	διδόντι. ¹	17.
ω	πρᾶν for πρῶην. ¹	

⁴ Plato says that ὄραι was used for the ancient and *Attic* ὄραι, διὰ τὸ ὀρίξειν τοὺς καιροίς.

⁵ This seems to come from verbs in αω made εω by the *Attic* and *Ionic* dialects.

⁶ By another syncope for θεῖσασθε.

IV. *Epenthesis* of

α	ναυάται.	
η	κιχήλας.	
ι	τυψεῖ-τον, -τε · τυψεῖται · ⁷ τύψαις.	16.
σ	τυπιόμεσθα.	20.

V. *Aphæresis* of

θ ε in λῶ, λῆς, λῆ.

OBSERVATIONS.

M. F.

1. It makes the nominative plur. of the article *τοί*, *ταί*.

DECLENSIONS.

2. In the 1st it changes *ου* of the genitive singular, *ω* of the genitive plural, and *η* of every termination, into *α*. Sometimes also the genitive plural of the 2d and 3d; as,

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	G.
τελών-ας,	-α,	-α,	-αν,	-α.	} —Plur. ἄν.
ἀρετ-ᾶ,	-ᾶς,	-ᾶ,	-ᾶν,	-ᾶ.	

3. Proper names in *ας* have *ο* syncopated, and are declined

after the 1st; as, for *Μενέλαος*, *Μενελάου*, &c. *Μενέλ-ας*, *-α*,
D. A. V.
-ᾶ, *-αν*, *-α*.

In this declension it changes *ου* into *ω*, that of the accusative plural sometimes into *ο*, and rejects the *ι* subscript of the dative; as,

Sing.	G. D.	Plur.	G. A.
λόγ-ω, -ω.		-αν, ⁸ -ως or -ος.	

It also changes *ου* into *ω* in the N. and A. sing. and N. A. V. plur. contracted of the 3d; as, N. βῶς, A. βῶν. Plur. N. A. V. βῶς.

4. It changes *δ* into *τ* in nouns in *ις* -ιδος · as,

Gen. θέμιτος, μέριτος, Ἀρτέμιτος.

Contracts of the Third Declension.

5. It changes *η* and *ευ* of the N. and V. of the 1st and 3d

forms reciprocally; as, Ἀρευς, -ευ · βασιλ-ῆς, -ῆ. εο or ου of all genitives in εος into ευ · as, χείλευς, πόλευς, Ὀδυσσεῦς.⁹ ου into

⁷ Third sing. 1st future middle.

⁸ This is infrequent.

⁹ Odys. ω'. 397.

ω in the genitive sing. of the fourth form; as, G. Ἀχῶς. εἰς of the nominative plural into $\eta\varsigma$ without the subscript. $\varepsilon\omega$ of all genitives into α . This last but seldom.

PRONOUNS.

6. To ἐγὼ in the nom. sing. it annexes ν , $\nu\eta$, $\gamma\alpha$, $\nu\gamma\alpha$. In the penultima of the dual and plural it changes η into α , and often uses the singular accusative for the dual and plural. (See Table at the end of Dialects, page 255.)

7. In the pronoun of the 2d person it changes σ into τ , and annexes $\gamma\alpha$, $\nu\eta$. (See Table, page 256.)

8. In the 3d personal pronoun, for the accusative ξ it uses the accusative of $\tau\varsigma$, G. ἰδς, obsolete, with μ or ν prefixed; as, $\mu\nu$, $\nu\nu$, which often stand not only for ξ , but for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\delta\nu$, $-\eta\nu$, δ , and also for the plural $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma\delta\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$. For the plural dative $\sigma\phi\iota\sigma\iota$ it uses the dual $\sigma\phi\iota\nu$, which by aphæresis becomes $\phi\iota\nu$. For the plural accusative $\sigma\phi\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ it uses the dual $\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}$, by metathesis $\phi\sigma\acute{\epsilon}$, hence $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$. As the demonstrative $\alpha\upsilon\tau\delta\varsigma$ is often used for the reflectives $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$ and $\alpha\delta\iota\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$ (contracted from $\xi\alpha\nu\iota\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$), so $\phi\iota\nu$ and $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ are used respectively for $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $-\alpha\iota\varsigma$. $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\sigma\delta\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $-\acute{\alpha}$, in all genders; $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ sometimes for the accusative singular $\alpha\upsilon\tau\text{-}\delta\nu$, $-\eta\nu$, $-\acute{\alpha}$.

In the possessives it changes

$\sigma\delta\varsigma$	into	$\tau\epsilon\delta\varsigma$.
$\delta\varsigma$	—	$\acute{\epsilon}\delta\varsigma$.
$\eta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$	—	$\acute{\alpha}\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.
$\delta\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$	—	$\delta\mu\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.
$\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\tau\epsilon\rho\sigma$	—	$\sigma\phi\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.

VERBS.

9. It changes ζ the characteristic of the present into $\sigma\delta$, δ , $\delta\delta$, τ , and $\tau\tau$. as, $\sigma\upsilon\rho\iota\sigma\delta\omega$, $\gamma\upsilon\mu\nu\acute{\alpha}\delta\omega$, $\pi\omicron\iota\acute{\omicron}\delta\delta\omega$, $\delta\epsilon\tau\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\omega$, $\sigma\upsilon\rho\iota\tau\tau\omega$.

10. It makes new present tenses from perfects by changing α into ω . as, $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\kappa\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\omicron\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\delta\epsilon\delta\omicron\iota\kappa\omega$, $\kappa\epsilon\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\gamma\omega$, $\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\iota\kappa\omega$,¹⁰ $\pi\epsilon\phi\rho\acute{\upsilon}\kappa\omega$.

11. It changes σ the future characteristic of verbs in ζ , and of some in ω pure, into ξ . as, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota\alpha\xi\acute{\omega}$, $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\alpha\xi\acute{\omega}$.

12. It changes $\sigma\upsilon$ in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist of verbs in ω pure into $\sigma\iota$. as, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\iota\sigma\acute{\omega}$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\omicron\iota\sigma\omicron\nu$.

¹⁰ From $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\iota\alpha$ for $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\iota\chi\alpha$.

13. It changes η in the penultima of the 1st future and 1st aorist perfect and pluperfect, into α · as, *φιλασῶ, ἐτίμασα, τέθνακα, μέμναμαι, ἐμεμνάμην*.

14. It changes $\epsilon\iota$, the augment formed by annexing ι , into η without a subscript ; as, *ἦχον, ἦλκον*.

15. It syncopates ι in the 2d and 3d persons sing. of the present indicative active, and in every tense of the infinitive ending in $\epsilon\iota\nu$ · as, *τύπι-ες, -ε, τύπτεν, τύψεν, τυπέν*.

16. It circumflexes the first future active and middle, and forms it like the 2d ; as,

Act. *τυψ-ῶ, -εῖς, -εῖ · -εῖτον, -εῖτον ·* $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{o}\tilde{\upsilon}^{11} \\ \text{ε}\tilde{\upsilon} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{μεν},^{12} \text{-εῖτε, } \left. \begin{matrix} \text{-o}\tilde{\upsilon} \\ \text{-ε}\tilde{\upsilon} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{ντι.}$

Mid. *τυψ-οῦμαι, -ῆ, -εῖται · ούμεθον, -εῖσθον, -εῖσθον, &c.*

17. It changes ν into ς in the first person plural of all tenses indicative and subjunctive active, and of the aorists subjunctive passive ; also σ into $\nu\tau$ in the 3d plural, dropping the subjunctive vowel of the preceding diphthong, except in the futures ; as, *τύπιόμες, ἐτύπιόμες, τυψοῦμες, ἐτύψαμες, &c. τύπιοντι,*¹³ *τυψοῦντι,*¹³ *τετύφαντι,*¹³ *τυποῦντι,*¹³ *τιθέντι,*¹³ *διδόντι,*¹³ *τύπτωντι, τύψωντι. Pass. τυφθῶντι, τυπῶντι.*

18. It changes $\omicron\iota$ into ω in the penultima of barytons and contracts of the optative active, whose termination $\mu\iota$ the *Attic* had before changed into $\eta\nu$ · as, *Attic, τυπτολήν, ποιολήν, χρυσολήν · Doric, τυπιῶήν, ποιῶήν, χρυσῶήν.*

It also often changes $\omicron\upsilon$ of the penultima both of contracts and barytons into $\epsilon\upsilon$, sometimes into $\omicron\iota$ · as, Act. *φιλ-εῦμες, -εῦντι. Imp. ἐφίλευν, τυψ-εῦμες, -εῦντι, τυπ-εῦμες, -οῦντι*¹⁴ *or -εῦντι or -οντι. Part. τύπτευσσα, φιλεῦν. Pass. and Midd. φιλεῦμαι. 1st Fut. ἀλεῦμαι. Imperat. φιλεῦ. — Also τύπτοισι, 1st Fut. τυψοῖσι. Particip. τύπτοισα. ε* is sometimes inserted in the subjunctive ; as, *ισοῶρόπ-ῶσι, -έωντι · συννιθ-ῶσι, -έωντι · Archimedes.*

¹¹ See Obs. 18, and note to the same.

¹² See Obs. 18.

¹³ This person is like the dative plural of the participle of the same tense, but the *Doric* dialect makes it like the dative singular.

¹⁴ The 2d future commonly retains the ν , if the penultima be not changed into $\epsilon\upsilon$ or $\omicron\iota$, but not always.

19. It changes η into α in most tenses of the indicative and optative, passive and middle; also of verbs in $\mu\iota$ ending in $\eta\nu$ · as, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\psi\acute{\alpha}\mu\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\acute{\upsilon}\phi\theta\alpha\nu$, $\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\acute{\eta}\tau\alpha\nu$, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\lambda\mu\alpha\nu$, $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha\nu$, $\xi\beta\alpha$.

20. It inserts σ in the 1st person plural passive; as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha$.

21. In the perfect passive of verbs in $\zeta\omega$, making σ in the future, it changes σ into δ · as, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\phi\rho\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\alpha\delta\mu\alpha\iota$.

22. It contracts verbs in $\alpha\omega$ into η , in common with the *Ionic*; as, $\tau\iota\mu\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\varsigma$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}$, $\text{-}\tilde{\eta}\nu$ · and changes the ω contracted into α · as, $\chi\alpha\lambda\tilde{\alpha}\sigma\iota$, particularly in participles; as, $\pi\epsilon\iota\nu\tilde{\alpha}\nu\tau\iota$.

23. In verbs in $\mu\iota$ it changes σ of the 3d person sing. present indicative active into τ · as, $\iota\sigma\tau\alpha\tau\iota$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\tau\iota$, &c.

24. In the infinitive it sometimes changes $\epsilon\iota$ into α , and $\omicron\upsilon$ into ω · as, $\epsilon\delta\delta\alpha\iota\mu\omicron\nu\tilde{\alpha}\nu$, $\epsilon\gamma\tilde{\omega}\nu$.

25. It also changes ν and $\nu\alpha\iota$ into $\mu\epsilon\nu$, dropping the subjunctive of the preceding diphthong; as,

$\tau\acute{\upsilon}\pi\tau\epsilon\iota$,	} -ν,	$\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}$	} -μεν.
$\tau\iota\mu\tilde{\eta}$		$\tau\iota\mu\tilde{\eta}$	
$\phi\iota\lambda\tilde{\eta}$ ¹⁵		$\phi\iota\lambda\tilde{\eta}$	
$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}$		$\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}$	
$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	} -ναι,	$\tau\epsilon\tau\upsilon\phi\acute{\epsilon}$	}
$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\tilde{\eta}$		$\tau\upsilon\phi\theta\tilde{\eta}$	
$\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$ -		$\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}$	
$\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}$ -		$\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}$	
$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{o}$		$\zeta\epsilon\upsilon\gamma\nu\acute{o}$	
$\theta\epsilon\tilde{\iota}$		$\theta\acute{\epsilon}$	
$\delta\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}$		$\delta\acute{o}$	

26. To this form it frequently annexes $\alpha\iota$ · as, $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\epsilon}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\tau\iota\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\phi\iota\lambda\acute{\eta}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$,¹⁶ &c. These often occur in *Ionic* writers.

PARTICIPLES.

27. It inserts ι after α in the masculine and feminine of participles; as, $\tau\acute{o}\psi\text{-}\alpha\iota\varsigma$, $\text{-}\alpha\iota\sigma\alpha$.

¹⁵ *Æolic* for $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon\tilde{\iota}\nu$.

¹⁶ Sometimes $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$ after the *Æolic* manner of compensating the loss of the subjunctive vowel of the diphthong. See *Æolic* dialect.

28. It changes *via* the feminine termination into *ουσα*, according to some grammarians; as, *μεμενακοῦσα*, *ἀνεστακοῦσα*, *ἔωρακοῦσα*, but they rather belong to *present* tenses formed from perfects. See Obs. 10.

WRITERS.

Archimedes, *Timæus*, *Pythagoras*, *Pindar*, *Theocritus*, *Bion*, *Moschus*, *Callimachus*, and the *tragedians* in the choruses.

ÆOLIC DIALECT.

This dialect was used in *Bæotia*, *Lesbos*, and *Æolia* in *Asia Minor*. It is a branch of the *Doric*, and has some changes in common with it.

PROPERTIES.

I. *Change* of the *rough* into the *smooth* breathing; as, *ἄπτω* · and *removal* of the *accent* back, as, *ἔγω*, *πόταμος*.

To compensate the loss of the aspirate it sometimes prefixes *β* to *φ*, when the next syllable begins with *ζ*, *κ*, *δ*, or *τ* · as, *βριζα*, *βράκος*, *βρόδον*, *βρήτωρ*. It sometimes prefixes *γ* to a vowel; as, *γέντιο* for *έντιο*, *Doric* for *ελτο*, by syncope for *ελετο*, which is by the *Ionic* dialect for *ελλετο*

II. *Change* of letter or syllable.

β	into	{	γ	γάλανος, γλέφαρον.	
		{	μ	βάριτον.	
δ	—	β	βλήρ, ¹	Βελφονς, βελφῖνες.	
ζ	—	σδ ²	τράπεσδα,	Σδεύς.	
θ	—	φ	φλίβω.		
ι	—	φ	πέφφροχος	for περλοχος.	
μ	—	π	πέδα, ὕππατα,	ἄλιππα	for ἄλειμμα. See Rule IV.
ν	—	σ	μεῖς, ³	νόις, γελάις, ³	ὕψοις. ³
ξ	—	σκ ²	σκένος,	σκήφος.	
π	—	{	μ	ματεῖς, μαθοῦσα.	
		{	φ	Φερσεφόνα.	

¹ For δέλεαρ.

² An Æolic resolution of { ζ is δσ } by metathesis { σσ
ξ — κσ }
ψ — πσ } σκ
σπ

³ Words that undergo a complicated change.

πτ	into	σσ	πέσσω, ὄσσω, νίσσω
σ	—	{ ν	τετύφων.
		{ ρ	οἷτορ, ἵππορ, πίσορ, ³ πὸρ, σιὸρ, ³ for οὔτορ, ἵππορ, πίθορ, ποῦρ, θεὸρ.
τ	—	π	σπολήν, σπαλεις, πέμπε.
χ	—	φ	ἀνφένα.
ψ	—	σπ ²	σπέλλιον, σπαλλίδα.
		{ ε	λεγόμεθεν, φερόμεθεν, ν added.
α	—	{ ο	μέμορθαι, ἔφθορθαι.
		{ υ	σύρκας.
		{ αι	μέλαις, τάλαις, hence μέλαινα, τάλαινα.
ε	—	α	ῥπισθα.
η	—	{ αι	θναίσκω, μιμναίσκω, βλαιτή.
		{ ει	Ἄτρεϊες.
ι	—	η	νηλήτης, ἀκτὴν, Καφήσιος. ³
ο	—	{ ε	ἐδόντα, ἐδόνη.
		{ υ	ῥνυμα, ⁴ ὄσδων, ³ Ὑδυσσεύς.
		{ ου	θουγάτηρ, λιγουράν, οὔδωρ, κοῦμα, φοῦσα.
υ	—	{ η	νηός.
		{ ι	ἰψόθεν, ἱπαρ.
ω	—	{ α	διαπεινῶμες.
		{ ο	ἔρορ, G. -ον, γέλορ, Acc. -ον.
α	—	αι	βοᾶῖς, γελαῖ.
ει	—	{ η	τύπτην, καλήν.
		{ η ⁵	ῥῥπον.
ου	—	οι	μοῖσα, Κρέοισα, Μέδοισα, ὀρθόῖς. ³
διά	—	ζα	ζάβολορ, ζαμενήρ.
μετά	—	πέδα	πέδ' Ἀχιλλέα, πεδέροχομαι, πεδάμειψαν, πεδέχω, πεδάφρων.

III. *Prosthesis* of

β before ρ instead of the aspirate; as, βρυτήρ.

γ for the same purpose; as, γέντο. Also in other words; as, γνοεῖν, γνόφορ, γνῶ, γδοῦπον, whence ἐργιδουπορ, II. η'. 411.

IV. *Epenthesis*. It transposes the letters in the syllable ρι, changing ι into ε and doubling ρ · as, κόπρια, μέτριος, ἀλλότριος · *Æolic*, κόπερῶρα, μέτερῶρ, ἀλλότερῶρ.

Epenthesis of

α in the genitive plur. μουσάων.

ι in μέλαις, τάλαις · participles in ας · also of the ι subscript.

⁴ Γυνῖ and ὑμνίσαιος are of *Æolic* extraction, from γονῖ and ὁμονοεῖν.

⁵ In the augment, according to *Priscian*.

υ after α · as, ἀάταν, αὔως, αὐήρ, αὐτάρ, δαῦλος, ἴαυχεν, φαύσκω.

υ after ο · as, Οὐδυσσέα.

a consonant to compensate the loss of the aspirate; as, ἄμμες, ὕμμες.

a consonant when the vowel or diphthong preceding is shortened; as, κτέννω, φθέρῳ, ἔμμα, ἐμμι, πενθέσσης, τίθεμμι, ἄλιππα.

σ in futures in λω, ρω.

β in ἀλιβδύειν, ἔβασον.

V. Syncope of

γ in ὅλλος, ἴϋξ, φόρμιξ.

σ — μῶα, πᾶα.

ι — *Αχας, πάλαος · also ι subscript; as, τύπτης.

ο — μύσα, βυλή, *Ιλα.

υ — *Ορανός, Συράκοσσαι.

VI. Paragoge of

ν to the accusative sing. of the 4th form of contracts; as, Αητών.

OBSERVATIONS.

DECLENSIONS.

1. It changes ης in the nominative of the first declension of nouns into α · as, ποιητά, κομητα · and ου of the genitive sing. into αο · as, Ἑρμεῖαο. It inserts α in the genitive plural of nouns of this declension; as, αἰχμητῶν, μουσῶν · and ι in the accusative plural of those in α and η · as, νύμφαις.

2. In the dative singular of the 2d it omits the subscript; as, λόγω · and changes ους of the accusative plural into οίς.

3. In the 1st form of the contracts it rejects σ from the vocative sing. in ες · as, Σώκρατε, Αημόσθενε.

4. In the fourth form it makes the genitive sing. in ως, and the accusative in ων · as, G. αἰδ-ῶς, A. -ών.

It makes of genitive cases a new nominative of another declension from which it forms its cases; as, of γέροντος, the genitive, it makes a nominative, from which γέροντοις is the dative plural. So μελανοῦ from μέλανος, and τλος, G. τλου, D. τλω, &c. from the genitive τινός, which has sometimes the ν syncope.

It changes σ into ρ in the genitive sing. and accusative plur. of nouns in α and η of the 1st declension, the nominative sing. of the 2d, the nominative and genitive sing. of the 3d,

the genitive and accusative sing. of the 1st form of the contracts, the genitive of the 2d form, and the accusative plural of all five; as, 1st, G. ἀρετιᾶς, A. ἀποάς. 2d, N. Τιμόθεος. 3d, σκληροτήρ, G. χρώματος. Plur. A. ὠδῖνας. 1st form of contracts, G. μέλεος, A. κλέος. 2d, G. πόλιος.

VERBS.

5. It changes the *ει* of the 2d and 3d sing. of the present indicative active, and of the infinitive, into *η* · as, τύπτ-ης, -η, -ην.

6. It annexes *θα* to the 2d persons in *ης* · as, ἤσθα, τύπτησθα.

7. It inserts *σ* in futures of the fourth conjugation in *λω*, *ρω* · as, τέλσω, ὄρω.

8. It changes *α* of the penultima of the perfect passive into *ο* in the infinitive; as, μέμορθαι, ἐφθορθαι.

9. It changes *εν* and *ον* in the infinitive of contracts into *αις* and *οις* · as, βοάϊς, χρυσόϊς.

10. It gives many contracts the form of verbs in *μι*, both with and without a reduplication; as, φιλῆμι, νικῆμι, ἀλάλῆμι, ἀκάχῆμι · hence the third plurals οἴκεντι, φιλῆντι, Imperf. ἐφίλῃν · and participles present νοεῖς, ποιεῖς, &c.

11. It changes *η* in the present of verbs in *μι* from *αω*, into *αι* · from *εω* into *ε*, doubling *μ* · as, γέλαιμι, γέλαις, γέλαι, &c. τιθεμμι, -ης, -ησι.

12. It often changes the short into the long vowel in these verbs; as, τιθ-ητον, -ημεν, τιθητι, ἵστηθι, δίδωθι, ἐτιθήμην.

13. In *φημι* it makes the 3d sing. φατι, and the 3d plural φαισι.

WRITERS.

Alcæus, Sappho.

BÆOTIC DIALECT.

Under the *Æolic* is comprehended the *Bæotic* dialect, which has the following distinct peculiarities:

It changes

β into δ δδελός.
γ — β βάνα¹ for γυνή.

¹ The *η* which the *Doric* changes into *α*, the *Bæotic* does not change into *ει* · and, on the contrary, what the *Bæotic* changes into *ει*, the *Doric*

κ	into	ξ	ἴξον, εἴξασι, ² Perf. Act.
σ	—	ξ	ἀπέκειξα.
α	—	{	λεγόμεθεν, ν added.
			τρέπεζαν.
ε	—	ι	ἰών.
η	—	ει	μεις, ¹ Θείβαθεν, τίθειμι, εἴρωες.
ω	—	οι	ἡρότος.
αν	—	ασι	εἴξασι, ² 1st Aor. Act.
ασι	—	αν	τέτυφαν.

OBSERVATIONS.

VERBS.

1. It inserts σα in the 3d plural of the imperfect and both aorists indicative active.

Common.	Bæotic.
ἔτυπτον,	ἐτύπτοσαν.
ἔτυψαν,	ἐτύψασαν.
ἔτυπον,	ἐτύποσαν.

And in the imperfect of contracts; as,

Common.	Bæotic.
ἐβόων,	ἐβοῶσαν.
ἐφίλουν,	ἐφιλοῦσαν.
ἐχρῶσουν,	ἐχρυσσοῦσαν.

2. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the 1st aorist in ασι as, ἐτύψασι.

3. It sometimes makes the 3d plural of the perfect in αν as, τέτυφαν, πέφρικαν.

4. It makes the 2d aorist imperative active in ον like the first; as, τύπ-ον, -άτω.

5. In the optative active it changes ε of the 3d plural into σα as,

Common.	Bæotic.
τύπτοι	-σαν.
τύψαι	
τύποι } -εν,	

does not change into α as, ἰδύ, *Doric* ἀδύ, never εἰδύ, *Bæotic* ἦρωες, *Bæotic* εἴρωες but not ἄρωες, *Doric*. So Hort. Adonidis. Aldus. 1496. p. 209. But ἄρωα occurs in Pind. Pyth. Od. iii. v. 13.

² Some grammarians make this the perfect by changing κ into ξ, others the 1st aorist, by changing αν into ασι.

6. In the 3d plural of both the aorists passive, and of the imperfect and 2d aorist active of verbs in *μι*, it syncopates *σα*, shortening the preceding long vowel ; as,

Common.	Bæotic.
ἐτύφθησαν,	ἐτυφθεν.
ἐτύπησαν,	ἐτυπεν.
ἴστασαν,	ἴσταν.
ἐτίθεσαν,	ἐτιθεν.
ἐδίδοσαν,	ἐδιδον.
ἔστιησαν,	ἔσταν.

7. It changes *η*, in the penultima of verbs in *μι* from *εω*, into *ει* · and uses the *Ionic* reduplication ; as, τέθειμι, πεφίλειμι.

No WRITERS extant ; nor would this dialect have been known, nor the *Cretan*, *Spartan*, *Macedonian*, *Tarentine*, *Pamphylian*, and others, had not writers occasionally introduced them ; as, in *Aristophanes* we find a *Bæotian* woman speaking in her own dialect.

Superadded to the use of all the dialects and figures of orthography and prosody, the POETS have a few peculiarities :

I. They make nouns indeclinable by adding *φι* to the nominative of parisyllabic nouns, and to the genitive of imparisyllabics, rejecting *ν* and *σ* from the terminations ; as, ἀντόφι, δακρυόφι, κοιτυληδονόφι, for αὐτὸς, δάκρυον, κοιτυληδ-ών, -όνος. Neuters of the 1st form of the contracts reject *ο* only from the genitive ; as, ὄρεος, ὄρεσφι. To the Attic genitive in *ω* they add *ο* · as, G. *Μίνωο* for *Μίνω*.

II. They form the dative plural from the singular by changing *ι* into *εσι* or *εσσι* · as, ἡρώϊ, ἡρώεσι or ἡρώεσσι · and change *οιν* into *οῖν* in the dative dual.

III. In verbs they insert *α* before *α* contracted, and *ω* before *ω*, if the penultima be long ; but *ο* before *ω* if the penultima be short. Thus βοάεις, βοᾶς,—Poet. βοάας · πηδάω, πηδῶ,—Poet. πηδῶω.¹ βοάω, βοῶ,—Poet. βοόω.

IV. They redouble letters to make a short syllable long by position ; as, ἐτέλεσσα for ἐτέλεσα, 1st aorist active : and also

¹ Hence 2d aor. act. subjunctive, δῶ-ω, -ως, -ω· -ωτον, -ωτον· -ωμεν, -ωτε, -ωσι.

change the quantity of vowels by inserting *ι* to form a diphthong; as, *ἐμέο Ionicè*, *ἐμεῖο poëticè*; and by changing *ω* into *ο* as, *τύπιόμεν* for *τύπιωμεν*, subjunctive active.

V. They change *barytons* into verbs in *μι* as, *ἔχημι*, *βόλημι*, from *ἔχω*, *βόλω*.

VI. From regular verbs in *ω* are formed by the poets verbs defective in *αθω*, *εθω*, *ειω*, *ησσω*, *ηω*, *οιαω*, *ουω*, *ξω*, *σγω*, *σθω*, *σχω*, *σπω*, *σω*, *υθω*, *υσσω*, *ωσω*, *ωσσω*, *ωθω*, *ωω*.

DIALECTS OF THE PRONOUNS.

'Εγώ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐγώνη} \\ \text{ἐγών} \\ \text{ἐγώνγα} \\ \text{ἐγώγα} \end{array} \right.$	<i>Bæotic.</i> $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἔγων} \quad \text{λῶ} \\ \text{λῶγα} \\ \text{λῶνγα} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμοῖο} \\ \text{ἐμέο} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῦ} \\ \text{μεῦ} \end{array} \right.$	ἐμεῦ	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἐμεῖο.} \\ \text{ἐμέοθεν.} \\ \text{ἐμέθεν.} \end{array} \right.$
D.	_____	ἐμιν	_____	_____
A.	_____	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____	_____

Dual.

N A.	_____	ἄμμε	ἄμμε	νῶϊ.
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	νῶϊν.

Plural.

N.	ἡμέες	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμες} \\ \text{ἄμμες} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμες} \\ \text{ἄμμες} \end{array} \right.$	_____
G.	ἡμέων	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμῶν} \\ \text{ἀμέων} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμων} \\ \text{ἀμμέων} \end{array} \right.$	ἡμέλων
D.	_____	ἀμῖν	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμιν} \\ \text{ἄμμι} \end{array} \right.$	_____
A.	ἡμέας	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἀμῆς} \\ \text{ἀμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ἄμμαις} \\ \text{ἀμέ} \\ \text{ἄμμε} \end{array} \right.$	_____

Σύ.

Singular.

	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic.
N.	_____	{ τὸ τύγα τύνη	_____	_____
G.	{ σοῖο σέο	{ σεῦ τεῦ τεοῖο	{ σεῦ τεῦ	{ σεῖο. σελοθεν. σέοθεν. σέθεν.
D.	_____	τοί, τίν, τεῖν	_____	{ τίν. τεῖν.
A.	_____	{ τὲ τὸ	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	ὑμμε	ὑμμε	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Plural.

N.	ὅμεις	{ ὅμεις ὑμμες	ὑμμες	ὅμειδες.
G.	ὁμέων	_____	{ ὑμμων ὁμέων	ὁμελων.
D.	_____	{ ὑμμιν ὑμμι	{ ὑμμιν ὑμμι	_____
A.	ὁμέας	{ ὑμμας ὑμμε ὁμὲ	{ ὑμμας ὑμμε	_____

Οὔ.

Singular.

G.	εῖο	εῦ	εῦ	{ εἶο. εῖοθεν. εἶθεν.
D.	εῖοι	_____	_____	_____
A.	εῖε	{ μὲν ¹ νὲν	_____	_____

¹ μὲν and νὲν are both singular and plural, and of all genders. See Doric dialect, Obs. 8.

Dual.

N. A.	Ionic.	Doric.	Æolic.	Poetic. σφέε.
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Plural.

N.	σφέες	σφές	_____	σφεῖες.
G.	σφέων	_____	_____	σφέων.
D.	σφι	φιν	_____	{ σφι.
A.	σφέας	ψε	_____	{ σφιν.
				σφέ.

ARTICLE.²

Singular.

N.	_____	ᾶ	_____	_____
G.	τέω	τῶ, τᾶς	τᾶρ	τοῖο.
D.	τέω	τῶ, τᾶ	_____	_____
A.	_____	τᾶν	_____	_____

Dual.

N. A.	_____	_____	_____	_____
G. D.	_____	_____	_____	τοῖιν.

Plural.

N.	_____	τοί, ται	_____	_____
G.	τέων	τᾶν	τάων	_____
D.	{ τοῖσι, τῆς	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσι &
A.	{ τεοῖσι, τῆσι	_____	_____	τοῖσδεσσι.
	_____	τῶς	τῶρ τᾶρ	_____
		τὸς		

The dialects, which by some are annexed to the relative $\delta\varsigma$, by others to the relative $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, belong properly to $\delta\tau\omicron\varsigma$, used for $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$.

From $\delta\tau\omicron\varsigma$ comes regularly the Gen. $\delta\tau\omicron\nu$, I. $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega$, D. $\delta\tau\epsilon\nu$, P. $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\nu$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\omicron$, Dat. $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega$, I. $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega$, P. $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\omega$, Plur. Gen. $\delta\tau\omega\nu$, I. $\delta\tau\epsilon\omega\nu$, Dat. $\delta\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, I. $\delta\tau\epsilon\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\tau\epsilon\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$ are used by the Attics for $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\iota\nu\alpha$.

² To every case of the article the Attics add the particles $\delta\epsilon$ and $\gamma\epsilon$. also $\gamma\epsilon$ to the pronouns $\epsilon\gamma\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}$, &c.

DIALECTS OF THE VERB SUBSTANTIVE εἶμι.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

	Sing.			Dual.		Plur.		
	1	2	3	2	3	1	2	3
I.	—	—	—	—	—	εἰμὲν	—	{ ἔασιν. εἴασιν.
D.	εἶμι	—	ἐντι	—	—	{ εἰμές εἰμὲν	—	{ ἐντι. ἔοντι.
P.	—	έσσι	—	—	—	—	—	ἔασσι.

Imperfect Tense.

A.	ἦ	ἦσθα	ἦν	ἦσιον	ἦσιην	—	ἦσιν	—
I.	{ ἔα ἔσκον	ἔης	{ ἔην ἔσχε	—	—	—	ἔατε	{ ἔσαν. ἔσκον.
D.	—	—	ἦς	—	—	{ ἦμεν ἦμες	—	ἦν.
P.	ἦα	ἔησθα	ἔην	—	—	—	—	ἔσαν.

Future.

A.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.	—	ἔσει	—	—	—	—	—	—
D.	—	ἔσῃ	{ ἔσεῖται ἔσσεῖται	—	—	{ ἔσσόμεθα, ἔσσονται.	—	—
P.	ἔσσομαι	{ ἔσση ἔσσει	ἔσσεται	—	—	ἔσσόμεθα, ἔσσονται.	—	—

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

A.	—	—	—	—	—	{ ἔστων. ¹ ἔέσθων.
D.	—	ἦτω	—	—	—	—
P.	ἔσσο	—	—	—	—	—

OPTATIVE MODE.

Present Tense

A.	—	—	—	—	εἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν. ²
P.	—	έοις	έοι	—	—

¹ See σα syncopated in the *Attic* dialect, Obs. 27.² See η syncopated in the *Attic* dialect, Obs. 27.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

I.	—	—	ῥῆ		—	—		—	—	ῥωσι.
D.	—	—	—		—	—		ῶμεσ	—	{ ὦντι.
P.	—	—	ῥῆσι		—	—		—	—	{ ἔωντι.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present Tense.

- I. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι.
 D. ἔμεναι, ἔμμεναι, ἔμεν, ἔμμεν, ἤμεν, ἤμεσ, εἶμεν.
 Future.
 D. ἐσεῖσθαι, ἐσσεῖσθαι.
 P. ἔσσεσθαι.

PARTICIPLE.

Present Tense.

I. ἐών.

Future.

P. ἐσσόμενος.

DIGAMMA.

The ancient Greek language had a sound similar to that of a *v* or a *w*, which was called the *Æolic Digamma*, because it remained longest in use among the *Æolians*, and was denoted by a character resembling two gammas, placed one above the other, thus, F or f. It was prefixed to several words beginning with a vowel, which in the more familiar dialect had the smooth or rough breathing, and was sometimes also inserted in the middle between two vowels. It is supposed that the digamma, which had the force of a consonant, was more or less frequently employed by Homer in certain words, of which οὔ, οἶ, ἐ, εἶδω, ῥοικα, εἰπεῖν, ἄναξ, Ἴλιος, οἶνος, οἶκος, ἔργον, ἴσος, ἕκαστος, are some of the most common, but that it was neglected by the transcribers of his works. Hence the reason appears why such words so often have a hiatus before them; as, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια for δὲ *ῥ*ελώρια, Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἄναξ for τε *ῥ*άναξ · and also why they are so rarely preceded by long vowels or diphthongs shortened; as, αἰ μὲν ἄρ' ἄλλατ' εὐδον for ἄλλαι *ῥ*εῦδον · and so often by short syllables made long, as if by position, even where the cæsura does not fall upon them; as, Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκάτοιο for Ἀπόλλωνος *ῥ*εκάτοιο, εὐ μὲν τόξον οἶδα for τόξον *ῥ*οῖδα.

ABBREVIATIONS.

ἀπο	ἀπο	μῆν	μεν
αυ	αυ	Θ	ος
γδ	γὰρ	ε	ου
γγ	γγ	ωε	περι
γη	γεν	ρα	ρα
γε	γρ	ε	ρι
δ	δὲ	εθ	ρο
δι	δι	εθ	σθ
δια	δια	εθ	σθαι
ει	ει	εθ	σθ
ε	εἰ	εθ	σθ
εκ	ἐκ	εθ	σχ
εν	ἐν	εθ	ται
επ	ἐπ	εθ	ταυ
εξ	ἐξ	εθ	της
δ	ευ	εθ	το
ιν	ην	εθ	τοῦ
κ	καὶ	εθ	υν
λλ	λλ	εθ	ὑπο

A TABLE, exhibiting the pages of the First Edition of the Grammar to which reference is made in the Notes appended to the Exercises, and the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

The large figures denote those Examples of the Exercises, which have notes referring to the Grammar; the small figures in the next column show the pages of the First Edition referred to in the respective notes; and the small figures in the third column, the corresponding pages of the Second Edition.

No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.
2	60	71.72	26	85	103	69 }	79	98
	61	72		79	98	70 }		
3	64	76	27	22	26	71	108	127
4	64	76		62	74	74	5	5
	65	77		63	75	77	61	73
5	60	72	28	10	10	78	60	72
	61	72		11	12	79	117	136
	110	129	29	35	40	81 }		
	61	73		19	22	82 }	79	98
6	108	127	30 }	11	13	83	30	34
	60	72	31 }	10	11		8	8
	66	79	33 }	11	13	84	106	125
	66	78		11	12		61	73
7	113	132	32	40	46	85 }		
	67	79		22	26	87 }	79	98
8	67	79.80	35	37	41	88	75	91
9	91	110		17	20	89	63	75
11	60	72	36	41	46		62	74
	74	90	37	40	48		61	72
12	60	72	38 }				75	91
	66	79	39 }	43	50	94	62	74
	72.73	88.89	40 }	35	40		63	75
13	65	76	41 }			102	109	128
	60	72	43	37	41		63	74
16	67	79.80		110	129		61	72
17	67	79.80	44	35	43	103	62	74
20	68	80		61	73	104	62	74
	67	79.80	45	41	49		63	75
	77	95		114	133	105 }		
	78	96	46	35	40	106 }	117	136
	77	95		39	46	108	63	75
	197	216	47	42	49		62	74
21	62	74	49	72	85		9	10
	115	134		35	40	111	60	72
24	110	129	52	37	43	112 }	15	17
	106	125	53	42	49	115 }	7	7
	62	74	55	35	43	116	110	129
	63	75	57	61	73		75	91
	67	80	58	11	12	118 }	61	73
25	116	135		110	129	119 }	9	110
26	11	12		37	43	121	119	38
	15	17	60	79	98		63	75
	17	20	68	61	73	122	20	24

No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.
122	19	22	231	19	22	417	19	22
125	5	5	232	17	21	432	10	10
127	5	5		14	16	433	75	91
133	62	74	234	63	75		15	17
	63	75	236	111	130	448	15	17
	40	46	240	62	73	449	109	128
135	17	20	242	19	22	453		
136	63	75	245	16	19	451	63	75
	61	73	246	11	12	463	117	136
140	62	74	247	119	138	475		
	66	78		61	73	476	16	19
141	86	104	248	19	22	480	16	19
	60	72		10	10	481	15	17
	94	113	254	96	115	485		
142	15	18	255	61	73	486	17	20
143	19	22		74	90	487		
144	63	75	260	10	10	510	15	17
145	9	9		19	23	512		
146				7	7		20	23
150	117	136	262	9	9	519	19	22
147	62	74	263	63	74	521	113	132
154			268	65	77		62	74
156	15	17	277	15	17		59	71
157	7	7	279	9	9	547	61	73
159			285	19	22	558	16	19
160	107	126	295	5	5	560	106	125
163	113	132	298	63	75		61	73
169	21	25		9	9	578	44	52
181			300	108	127	579	43	50
183	15	17	301			588	14	16
184	17	20	303	85	103	596	15	17
190	106	125	305	64	76	597	20	23
193	109	128	316	59	71	599		
	111	130	319	16	19	600	20	24
196	110	129		60	72	601		
198	106	125	322	117	136	615	14	17
199	63	80		118	137	623	7	7
	76	92		65	77	633	15	17
204			333	63	75		65	76
205			344	110	129	637	61	73
207	65	76		113	132	639	16	19
209			358	107	126		15	18
210	66	78	374	85	103	645	43	50
214	5	5	384	113	132	647	20	23
215	117	136	389	107	126	661	105	124
216	94	113		118	137	664	43	51
219	115	134	398	108	127	666		
221	9	9	400	111	130	667	7	7
			414	20	23	684		
				107	126	685	15	17

No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.	No. of Examp.	Page, 1st Ed.	Page, 2d Ed.
689	16	14	761	21	25	1008 }	63	74
701	15	19	266 }	20	23	1009 }		
	12	19	767 }			1038	39	46
	13	14	824	50	58	1043	32	36
714	78	96	868	20	24	1051	68	80
	61	73	958	15	18	1063	15	17
756	15	18	985	50	58	1208	85	103



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
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PHILLIPS ACADEMY, *Andover, May 15, 1846.*

Your "National Arithmetic" has been used as a text book in this Institution for several years. We had previously made trial of several different systems, and the comparison has satisfied us that your work possesses *decided advantages over all others now in use.*

One of the peculiar excellences of your book is, that the examples are so constructed and diversified as to *exhaust the subject.* It would be almost impossible for a pupil to perform your examples in course, and remain ignorant of any of the important principles of the science. Your work is also happily adapted to accomplish a still higher and more important object,—*mental discipline.* There are various other points to which I might allude, as the originality of your examples, their practical character, &c.; but the crowning excellence of your system is, that it *works well* in the school-room.

We have used your "Introductory Arithmetic" in our preparatory department for the last two years, and find it to possess substantially the same valuable qualities that characterize the larger work.

W. H. WELLS,

B. Greenleaf, Esq.

Instructor in English Department.

From Marshall Conant, Esq., Principal of Framingham Academy,—formerly a Teacher in one of the Public Schools, Boston.

After giving Greenleaf's Arithmetic and Introduction a pretty thorough examination, I concluded to give them a trial; and it has been attended with success. The definitions and rules, both in the National Arithmetic and Introduction, are stated with admirable clearness. A feature of these works, which pleases me much, is the *selection of such examples as fully illustrate the principles, and teach a skilful application of the rules of arithmetic.* The "Mental Arithmetic" by the same author, is well arranged and perspicuous, and goes so far as to prepare the pupil to enter with ease the next work of the series. I particularly like the tables, and the application of them in the latter part of the book. In publishing all the works of this author, I feel that you are doing good service to the cause of education.

Framingham, July 3, 1845.

MARSHALL CONANT.

The Mental, Introductory, and National Arithmetics, by Mr. Greenleaf, have been for some time used in the school under my charge; so that, from experience I can speak freely of their merits. The rules are given in clear and precise language; illustrated where necessary by examples; and furnished with so many questions, skilfully varied, as to render it impossible for any one, after fairly going through the series, to be without a competent knowledge of the subject.

These observations apply particularly to the National Arithmetic. Its efficiency is acknowledged wherever it has been used. During the last six years I have had scholars in every stage of progress, and I have invariably found that it furnished all the information which they desired, while by its systematic arrangement the principles of the science were acquired with pleasure and facility. It is superior, in my opinion, to any work now before the public.

JAMES B. BATCHELLER,

Marblehead, April 11, 1846.

Principal of Centre School.

After a careful examination of Greenleaf's Arithmetic, and comparing it with a library of Arithmetics which I am fortunate enough to possess, I am prepared to say, that as a practical and scientific work, it is the best I have seen; and I can but regard it only as a valuable acquisition to this department of education. The peculiar excellences of the work, consist in the clearness of its arrangement and the omission of a mass of explanation, tending to confuse the pupil, and to defeat what I regard as one great object of education, *the learning of the young to think.* It is a work which should be introduced into all our schools, and I am persuaded that when its merits become known, it will supersede many works of more extensive circulation, but of far less merit. Having felt that an arithmetic prepared for the higher schools, and at the same time adapted to the comprehension of very young pupils, was a great desideratum, I have for a long time desired to see such a work as this which I have now in use in my school.

MOSES WOOLSON,

Bangor, Me., June 15th, 1844.

Principal of the Female High School.

After a trial of several months, Greenleaf's Arithmetics have been adopted as text-books for the classes in my department of instruction. The general arrangement of the introduction of several of the old modes of working problems omitted by so many of the present time, the numerous examples, the clearness and perspicuity of the rules, and the placing of the answers with the sums, are among the advantages possessed by those works, which in my view justly entitle them to preference.

New York, January 24, 1844.

WM. TAYLOR A. M.,

Instructor in Natural Philosophy and Mathematics, Washington Institute.

Having had occasion to examine the several treatises upon Arithmetic used in our best schools, and to select from them one for the use of the pupils of the Commercial Department of the University Grammar School, I found Emerson's 3d part and Greenleaf's National Arithmetic to possess apparently about equal degrees of merit. After having taken several large classes through Emerson's, and several others through Greenleaf's, I have adopted the latter as the permanent arithmetic of my school.

ISAAC G. HUBBS, *Commercial and Collegiate School.*

New York, April 9, 1844.

After a careful and rigid examination of Greenleaf's Arithmetic, I do not hesitate to say that it is the *very best* work of the kind extant. I have introduced it into my school, and am delighted with the apparent satisfaction displayed by my pupils.

W. KING, *Classical and English School, 639 Broadway.*

New York, October 2, 1843.

I have carefully examined Greenleaf's Introduction and National Arithmetic. They are, in my opinion, better adapted to the purposes of teaching than any other books in this department of science with which I am acquainted. I prefer them to Emerson's series, which I have used during the last eight years, and I have therefore introduced them into my school.

CHAS. W. FEEKS, 649 Broadway, N. Y.

New York, October 4, 1843.

Classical and English School.

I have examined with great care and attention "Greenleaf's National Arithmetic," and have no hesitation in saying, that I think it excels every other work of the kind with which I am acquainted. I have accordingly introduced it into "All Saints' Parochial School," and most cheerfully recommend it to others of my profession.

WM. A. TAYLOR, *Principal of All Saints' Parochial School.*

New York, October 31, 1843.

B. Greenleaf, Esq. Dear Sir: I thank you most heartily for the "National Arithmetic" you presented me some time ago. After a thorough and practical examination of the work, I can truly say it pleases me more than any I have ever used. The youngest scholars are interested, and love to study it; the oldest give evidence of a clearer and better understanding of the subject than they have ever shown before. Having introduced it into my own school, I would cheerfully recommend it to others.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN JAY GREENOUGH.

New York, September 12, 1843.

I have not only examined Greenleaf's National Arithmetic faithfully, but I have tested its value by use; and I do unhesitatingly pronounce it the best text-book of the kind, that has fallen under my notice, during my entire school-room experience. I shall, hereafter, use no other.

JOSEPH MCKEE,

Classical and English Teacher, Madame Chegaray's School.

Union Square, New York, July, 1844.

An attentive examination of Greenleaf's National Arithmetic and the Introduction thereto, has confirmed the favorable opinion I had previously formed from report. The rules, simply yet accurately expressed, the lucid illustrations and copious examples, in fact, the entire arrangement, show them to be works of no ordinary merit, and indicate that they have been prepared by one who is a complete master of the science. I have not the slightest hesitation in giving them a decided preference to any works of the kind I have hitherto seen.

M. J. O'DONNELL, *Principal of Public School, No. 11.*

New York, November 22, 1844.

I have examined, with some care, Mr. Greenleaf's Arithmetic, and, by that examination, imperfect as it was, am forced to the conclusion, that on several accounts, it is preferable to most, if not all other works on that subject, that I have seen.

JAMES N. McELLIGOTT, *Principal of the Mechanic Society School.*

New York, January, 1844.

GREENLEAF'S NATIONAL ARITHMETIC is now used as a text-book in the following important seminaries of learning, among others, which fact may be considered a high recommendation for the work.

☞ The several STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS in Massachusetts, under the direction of the State Board of Education.

The *Normal Schools* in New York City; Rutger's Female Institute, New York; Brooklyn (N. Y.) Female Academy; Abbott Female Academy, and Phillips Academy, Andover; Chauncey Hall School, Boston; Bradford Female Seminary, (Mass.) Miss Hasseltine, Principal; Phillips Academy, Exeter; the Young Ladies' Institute, Pittsfield; Williams Academy, Stockbridge; Worcester County High School, Worcester; Catholic College, Worcester; Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham; Amherst Academy; Quabong Seminary, Warren; Framingham Academy; Hingham Academy; Portland Academy; Peirce Academy, Middleborough; Partridge Academy, Duxbury; Lowell Academy; Bristol Academy, Taunton; New Bedford Academy; Rev. D. Leach's Select School, Roxbury; Putnam High School, Newburyport; Friends' Academy, Providence; Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, (N. H.); Pembroke Academy; New Hampton Academy; Keene Academy; Hillsboro' Academy; Mount Cæsar Seminary; Belfast Academy; Thetford Academy; Caledonia County Grammar School; the High Schools or Academies in Woodstock, Middlebury, Rutland, Montpelier, Burlington, Bradford, and many other towns in Vt.; the High Schools in Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville and Bangor, and many other distinguished institutions in various parts of the United States; and wherever the work has been introduced, *it is still used with great success*, — which is deemed a sufficient recommendation.

The whole or a part of this series, has been recommended and adopted by the superintending school committees of the principal towns throughout New England, including Andover, Haverhill, Newburyport, Salem, Beverly, Lynn, Portsmouth, Worcester, Springfield, Northampton, Pittsfield, Taunton, Fall River, Pawtucket, Bristol, Marblehead, Duxbury, Kingston, Plymouth, Weymouth, Hingham, Milton, Barnstable, Ipswich, Danvers, Brookline, Newton, Watertown, Medford, Quincy, Dedham, Nashua, Manchester, Concord, Fitzwilliam, Keene, Portland, Bangor, Belfast, Hallowell, Augusta, Waterville, Hartford, Norwich, and in the best public and private schools in various sections of the United States.

GREENLEAF'S ARITHMETICS are used in most of the Select Schools and Academies (including the following) in New York City, which are of the first grade.

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<i>Rutger's Female Institute</i> ,.....	Charles E. West,	Principal.
<i>Cornelius Institute</i> ,.....	Rev. J. J. Owen,	"
<i>All Saints' Parochial School</i> ,.....	Wm. A. Taylor,	"
<i>Commercial and Collegiate School</i> ,.....	Hubbs & Clarke,	"
<i>Classical, Mathematical, and Com'l Institution</i> ,.....	H. Peugnet,	"
<i>Classical and English School</i> ,.....	Isaac F. Bragg,	"
<i>Classical and English School</i> ,.....	Charles Lyon,	"
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<i>Trinity School</i> ,.....	William Morris,	"
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<i>Mechanics' Institute School</i> ,.....	Mr. Tracy,	"
<i>English and Classical School</i> ,.....	Aaron Rand,	"
<i>Classical, Mathematical, and English Academy</i> ,.....	J. F. Worth,	"
<i>Select School for Boys</i> ,.....	J. J. Greenough,	"
<i>Classical, French, and English School</i> ,.....	Taylor & Foignet,	"
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RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Rev. Thomas Hill, A. M., Member of the School Committee, Waltham, Mass.

As I looked over the "Practical Elocutionist" of Mr. Maglathlin, I found my old Whateleian prejudices against rules for utterance vanish. The practical, intelligible, and valuable nature of the rules in this little book makes it the only thing I have ever seen which I thought would help either teacher or scholar in our common schools in learning to read well.

From Levi Reed, Principal of the Washington School, Roxbury, Mass., and President of the Norfolk County Teachers' Association.

I have examined "The Practical Elocutionist" with much satisfaction, and am happy to say that I like its plan and matter. A brief manual of vocal culture, like this, has been much needed, and I have no doubt, that, in the hands of a skilful teacher, it may be used with the happiest results.

From C. C. Chase, A. M., Principal of the High School, Lowell, Mass.

I know of no work on the subject of Elocution which I can more highly recommend than "The Practical Elocutionist."

From W. B. Wait, Principal, and H. A. H. Wait, Preceptress, of Melrose Academy, near Boston, Mass.

"The Practical Elocutionist" is, as it should be, brief; but being, throughout, definite, lucid, and thoroughly practical, it is abundantly full and comprehensive. It seems to us exactly adapted to supply our public schools and academies with what many excellent teachers have hitherto regarded as a great desideratum. Having introduced it into the institution under our charge, and had opportunity to test its merits by actual use, we are prepared to give the work our highest commendation.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From EDWIN W. BARTLETT, A. M., *Principal of the High School, Woburn, Mass.*

Having carefully examined "The National Speaker," I am happy to state, that it appears to me most admirably adapted to the purposes intended. The different parts of the work are well arranged, and the selections show that they have been very judiciously made.

The elocutionary analysis is evidently the result of much labor, being concise, definite, and clear. It seems to contain all the necessary rules for good reading and speaking, illustrated by most appropriate examples. In short, I am much pleased with the whole work.

From FRANKLIN CROSBY, A. M., *Principal of the High School, South Reading, Mass.*

The arrangements and selections of "The National Speaker" are such as to commend it to all who are interested in elocution as a branch of school studies.

An "Elocutionary Analysis" is certainly a new feature in an American compilation. In my opinion, the selections are admirably adapted to insure that variety so necessary in a work of this nature. While a few of the most legible of the ancient landmarks are allowed to remain, I am glad to see that a desire for a change imparts to this book that freshness of matter so essential to success.

From J. PEARL, A. M., *Principal of the College Street Female Seminary, New Haven, Ct.*

I have examined with much pleasure "The National Speaker," and am pleased with the arrangement, and the selection of its pieces; I think the elocutionary analysis better adapted to promote correct enunciation and articulation than any work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

From CHARLES R. COBURN, Esq., *President of the New York State Teachers' Association, and Teacher in Oswego Academy, N. Y.*

Mr. Henry B. Maglathlin, — Sir, I am highly pleased with your works on elocution. They seem to be just such books as are required by every person who is engaged in teaching the elements of good reading and speaking.

The "Elocutionist" contains what its title indicates, "the principles of elocution rendered easy and comprehensive," and is eminently practical. Notwithstanding its brevity, I think it sufficiently full.

"The National Speaker" is well arranged, and the selections, which embrace a suitable variety of style, are judiciously made; the most of them being taken from late eminent writers and speakers in Europe and America.

From GEORGE SPENCER, A. M., *Author of Latin Lessons, and Principal of Utica Academy, N. Y.*

I have examined "The National Speaker" with some care, and am pleased with it. Its "principles of elocution" are such as are sanctioned by nature and the most correct usage, and are expressed in clear and simple language. It will fully meet the want I have felt of a similar work for my classes in this branch of study.

Robert S. Davis' Publications.

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LEVERETT'S CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES. Caii Julii Cæsaris Commentarii de Bello Gallico ad Codices Parisinos recensiti, a N. L. Achaintre et N. E. Lemaire. Accesserunt Notulæ Anglicæ, atque Index Historicus et Geographicus. Curavit F. P. LEVERETT. Editio stereotypa.

From John J. Owen, Principal of Cornelius Institute, New York, and Editor of Xenophon's Anabasis.

I have examined with some attention Cæsar's Commentaries, edited by Leverett, and Cicero's Orations, edited by Folsom, and am happy to recommend them to classical teachers, as being, in my estimation, far superior to any other editions of those works, to which students in this country have general access. The typography is fair and accurate, and the general appearance of the books does honor to the enterprising publisher. I hope these editions will be extensively used in our Academies and High Schools.

(Signed) JOHN J. OWEN, *Cornelius Institute.*

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New York, Nov. 1, 1843.

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(Signed) CHARLES E. WEST, *Principal of R. F. I.*

New York, Nov. 1, 1843.

I have examined Cicero's Orations, edited by Charles Folsom, and prefer it to any other I have seen. The Synopsis and Analysis of each Oration are so beautifully given, that it seems as a Rhetoric, as well as a Text Book for learning Latin. I shall use it exclusively in the institution under my charge.

(Signed) E. H. JENNY, *Principal of New York Institute*

New York, Nov. 1, 1843.

I have carefully examined the recent editions of Leverett's Cæsar, and Folsom's Cicero, and fully concur in the opinions above expressed.

(Signed) WM. A. TAYLOR, *Principal of All Saints Parochial School*
New York, Nov. 1843.

These editions of Cæsar and Cicero are highly recommended by the following Teachers, who have recently adopted them, in preference to all others.

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From Rev. Hubbard Winslow, Pastor of Bowdoin St. Church, Boston.

Boston, Nov. 7, 1836.

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Copy of a Communication from Mr. C. H. Allen, of the Franklin Academy, Andover, Mass.

North Andover, Dec. 10, 1836.

Mr. R. S. Davis. Dear Sir: During my vacation, I have had time to examine Smith's Class Book of Anatomy, the second edition of which you have recently published. I do not hesitate to speak of it as the very work which the public have long demanded. It contains knowledge which should be widely diffused. The author is remarkably clear in his explanations and descriptions, and very systematic in his arrangement. So that he has rendered his neglected branch of useful knowledge highly interesting to all classes.

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From Rev. Samuel P. Newman, Professor of Rhetoric in Bowdoin College.

I have examined "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," by R. G. Parker, with much care, and hesitate not to express an opinion that it is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. It is well fitted to call into exercise the ingenuity of the pupil, to acquaint him with the more important principles and rules of rhetoric, and to guide and aid his first attempts in the difficult work of composition.

From Walter R. Johnson, Esq., Franklin Institute, Philadelphia.

Having often felt the necessity of reducing to its simple elements the art of composition, and having been compelled, from the want of regular treatises, to employ graduated exercises expressly prepared for the purpose, and similar in many respects to those contained in this treatise, I can speak with confidence of their utility, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of teachers.

From Dr. Fox, Principal of the Boylston School, Boston.

This little manual, by the simplicity of its arrangement, is calculated to destroy the repugnance, and to remove the obstacles, which exist in the minds of young scholars to performing the task of composition. I think this work will be found a valuable auxiliary to facilitate the progress of the scholar, and lighten the labor of the teacher.

From Mr. C. Walker, Principal of the Eliot School Boston.

This work is evidently the production of a thorough and practical teacher, and in my opinion it does the author much credit. By such a work, all the difficulties and discouragements which the pupil has to encounter, in his first attempts to write, are in a great measure removed; and he is led on progressively, in a methodical and philosophical manner, till he can express his ideas on any subject which circumstances or occasion may require, not only with sufficient distinctness and accuracy, but even with elegance and propriety. An elementary treatise on composition, like the one before me, is certainly much wanted at the present day. I think this work will have an extensive circulation; and I hope the time is not distant, when this branch of education, hitherto much neglected, will receive that attention which in some degree its importance demands.

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